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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
JAMES J. DAVIS, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
ETHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner

MONTHLY
LABOR REVIEW

Vol. XIX, No. 2 August, 1924

SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Quotas under new immigration law
Purchasing power of the dollar
Changes in cost of living
Wages in the iron and steel industry
Employment in selected industries
Problems under Massachusetts minimum wage and 48-hour laws

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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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The New Immigration Quotas, Former Quotas, and Immigration Intakes

By ETHELBERT STEWART, UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF LABOR STATISTICS

ON May 26, 1924, the new immigration act was approved. This act provides that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor shall prepare a statement for the President of the United States showing the quota of each nationality entitled to immigration visés under the law.

Each of the secretaries named appointed two representatives on an immigration quota committee to prepare the basic statistical material upon which such report could be based. The immigration quota committee so appointed consisted of Col. Lawrence Martin and Mr. J. P. Doughten, representing the Secretary of State, Mr. Joseph A. Hill and Mr. Alba M. Edwards, representing the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Ethelbert Stewart and Mr. Albert E. Reitzel, representing the Secretary of Labor. The work of this committee was begun May 31, 1924, and the report to the respective secretaries was dated June 19, 1924.

It must be understood that the 1924 immigration law changes the basis for computing the quotas in two particulars; the old law took as a basis the foreign-born persons in the United States as shown by the census of 1910, while the new law takes as a basis the number shown by the census of 1890; further, the old law applied 3 per cent to the census enumeration of 1910, whereas the new law applies 2 per cent to the census enumeration of 1890. The report of the immigration quota committee to the three secretaries is in part as follows:

> The committee which you designated as your representatives to determine the population bases upon which to compute the quotas of immigrants from different nationalities, as provided for in the immigration act of 1924, have completed their task and have the honor to submit herewith a statement of the population bases representing the number of foreign-born individuals of each nationality resident in continental United States, as determined by the census of 1890.
>
> In case of a country recognized by the United States but for which a separate enumeration was not made in the census of 1890, the committee acting as your representatives have, as is required by section 12 of the immigration act, estimated the number of individuals born in such country and resident in continental United States in 1890. Similarly in the case of a colony or dependency existing before 1890 but for which a separate enumeration was not made in the census of 1890 and which was not included in the enumeration for the country to which such colony or dependency belonged, and in the case of territory administered under a protectorate, the committee have estimated the number of individuals born in such colony, dependency, or territory and resident in continental United States in 1890, and have included the number in the population basis for the country to which such colony or dependency belongs or which administers such protectorate.
>
> Also in the case of changes in political boundaries in foreign countries occurring subsequently to 1890 and resulting in the creation of new countries, the Governments of which are recognized by the United States, or in the establishment of self-governing dominions, or in the transfer of territory from one country to

another, such transfer being recognized by the United States, or in the surrender by one country of territory, the transfer of which has not been recognized by the United States, or in the administration of territories under mandates, your committee, as the law requires, have estimated the number of individuals resident in continental United States in 1890 who were born within the area included in such new countries or self-governing dominions or in such territory as transferred or surrendered or administered under a mandate and have revised, so far as necessary, the population basis for each country involved in any such change of political boundary.

The classes of political divisions for which the committee have submitted population bases, are as follows:

(1) Independent countries in existence in 1890.
(2) Colonies, dependencies, or self-governing dominions for which separate enumeration was made in the census of 1890.
(3) Independent countries which have come into existence since 1890.
(4) Self-governing dominions coming into existence since 1890.
(5) Surrendered territories coming into existence since 1890.
(6) Territories administered under mandates.

Since the law provides that the minimum quota shall be 100, your committee have thought it unnecessary to estimate more exactly the number of persons born in a particular country or territory and resident in continental United States in 1890 in those cases where it was evident that the total number could not exceed 5,000 and therefore would not yield a quota of more than 100 on a 2 per cent basis.

On June 30 the three Secretaries transmitted to the President their report based upon the action of the quota committee and the President the same day issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America: A proclamation.

Whereas it is provided in the Act of Congress approved May 26, 1924, entitled "An Act to limit the immigration of aliens into the United States, and for other purposes" that—

"The annual quota of any nationality shall be two per centum of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality resident in continental United States as determined by the United States census of 1890, but the minimum quota of any nationality shall be 100" (Sec. 11 (a);

"For the purposes of this Act nationality shall be determined by country of birth * * * (Sec. 12 (a);

"The Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor, jointly, shall, as soon as feasible after the enactment of this Act, prepare a statement showing the number of individuals of the various nationalities resident in continental United States as determined by the United States census of 1890, which statement shall be the population basis for the purposes of subdivision (a) of section 11" (Sec. 12 (b);

"Such officials shall, jointly, report annually to the President the quota of each nationality under subdivision (a) of section 11, together with the statements, estimates, and revisions provided for in this section. The President shall proclaim and make known the quotas so reported." (Sec. 12 (e).

And Whereas satisfactory evidence has been presented to me that the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Secretary of Labor, pursuant to the authority conferred upon them in the Act of Congress approved May 26, 1924, have made the statement and the quotas therein provided,

Now, therefore, I, Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the power in me vested by the aforesaid Act of Congress, do hereby proclaim and make known that on and after July 1, 1924, and throughout the fiscal year 1924–1925, the quota of each nationality provided in the said Act shall be as follows:

Country or area of birth	Quota 1924–1925
*Afghanistan	100*
Albania	100
Andorra	100
Arabian peninsula (1, 2)	100
Armenia	124
Australia, including Papua, Tasmania, and all islands appertaining to Australia (3, 4)	121

Country or area of birth	Quota 1924–1925
Austria	785
Belgium (5)	512
*Bhutan	100*
Bulgaria	100
Cameroon (Proposed British mandate)	100
Cameroon (French mandate)	100
*China	100*
Czechoslovakia	3,073
Danzig, Free City of	228
Denmark (5, 6)	2,789
Egypt	100
Esthonia	124
Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	100
Finland	471
France (1, 5, 6)	3,954
Germany	51,227
Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1, 3, 5, 6)	34,007
Greece	100
Hungary	473
Iceland	100
*India (3)	100*
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	100
Irish Free State (3)	28,567
Italy, including Rhodes, Dodekanesia, and Castellorizzo (5)	3,845
*Japan	100*
Latvia	142
Liberia	100
Liechtenstein	100
Lithuania	344
Luxemburg	100
Monaco	100
Morocco (French and Spanish Zones and Tangier)	100
*Muscat (Oman)	100*
Nauru (proposed British mandate) (4)	100
*Nepal	100*
Netherlands (1, 5, 6)	1,648
New Zealand (including appertaining islands) (3, 4)	100
Norway (5)	6,453
*New Guinea, and other Pacific Islands under proposed Australian mandate (4)	100*
Palestine (with Trans-Jordan proposed British mandate)	100
Persia (1)	100
Poland	5,982
Portugal (1, 5)	503
Ruanda and Urundi (Belgian mandate)	100
Rumania	603
Russia, European and Asiatic (1)	2,248
Samoa, Western (4) (proposed mandate of New Zealand)	100
San Marino	100
*Siam	100*
South Africa, Union of (3)	100
South West Africa (proposed mandate of Union of South Africa)	100
Spain (5)	131
Sweden	9,561
Switzerland	2,081
Syria and The Lebanon (French mandate)	100
Tanganyika (proposed British mandate)	100
Togoland (proposed British mandate)	100
Togoland (French mandate)	100
Turkey	100
*Yap and other Pacific islands (under Japanese mandate) (4)	100*
Yugoslavia	671

*For each of the countries indicated by an asterisk (*) is established a nominal quota according to the minimum fixed by law. These nominal quotas, as in the case of all quotas hereby established, are available only for persons born within the respective countries who are eligible to citizenship in the United States and admissible under the immigration laws of the United States.

(1) (*a*) Persons born in the portions of Persia, Russia, or the Arabian peninsula situated within the Barred Zone, and who are admissible under the immigration laws of the United States as quota immigrants, will be charged to the quotas of these countries; and (*b*) persons born in the colonies, dependencies, or protectorates, or portions thereof, within the Barred Zone, of France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, or Portugal, who are admissible under the immigration laws of the United States as quota immigrants, will be charged to the quota of the country to which such colony or dependency belongs or by which it is administered as a protectorate.

(2) The quota area denominated "Arabian peninsula" consists of all territory except Muscat and Aden, situated in the portion of that peninsula and adjacent islands, to the southeast of Iraq, of Palestine with Trans-Jordan, and of Egypt.

(3) Quota immigrants born in the British self-governing dominions or in the Empire of India, will be charged to the appropriate quota rather than to that of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. There are no quota restrictions for Canada and Newfoundland.

(4) As shown on Chart No. 1262a, Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department.

(5) Quota immigrants eligible to citizenship in the United States, born in a colony, dependency, or protectorate of any country to which a quota applies will be charged to the quota of that country.

(6) In contrast with the law of 1921, the Immigration Act of 1924 provides that persons born in the colonies or dependencies of European countries situated in Central America, South America, or the islands adjacent to the American continents (except Newfoundland and islands pertaining to Newfoundland, Labrador and Canada), will be charged to the quota of the country to which such colony or dependency belongs.

GENERAL NOTE.—The immigration quotas assigned to the various countries and quota areas should not be regarded as having any political significance whatever, or as involving recognition of new governments, or of new boundaries, or of transfers of territory except as the United States Government has already made such recognition in a formal and official manner.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-eighth.

[SEAL.] (Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE.

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

This proclamation shows the number of aliens that may be admitted to the United States under the new quota law from quota territory. But it must not be assumed that the law or this proclamation places any limit on total immigration. There are exemptions in the quota law, and, further, nearly all of the American hemisphere is not subject to the quota law. What the total immigration will be can not be determined until the end of the year. What actually happened in the fiscal year just closed is stated on pages 8 and 9.

The naturalization laws state that the provisions thereof "shall apply to aliens being free white persons, and to aliens of African nationality and to persons of African descent." Aliens of other races are not eligible to citizenship and hence, with certain exceptions, are barred from entering the United States under the new immigration law and do not fall within the quota. The nominal quota of 100 for certain countries can apply therefore only to persons of white or African race who were born in such countries.

The world map shown herewith shows a barred zone, the natives of which, with certain exceptions, are excluded from admission to the United States by another law, in which race is not considered. This zone is indicated by diagonal hatched lines.

In the table following a comparison is made of the quota for 1924–25 with the quota for 1923–24.

Comparison of quota for 1923–24 with quota for 1924–25

[The asterisk and numbers in parentheses are explained above in the President's proclamation]

No.	Country or area of birth	Quota 1923–24	Quota 1924–25
1.	*Afghanistan	0	100*
2.	Albania	288	100
3.	Andorra	(a)	100
4.	Arabian peninsula (1, 2)	(b)	100
5.	Armenia	230	124
6.	Australia, including Papua, Tasmania, and all islands appertaining to Australia (3, 4)	279	121
7.	Austria	7, 342	785
8.	Belgium (5)	1, 563	512
9.	*Bhutan	0	100*
10.	Bulgaria	302	100
11.	Cameroon (Proposed British mandate)	(c)	100
12.	Cameroon (French mandate)	(c)	100
13.	*China	0	100*
14.	Czechoslovakia	14, 357	3, 073
15.	Danzig, Free City of	301	228
16.	Denmark (5, 6)	5, 619	2, 789
17.	Egypt	18	100
18.	Esthonia	1, 348	124
19.	Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	(c)	100
20.	Finland	3, 921	471
21.	France (1, 5, 6)	5, 729	3, 954
22.	Germany	67, 607	51, 227
23.	Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1, 3, 5, 6)	d 77, 342	34, 007
24.	Greece	3, 063	100
25.	Hungary	5, 747	473
26.	Iceland	75	100
27.	*India (3)	0	100*
28.	Iraq (Mesopotamia)	(b)	100
29.	Irish Free State (3)	(e)	28, 567
30.	Italy, including Rhodes, Dodekanesia, and Castellorizzo (5)	f 42, 128	3, 845
31.	*Japan	0	100*
32.	Latvia	1, 540	142
33.	Liberia	(c)	100
34.	Liechtenstein	(a)	100
35.	Lithuania	2, 629	344
36.	Luxemburg	92	100
37.	Monaco	(a)	100
38.	Morocco (French and Spanish Zones and Tangier)	(c)	100
39.	*Muscat (Oman)	0	100*
40.	Nauru (proposed British mandate) (4)	(g)	100
41.	*Nepal	0	100*
42.	Netherlands (1, 5, 6)	3, 607	1, 648
43.	New Zealand (including appertaining islands) (3, 4)	80	100
44.	Norway (5)	12, 202	6, 453

[a] Included in "Other Europe."
[b] Included in "Other Asia."
[c] Included in Africa.
[d] For Great Britain and Ireland.
[e] Included in Great Britain and Ireland.
[f] Including Fiume, 71, but not the islands named, which are included in "Other Asia."
[g] Included under title "New Zealand and Pacific Islands."

No.	Country or area of birth	Quota 1923–24	Quota 1924–2
45.	*New Guinea, and other Pacific Islands under proposed Australian mandate (4)	0	100
46.	Palestine (with Trans-Jordan proposed British mandate)	57	100
47.	Persia (1)	(b)	100
48.	Poland	30, 977	5, 982
49.	Portugal (1, 5)	2, 465	503
50.	Ruanda and Urundi (Belgium mandate)	(c)	100
51.	Rumania	7, 419	603
52.	Russia, European and Asiatic (1)	24, 405	2, 248
53.	Samoa, Western (4) (proposed mandate of New Zealand)	(g)	100
54.	San Marino	(a)	100
55.	*Siam	0	100
56.	South Africa, Union of (3)	(c)	100
57.	South West Africa (proposed mandate of Union of South Africa)	(c)	100
58.	Spain (5)	912	131
59.	Sweden	20, 042	9, 561
60.	Switzerland	3, 752	2, 081
61.	Syria and The Lebanon (French mandate)	882	100
62.	Tanganyika (proposed British mandate)	(c)	100
63.	Togoland (proposed British mandate)	(c)	100
64.	Togoland (French mandate)	(c)	100
65.	Turkey	2, 654	100
66.	*Yap and other Pacific islands (under Japanese mandate) (4)	(g)	100
67.	Yugoslavia	6, 426	671
	Other Europe	86	------
	Other Asia	92	------
	Africa other than Egypt	104	------
	Atlantic islands (other than Azores, Canary Islands, Madeira Islands, and islands adjacent to American continents)	121	------
	Total	357, 803	164, 66

Approximately 55,000 were admitted from quota countries, a exempt from the quota, after the quota was filled. This numbe was made up largely of aliens of classes which were entirely exemp from the quota as provided by law, others, such as returning resident were exempt after a quota was exhausted; and finally considerabl numbers were admitted in conformity with court decisions. Thes decisions were reversed by the United States Supreme Court o May 26, 1924; but Congress, by joint resolution, subsequentl legalized the status of these aliens as residents of the United State

The quota law did not apply to natives of Canada and Newfound land, Mexico, Central America, South America, and West Indies nor to other aliens who had resided five years or longer in these coun tries; hence, practically all of the admissions from these countrie were not chargeable to any quota. Aliens to the number of 80,68 who had previously been in the United States returned to th United States after an absence of less than one year; hence their las permanent place of residence was the United States. They wer nonimmigrants and the majority were not charged to any quota.

Practically all of the admissions from China, Japan, and Indi in the past year were not chargeable to the quota of any country.

[a] Included in "Other Europe."
[b] Included in "Other Asia."
[c] Included in Africa.
[g] Included under title "New Zealand and Pacific Islands."

It must be kept in mind that the immigration quota figures apply to *country of birth.* The table shows that the quota as a whole is reduced from 357,803 in the year just ended to 164,667 for the coming fiscal year. In other words, the quota is reduced more than one-half. But as explained elsewhere this does not mean that total immigration will be reduced one-half, or even reduced at all.

Great Britain and Ireland and the Irish Free State combined are reduced from 77,342 to 62,574, a cut of 19 per cent. Germany is reduced from 67,607 to 51,227, or 24 per cent. Other countries of northern and western Europe get a considerable reduction, but the very great reductions apply to countries of south and east Europe. Italy's quota is reduced from 42,128 to 3,845. Poland's cut is from 30,977 to 5,982, and Russia from 24,405 to 2,248.

Dividing Europe and a part of Asia into two large groups of countries, north and west Europe as a whole is reduced from a quota of 197,630 to 141,099, or 29 per cent, while the quota for south and eastern Europe (with Turkey in Asia, Siberia, and Armenia), is reduced from 158,540 to 20,447, a cut of 87 per cent.

In comparing the quota for the coming year with that of the year recently closed another fact is noticeable, i. e., that many additional very small countries or territorial units are listed to have a minimum quota of 100, and certain groupings of the earlier year disappear.

The next table shows by country for the Eastern Hemisphere the quota for 1923–24 and the number admitted under the quota, and also the immigration from the several countries. The first section of the table relates to aliens admitted under the quota law, and distribution therefore is according to *country of birth.* The second section relates to aliens (both immigrant and nonimmigrant[1]) admitted to the United States and distribution is according to *country of origin;* that is, country of last permanent place of residence. An immigrant may have been born in one country and come to the United States from some other country, hence the figures for the two sections of the table are not entirely comparable.

Further, the definition of "quota immigrant" in the quota law overlaps the distinction between the immigrant and nonimmigrant classification used in the second section of the table.

The Commissioner General of Immigration in his report for 1923 states:

> In the quota-law figures country of birth rules, whereas country of last permanent residence is regarded as country of origin in our ordinary immigration tables.
>
> Both immigrant and nonimmigrant aliens may appear in quota-law statistics, or, by reason of exemption, * * * arriving aliens of both classes may not be counted against quotas at all, or, in other cases, after a quota is exhausted.

[1] Broadly speaking, immigrant aliens are aliens who come to stay, while nonimmigrant aliens are those who come expecting to leave.

IMMIGRATION FROM COUNTRIES OF EUROPE, ASIA, AND AFRICA THAT WERE UNDER THE QUOTA LAW, IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1923-24

[These figures are subject to slight revision before final publication in the report of the Commissioner General of Immigration]

Immigration under the quotas, by country of birth

Country of birth	1923-24 Quota	1923-24 Admitted under quota
Albania	288	288
Austria	7,342	7,342
Belgium	1,563	1,563
Bulgaria	302	302
Czechoslovakia	14,357	14,357
Denmark	5,619	5,619
Esthonia	1,348	1,224
Finland	3,921	3,921
France	5,729	5,729
Germany	67,607	67,607
Great Britain and Ireland	77,342	77,342
Greece	3,063	3,063
Hungary	5,747	5,747
Italy	42,057	42,057
Latvia	1,540	1,540
Lithuania	2,629	2,629
Netherlands	3,607	3,607
Norway	12,202	12,202
Poland	30,977	30,977
Portugal and Atlantic Islands	[1] 2,586	2,586
Rumania	7,419	7,419
Russia (including Siberia)	24,405	24,405
Spain	912	912
Sweden	20,042	20,042
Switzerland	3,752	3,752
Turkey (European and Asiatic)	2,654	2,654
Yugoslavia	6,426	6,426
Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands	359	359
Danzig	301	301
Fiume	71	66
Iceland	75	43
Luxemburg	92	92
Other Europe	86	86
Palestine	57	57
Armenia	230	230
Syria	882	882
Other Asia	92	92
Africa (other than Egypt)	104	104
Egypt	18	18
Total Europe, Asia, and Africa	357,803	357,642

Immigration, by country of origin (last permanent place of residence)

Country of origin	Aliens admitted, 1923-24 Immigrant	Non-immigrant	Total
Albania	251	5	256
Austria	7,505	408	7,913
Belgium	2,065	475	2,540
Bulgaria	551	28	579
Czechoslovakia	13,554	344	13,898
Denmark	5,286	542	5,828
Esthonia	768	6	774
Finland	3,661	184	3,845
France	6,388	3,707	10,095
Germany	75,095	4,658	79,753
Great Britain and Ireland	76,615	14,066	90,681
Greece	4,870	340	5,210
Hungary	5,806	262	6,068
Italy	56,245	6,821	63,066
Latvia	1,473	36	1,509
Lithuania	2,370	36	2,406
Netherlands	3,789	967	4,756
Norway	11,991	1,695	13,686
Poland	28,805	323	29,128
Portugal (including Azores and Cape Verde)	2,771	151	2,922
Rumania	11,144	153	11,297
Russia (in Europe only)	12,665	290	12,955
Spain	933	647	1,580
Sweden	18,312	985	19,297
Switzerland	3,842	713	4,555
Turkey (European and Asiatic)	4,307	113	4,420
Yugoslavia	5,835	129	5,964
Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands	687	3,754	4,441
Other Europe	330	18	348
Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia	2,945	204	3,149
Other Asia	328	206	534
Africa	907	429	1,336
Total Europe, Asia, and Africa	372,094	42,695	414,789

[1] Nearly all of the quota of the Atlantic Islands (121) are from Portuguese Islands.

Thus far figures have been given for immigration from quota countries only, but, as before stated, there is heavy immigration from countries outside the quota law as well as from quota countries above the quota.

A total of 879,302 aliens were admitted to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, of which 706,587 were immigrants and 172,715 were nonimmigrants. As stated before only 357,642 admissions were charged to the quota. *In other words, 46 per cent more aliens were admitted outside the quota than were admitted under it.*

Another point of particular notice is that the 706,587 immigrants admitted in the fiscal year 1924 were more than the intake of immigrants in any year up to 1882, and exceeded in only 14 fiscal years of our history.

Admissions from countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa falling under the quota law of last year are shown in the above table. Admissions from countries *outside* the quota law of last year are shown in the table below:

IMMIGRATION FROM NONQUOTA COUNTRIES IN THE FISCAL YEARS 1923-24

Country of last permanent residence	Immigrants	Nonimmigrants	Total
China	7,098	7,721	14,819
Japan	8,018	2,220	10,238
India	193	341	534
Canada and Newfoundland	200,956	9,211	210,167
Central America	2,004	2,252	4,256
Mexico	89,311	4,580	93,891
South America	9,297	3,596	12,893
West Indies	17,558	19,394	36,952
United States		80,682	80,682
Other countries	58	23	81
Total	334,493	130,020	464,513

The figures of immigration shown relate to aliens who have been legally admitted. How many get into the country unlawfully no one knows. But it must be conceded that the number thus coming is a serious menace along our entire border, especially the Mexican border. The Commissioner General of Immigration in his report for 1923 states:

> Alien smuggling has been a most troublesome phase of the immigration problem ever since the enactment of the first Chinese exclusion law, and for a good many years such operations were largely confined to bringing aliens of that race into the country. With the development of the general immigration law, however, the practice spread to other aliens of the diseased and otherwise inadmissible classes, and as the law became more complex the prevention of smuggling and surreptitious entry by other means became correspondingly difficult. Smuggling diseased aliens, largely of Near East races, over the Mexican border became a business of considerable proportion, and following the passport agreement with Japan the illegal entry of natives of that country via Mexico was a perplexing problem for several years. Then came the literacy test, an increased head tax, and its extension to peoples of foreign contiguous territory, war-time passport requirements, and finally the quota law, making a combination of restrictions which inevitably promoted the alien smuggling industry and furnished new and multiplied incentives to illegal entry.

An article entitled "A century of immigration," taken from the last annual report of the Secretary of Labor, and published in the January, 1924, issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, shows the number of immigrant aliens admitted from the several countries of the world into the United States from 1820 to 1923, and immigration by races as distinct from country of origin from 1899 to 1923.

For many years the bulk of immigration came from north and west Europe. Not until 1875 did the inflow coming from southern and eastern Europe constitute as much as 10 per cent of the total immigration, and not until 1896 did immigration from southern and eastern Europe exceed that from northern and western Europe. From 1896 to 1914 southern and eastern Europe furnished by far the greater part of immigration, in some years reaching 75 per cent or over of all immigration.

If we conceive that the peak of immigration from any country in the past is the measure of what it could and would be now were there

no restricted access to our shores, then we can see just what the new quota does so far as these countries are concerned. While the intake under the quota is not the total of immigration by any manner of means, even from the quota countries, the fact remains that the quota theory of immigration has justified itself as a working method of real restriction.

The height of immigration from northern and western Europe was in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, when the total immigrant aliens admitted numbered 788,992. In that year southern and eastern Europe, including a small part of western Asia, furnished only 84,973, while northern and western Europe furnished 563,213. Under the new law northern and western Europe gets a quota of 141,327.

The greatest immigration in any one year was in the fiscal year 1907, when 1,285,349 immigrant aliens were admitted to the United States. This was also the greatest year for immigration from southern and eastern Europe when the number from that region reached 979,661. The new quota for this region is only 20,447. In the year 1907 immigration from northern and western Europe was only 227,958, or less than one-fourth of the inflow from southern and eastern Europe.

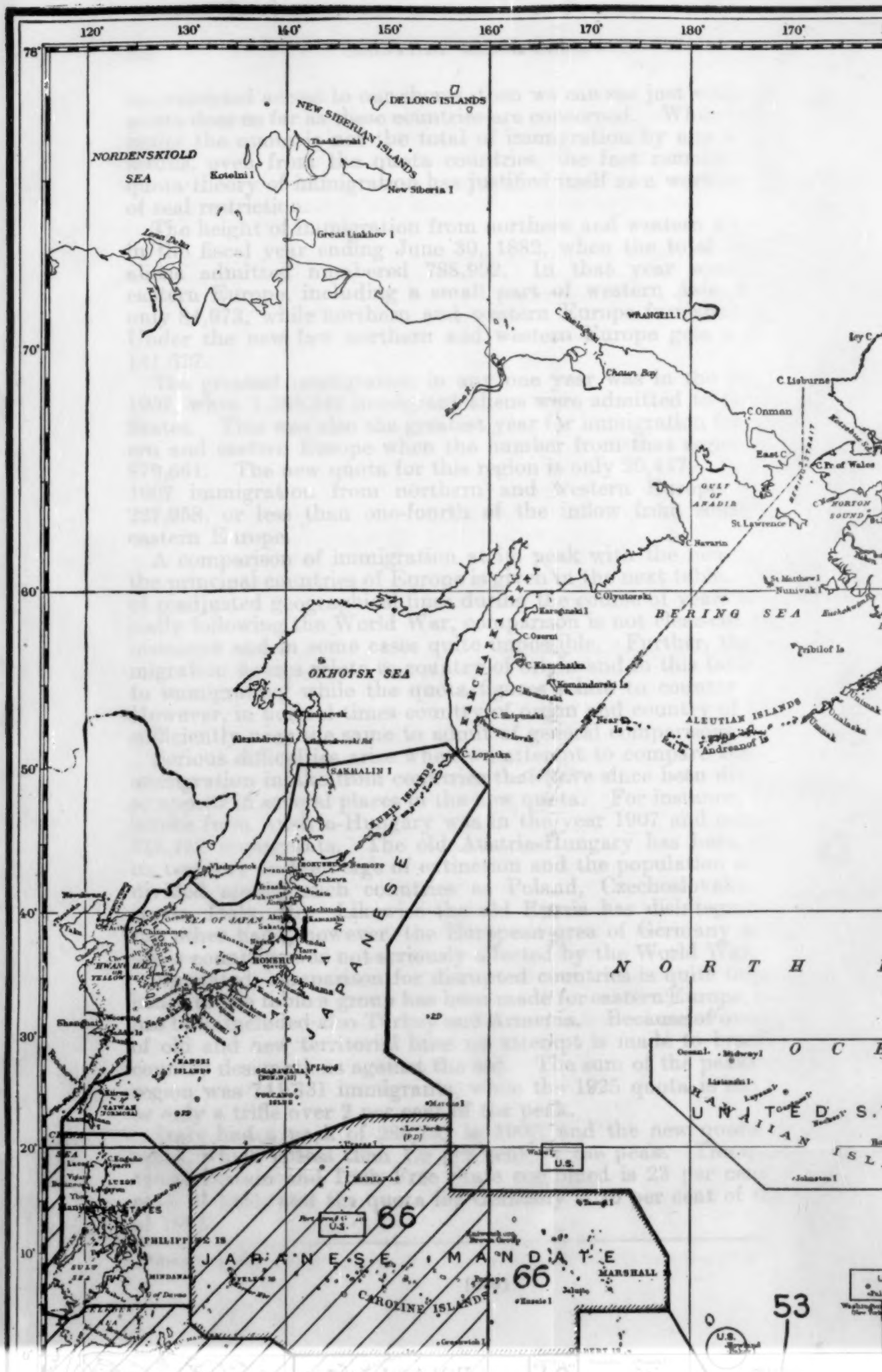
A comparison of immigration at its peak with the new quota for the principal countries of Europe is given in the next table. Because of readjusted geographical lines during the course of years and especially following the World War, comparison is not clear-cut in many instances and in some cases quite impossible. Further, the old immigration figures relate to country of origin and in this table strictly to immigrants,[3] while the quota figures relate to country of birth. However, in normal times country of origin and country of birth are sufficiently near the same to admit of general comparisons.

Serious difficulties arise when we attempt to compare the peak of immigration intake from countries that have since been divided and so appear in several places in the new quota. For instance, the peak intake from Austria-Hungary was in the year 1907 and consisted of 338,452 immigrants. The old Austria-Hungary has been shorn of its territory to the verge of extinction and the population and quota divided among such countries as Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Italy, etc. Likewise the old Russia has disintegrated. On the other hand, however, the European area of Germany and some other countries was not seriously affected by the World War.

As stated, comparison for disrupted countries is quite impossible; hence in the table a group has been made for eastern Europe, in which has been included also Turkey and Armenia. Because of overlapping of old and new territorial lines no attempt is made to bracket new country designations against the old. The sum of the peaks for this region was 741,331 immigrants, while the 1925 quota is but 15,668, or only a trifle over 2 per cent of the peak.

Italy had a peak of 285,731 in 1907, and the new quota is only 3,845, which is less than 1.5 per cent of the peak. The quota for Great Britain and Irish Free State combined is 23 per cent of the peak of 1851, and the quota for Germany is 20 per cent of the peak of 1882.

[3] See note on p. 7.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ELLESMERE ISLAND
BANKS ISLAND
VICTORIA ISLAND
AMUNDSEN GULF
C. Bathurst
Mt. Clurie Strait
Fr. Albert Land
Somerset Land
Boothia Pena
Melville Pena
Fox Land
Baffin I.
Davis Strait
Hudson Strait
Hudson Bay
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Liscburne
C. Pr of Wales
Nelson
Bristol Bay
Pribilof Is
GULF OF ALASKA
Queen Charlotte Is
Queen Charlotte Sd.
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Salt Lake City
St. Louis
Cincinnati
WASHINGTON
Baltimore
Norfolk
Charleston
Savannah
Fernandina
St. Augustine
Galveston
New Orleans
Key West
Tampa
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MEXICO
WEST INDIES
CARIBBEAN SEA
HONDURAS
COLOMBIA
VENEZUELA
CARACAS
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BRITISH GUIANA
DUTCH GUIANA
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MADEIRA
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TAIMIR PENINSULA
YALMAL PENA
KOLA PENA
WHITE SEA
North Cape
Arkhangel
Mezen
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S I B E R I A
NORTH SEA
BRITISH ISLES
POLAND
WHITE RUSSIA
THE UKRAINE
MOSCOW
Tobolsk
Tomsk
Irkutsk
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PORTUGAL
AUSTRIA
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BLACK SEA
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GEORGIA
PERSIA
AFGHANISTAN
BALUCHISTAN
BOKHARA
TEHERAN
PERSIAN GULF
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ARABIAN SEA
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ASIR
YEMEN
ALGERIA
MOROCCO
TRIPOLITANIA
LIBIA
EGYPT
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FRENCH WEST AFRICA
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SPITZBERGEN
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BARENTS SEA
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NOVAYA ZEMBLA
YALMAL PENA
KOLA PENA
ICELAND
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Jan Mayen I.
Scoresby Sound
DENMARK STRAIT
North Cape
Bear I.
Arkhangel
Murmansk
Tobolsk
Tomsk
Yenisei
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RUMANIA
THE UKRAINE
BLACK SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
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TRIPOLITANIA
LIBIA
EGYPT
SAHARA
PERSIA
AFGHANISTAN
BALUCHISTAN
PERSIAN GULF
RED SEA
NEJD
ARABIAN SEA
INDIA
BHUTAN
BAY OF BENGAL
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
FRENCH SUDAN
NIGER TERRITORY
NIGERIA (British)
CHAD
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
ABYSSINIA
FRENCH SOMALILAND
KENYA
AZORES
CANARY IS.
RIO DE ORO
MADEIRA
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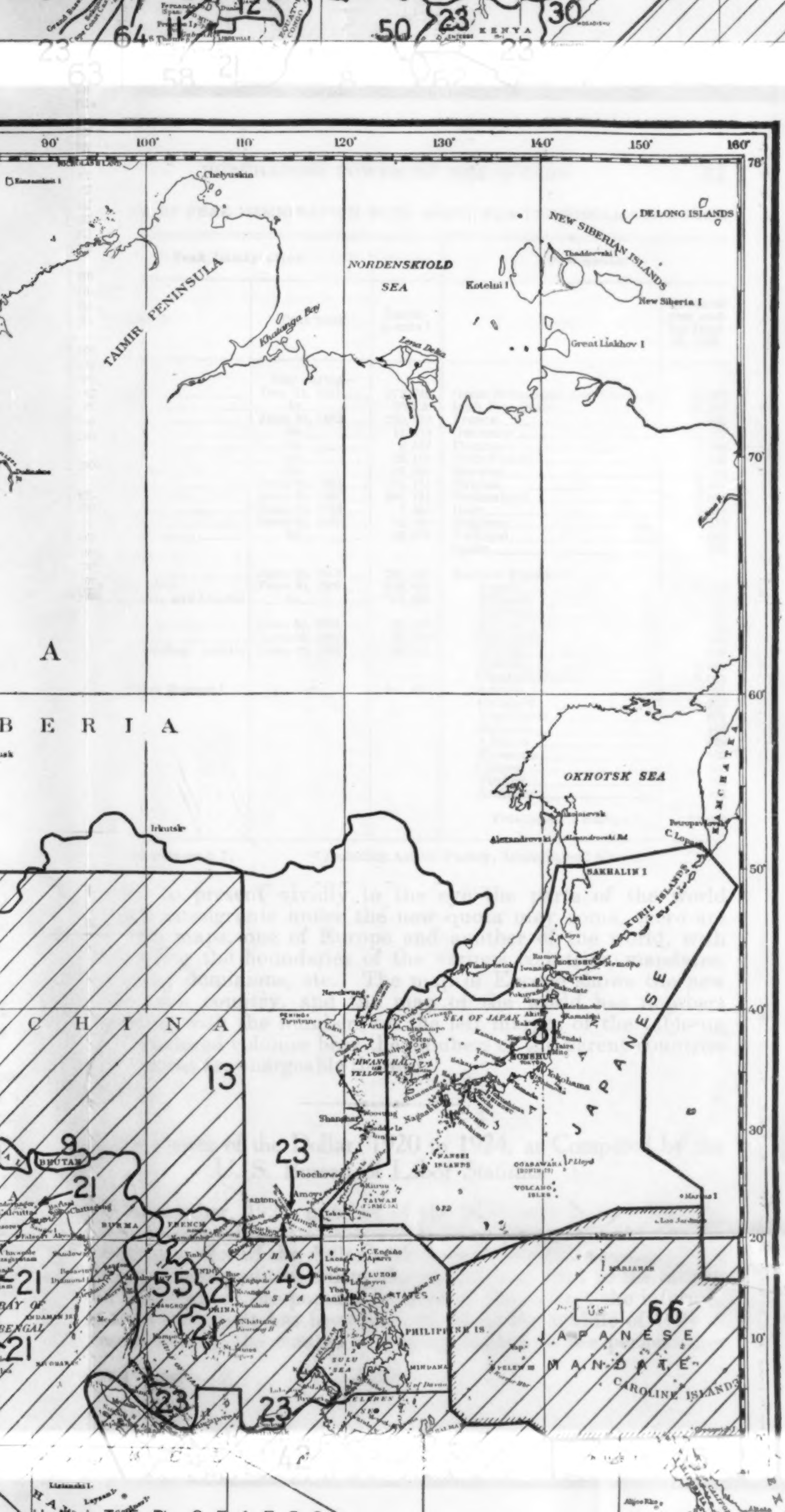

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Great Liakhov I
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OKHOTSK SEA
KAMCHATKA
C. Lopatka
SAKHALIN I
KURIL ISLANDS
SEA OF JAPAN
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C H I N A
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BURMA
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PHILIPPINE IS.
MINDANAO
SULU SEA
BAY OF BENGAL
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OGASAWARA
VOLCANO ISLES
MARIANAS
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JAPANESE MANDATE
CAROLINE ISLANDS
KENYA
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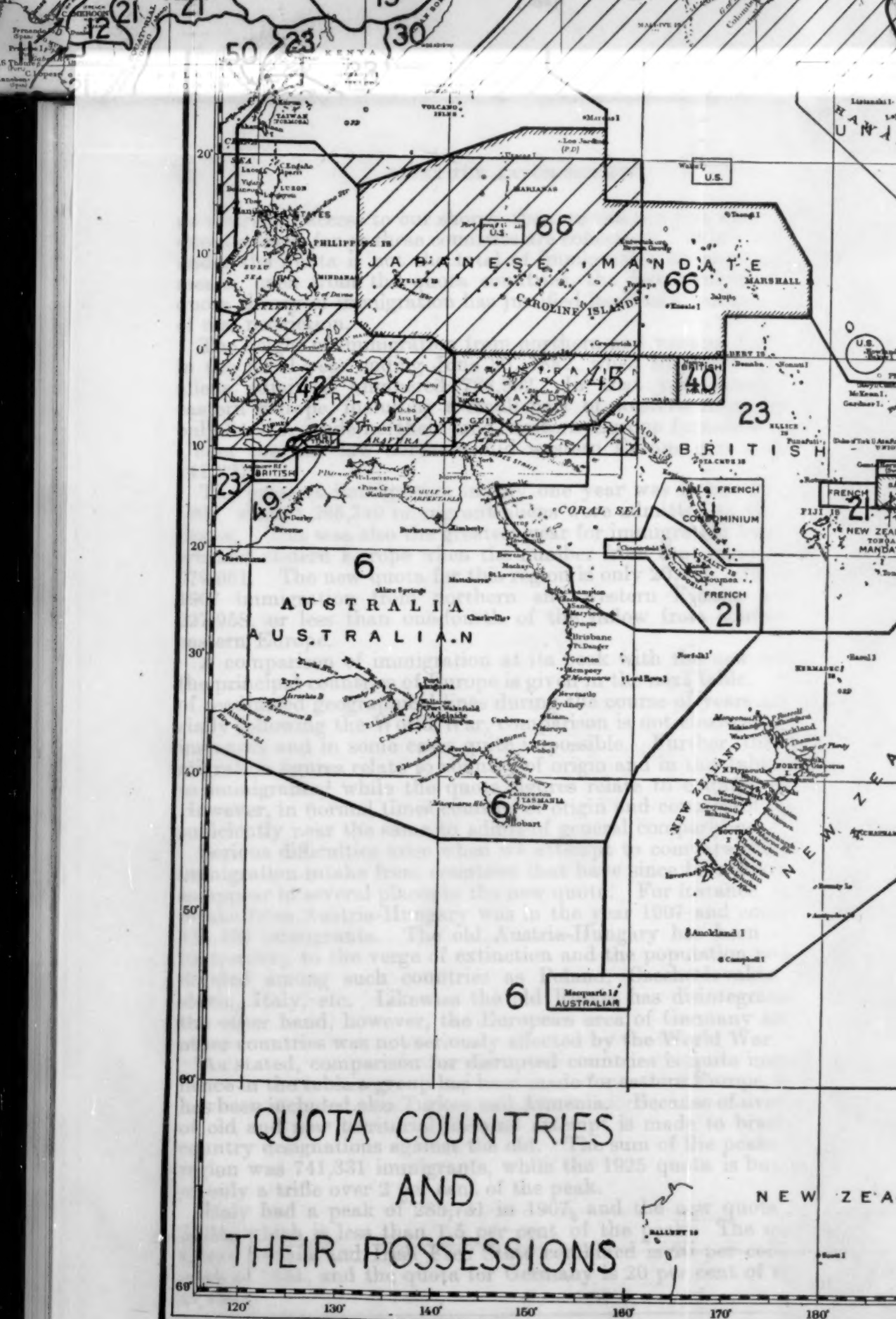

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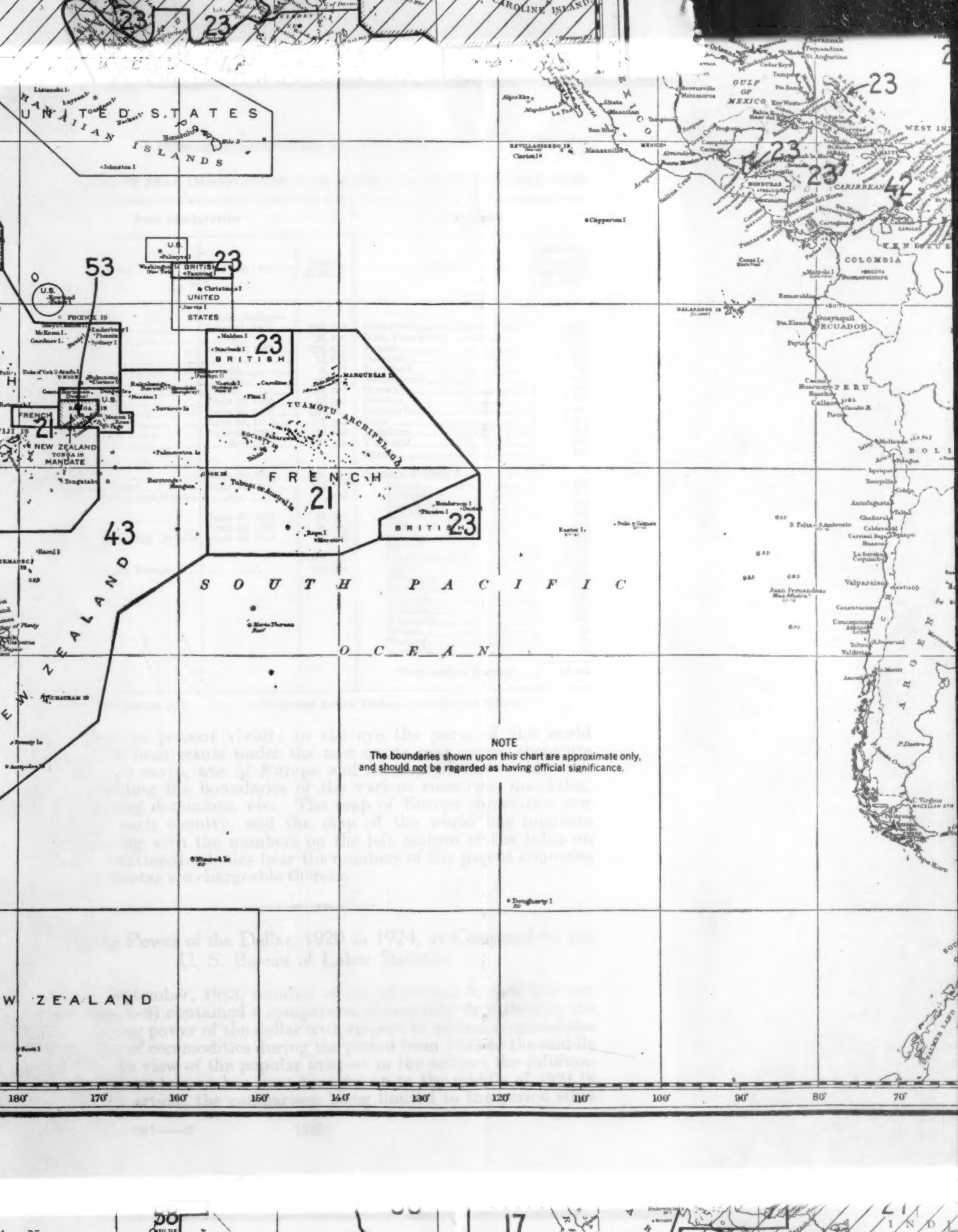

UNITED STATES
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
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U.S.
BRITISH
UNITED STATES
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BRITISH
U.S.
FRENCH
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NEW ZEALAND MANDATE
TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO
FRENCH
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BRITISH
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NEW ZEALAND
SOUTH PACIFIC
OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
CARIBBEAN
COLOMBIA
ECUADOR
PERU
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NOTE
The boundaries shown upon this chart are approximate only, and should not be regarded as having official significance.
W ZEALAND
180° 170° 160° 150° 140° 130° 120° 110° 100° 90° 80° 70°

A

Country or Ar	
1.	*Afghanistr
2.	Albania .
3.	Andorra .
4.	Arabian p
5.	Armenia .
6.	Australia, islar
7.	Austria .
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9.	*Bhutan .
10.	Bulgaria
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18.	Esthonia.
19.	Ethiopia
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21.	France (1,
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23.	Great Brit
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25.	Hungary .
26.	Iceland .
27.	*India (3)
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33.	Liberia .
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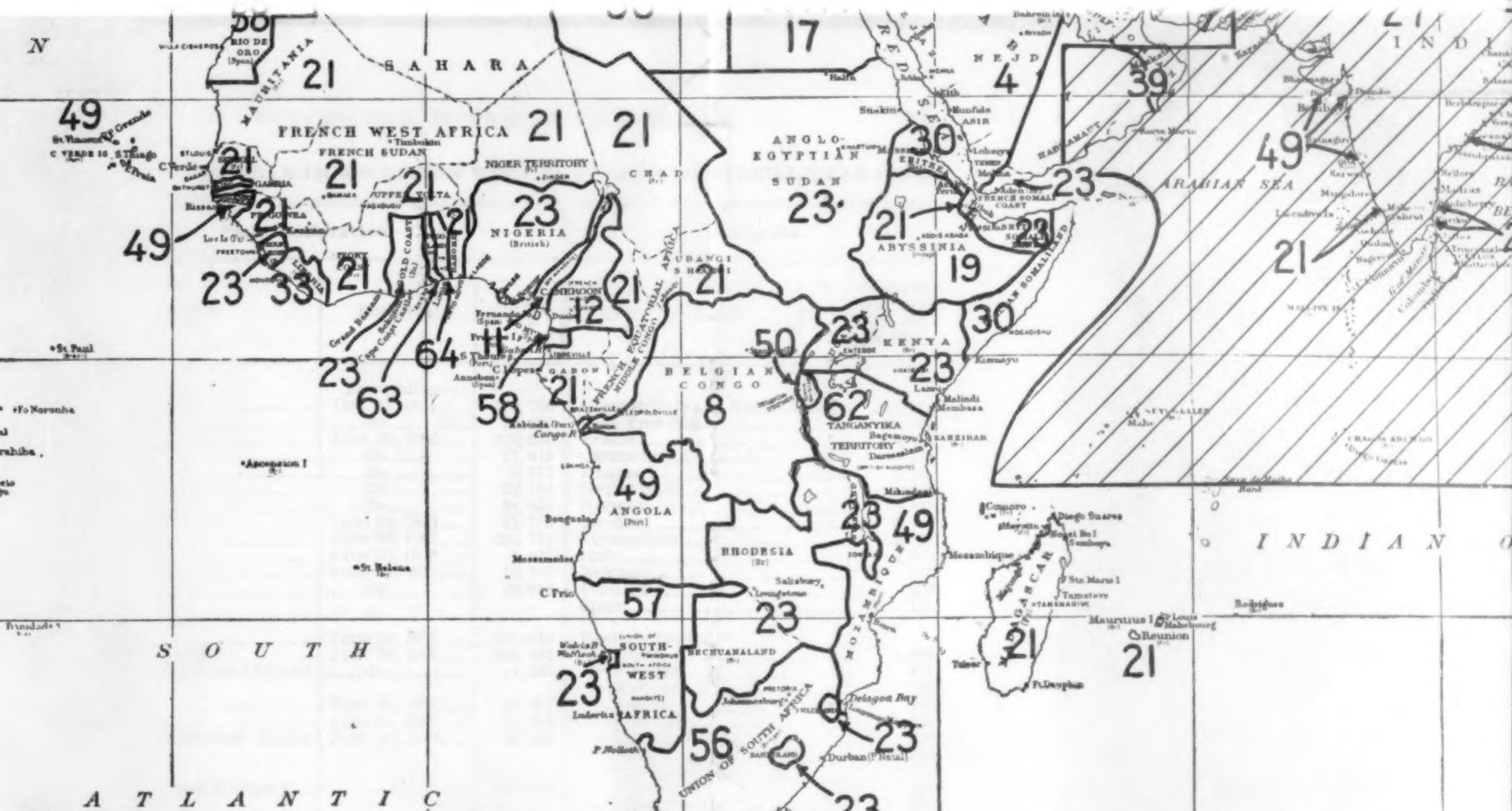
35.	Lithuania
36.	Luxemburg
37.	Monaco . .
38.	Morocco (F



A T L A N T I C

Country or area of birth	Quota 1924-1925
1. *Afghanistan	100*
2. Albania	100
3. Andorra	100
4. Arabian peninsula (1, 2)	100
5. Armenia	124
6. Australia, including Papua, Tasmania, and all islands appertaining to Australia (3, 4)	121
7. Austria	785
8. Belgium (5)	512
9. *Bhutan	100*
0. Bulgaria	100
1. Cameroon (Proposed British mandate)	100
2. Cameroon (French mandate)	100
3. *China	100*
4. Czechoslovakia	3,073
5. Danzig, Free City of	228
6. Denmark (5, 6)	2,789
7. Egypt	100
8. Esthonia	124
9. Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	100
0. Finland	471
1. France (1, 5, 6)	3,954
2. Germany	51,227
3. Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1, 3, 5, 6)	34,007
4. Greece	100
5. Hungary	473
6. Iceland	100
7. *India (3)	100*
8. Iraq (Mesopotamia)	100
9. Irish Free State (3)	28,567
0. Italy, including Rhodes, Dodekanesia, and Castellorizzo (5)	3,845
1. *Japan	100*
2. Latvia	142
3. Liberia	100
4. Liechtenstein	100
5. Lithuania	344
6. Luxemburg	100
7. Monaco	100
8. Morocco (French and Spanish Zones and Tangier)	100

Country or area of birth
39. *Muscat (Oman)
40. Nauru (proposed British mandate) (4)
41. *Nepal
42. Netherlands (1, 5, 6)
43. New Zealand (including appertaining islands (3, 4)
44. Norway (5)
45. *New Guinea, and other Pacific Islands under proposed Australian mandate (4)
46. Palestine (with Trans-Jordan) proposed British mandate)
47. Persia (1)
48. Poland
49. Portugal (1, 5)
50. Ruanda and Urundi (Belgium mandate)
51. Rumania
52. Russia, European and Asiatic (1)
53. Samoa, Western (4) (proposed mandate of New Zealand)
54. San Marino
55. *Siam
56. South Africa, Union of (3)
57. South West Africa (proposed mandate of Union South Africa)
58. Spain (5)
59. Sweden
60. Switzerland
61. Syria and The Lebanon (French mandate)
62. Tanganyika (proposed British mandate)
63. Togoland (proposed British mandate)
64. Togoland (French mandate)
65. Turkey
66. *Yap and other Pacific islands (under Japanese mandate) (4)
67. Yugoslavia

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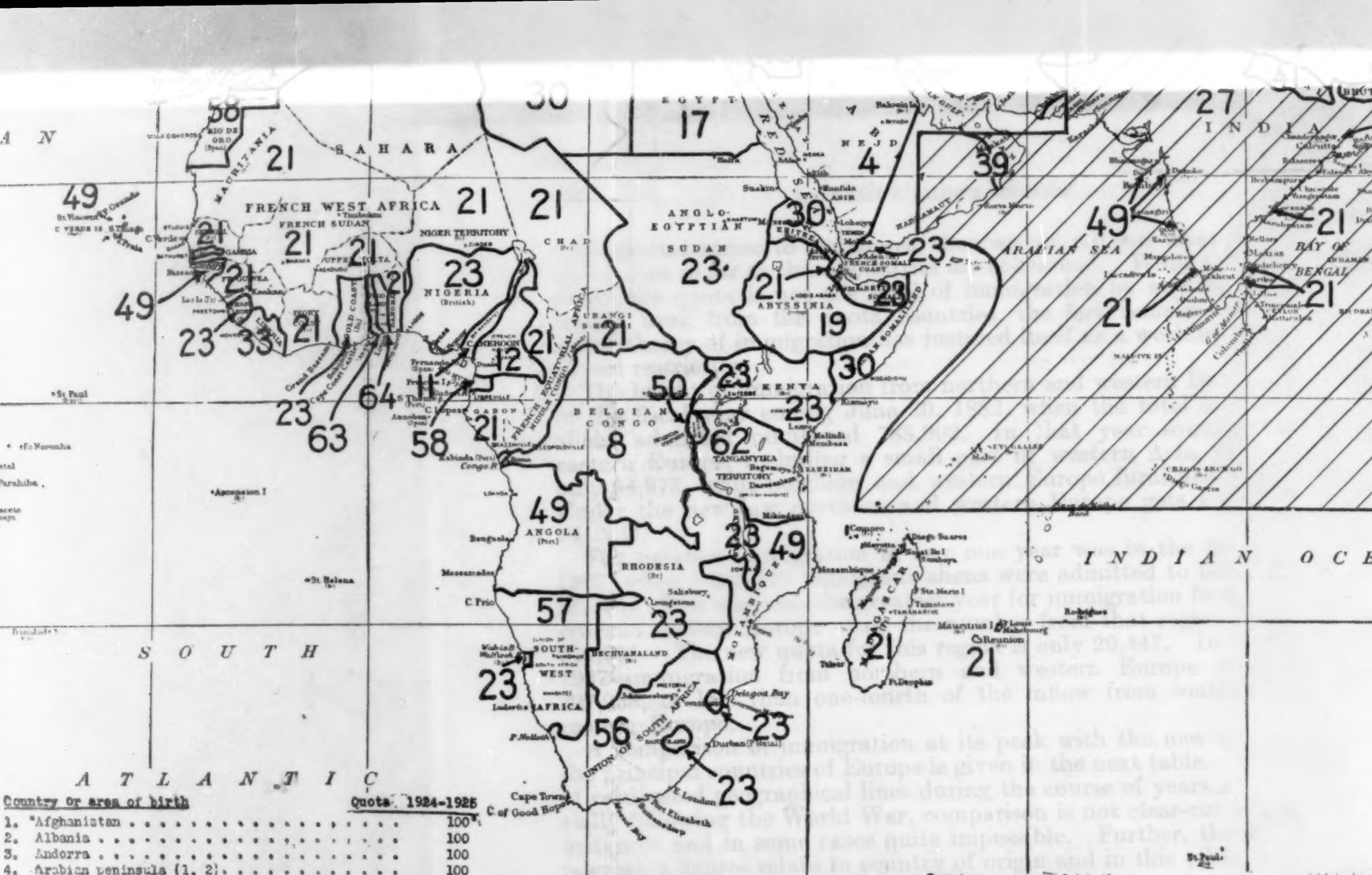

Country or area of birth	Quota 1924-1925
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2. Albania	100
3. Andorra	100
4. Arabian peninsula (1, 2)	100
5. Armenia	124
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7. Austria	785
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9. *Bhutan	100*
10. Bulgaria	100
11. Cameroon (Proposed British mandate)	100
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25. Hungary	473
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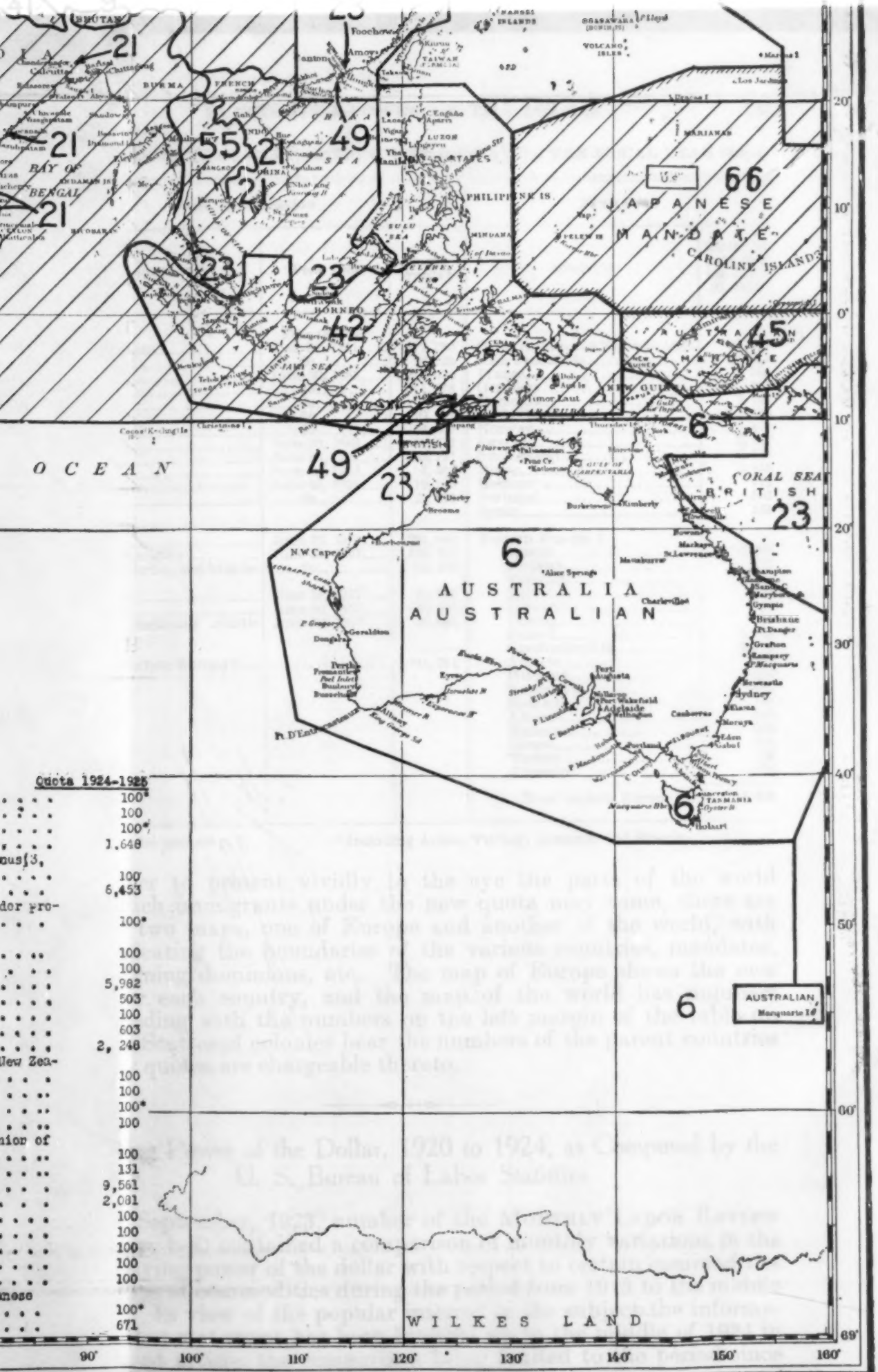
32. Latvia	142
33. Liberia	100
34. Liechtenstein	100
35. Lithuania	344
36. Luxemburg	100
37. Monaco	100
38. Morocco (French and Spanish Zones and Tangier)	100

Country or area of birth	Quota 192
39. *Muscat (Oman)	
40. Nauru (proposed British mandate) (4)	
41. *Nepal	
42. Netherlands (1, 5, 6)	
43. New Zealand (including appertaining islands (3, 4)	
44. Norway (5)	
45. *New Guinea, and other Pacific Islands under proposed Australian mandate (4)	
46. Palestine (with Trans-Jordan) proposed British mandate)	
47. Persia (1)	
48. Poland	
49. Portugal (1, 5)	
50. Ruanda and Urundi (Belgium mandate)	
51. Rumania	
52. Russia, European and Asiatic (1)	
53. Samoa, Western (4) (proposed mandate of New Zealand)	
54. San Marino	
55. *Siam	
56. South Africa, Union of (3)	
57. South West Africa (proposed mandate of Union of South Africa)	
58. Spain (5)	
59. Sweden	
60. Switzerland	
61. Syria and The Lebanon (French mandate)	
62. Tanganyika (proposed British mandate)	
63. Togoland (proposed British mandate)	
64. Togoland (French mandate)	
65. Turkey	
66. Yap and other Pacific islands (under Japanese mandate) (4)	
67. Yugoslavia	

30° 20° West Longitude 10° Meridian of 0° Greenwich 10° East Longitude 20° 30° 40° 50° 60° 70° 80° 90°



Quota 1924-1925	
	100*
	100
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ICELAND
100
NORWAY
6,453
SWEDEN
9,561
FINLA
471
EST
124
LATVIA
142
GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND
34,007
IRISH FREE STATE
28,567
DENMARK
2,789
DANZIG
228
344
GERMANY
BELGIUM
512
NETHERLANDS
1,648
GERMANY
51,227
POLAND
5,982
LUXEMBURG
100
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
3,073
FRANCE
3,954
LIECHTENSTEIN
100
AUSTRIA
785
2,081
HUNGARY
473
SWITZERLAND
RUMA
60
PORTUGAL
503
ANDORRA
100
SAN MARINO
100
YUGOSLAVIA
671
SPAIN
131
MONACO
100
3,845
BULG
10
ALBANIA
100
GIBRALTAR
To Gt. Br.
100
GREEC
ALGERIA
MOROCCO
100
MALTA
To Gt. Br.
IMMIGRATION QUOTAS
1924-25
Scale of Miles
0 100 200 300
LIBYA

FINLAND
471
ESTHONIA
124
LATVIA
142
LITHUANIA
344
RUSSIA
2,248
RUMANIA
603
BULGARIA
100
ARMENIA
124
TURKEY
100
GREECE
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DODEKANESIA
CASTELLORIZZO
RHODES
To Italy
To Gr. Br.
CYPRUS
SYRIA
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IRAQ
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PERSIA
100
PALESTINE
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EGYPT
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ARABIAN
PENINSULA
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COMPARISON OF PEAK IMMIGRATION WITH QUOTA FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1924-25

Peak immigration			New quota	
Country	Peak year	Immigrants [1]	Country	Quota for year ending June 30, 1925
	Year ending—			
United Kingdom	Dec. 31, 1851	272,740	Great Britain and North Ireland	34,007
France	do	20,126	Irish Free State	28,567
Germany	June 30, 1882	250,630	France	3,954
Denmark	do	11,618	Germany	51,227
Netherlands	do	9,517	Denmark	2,789
Norway	do	29,101	Netherlands	1,648
Sweden	do	64,607	Norway	6,453
Switzerland	June 30, 1883	12,751	Sweden	9,561
Italy	June 30, 1907	285,731	Switzerland	2,081
Belgium	June 30, 1913	7,405	Italy	3,845
Portugal	June 30, 1921	19,195	Belgium	512
Spain	do	23,818	Portugal	503
			Spain	131
Eastern Europe: [2]			Eastern Europe: [2]	
Russia	June 30, 1913	291,040	Russia	2,248
Austria Hungary	June 30, 1907	338,452	Finland	471
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro.	do	11,359	Esthonia	124
Rumania	June 30, 1921	25,817	Latvia	142
Greece	June 30, 1907	36,580	Lithuania	344
Turkey (including Asiatic Turkey).	June 30, 1913	38,083	Danzig	228
			Poland	5,982
			Czechoslovakia	3,073
Total eastern Europe [2]		741,331	Austria	785
			Hungary	473
			Yugoslavia	671
			Bulgaria	100
			Albania	100
			Rumania	603
			Greece	100
			Turkey	100
			Armenia	124
			Total eastern Europe [2]	15,668

[1] See note on p. 7. [2] Including Asiatic Turkey, Armenia, and Siberia.

In order to present vividly to the eye the parts of the world from which immigrants under the new quota may come, there are inserted two maps, one of Europe and another of the world, with lines indicating the boundaries of the various countries, mandates, self-governing dominions, etc. The map of Europe shows the new quota for each country, and the map of the world has numbers corresponding with the numbers on the left margin of the table on page 5. Scattered colonies bear the numbers of the parent countries and their quotas are chargeable thereto.

Purchasing Power of the Dollar, 1920 to 1924, as Computed by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

THE September, 1923, number of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW (pp. 1–8) contained a comparison of monthly variations in the buying power of the dollar with respect to certain commodities and groups of commodities during the period from 1913 to the middle of 1923. In view of the popular interest in the subject the information in that statement has been brought up to the middle of 1924 in the present article, the comparison being limited to the period since

1920, when most commodities were at the price peak. The dollar's average purchasing power in 1913 forms the basis for the comparisons.

In the following table are shown monthly changes in the buying power of the pre-war dollar from January, 1920, to June, 1924, for various groups of commodities, as computed from the bureau's index numbers of wholesale prices for those groups:

MONTHLY CHANGES IN BUYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR IN THE PURCHASE OF SPECIFIED GROUPS OF COMMODITIES, JANUARY, 1920, TO JUNE, 1924

[1913=$1.00]

Year and month	Farm products	Foods	Cloths and clothing	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1920:										
January	$0.40	$0.43	$0.29	$0.52	$0.57	$0.36	$0.53	$0.42	$0.52	$0.43
February	.42	.45	.29	.50	.53	.34	.51	.41	.51	.43
March	.42	.45	.29	.48	.51	.34	.49	.41	.50	.43
April	.41	.42	.30	.43	.49	.33	.48	.41	.49	.41
May	.41	.40	.30	.42	.50	.34	.47	.40	.48	.40
June	.42	.41	.32	.40	.50	.36	.47	.40	.49	.41
July	.43	.42	.33	.39	.50	.37	.47	.36	.49	.41
August	.46	.45	.35	.37	.50	.38	.48	.36	.50	.43
September	.48	.47	.38	.36	.50	.39	.49	.37	.51	.44
October	.53	.50	.41	.36	.52	.42	.51	.37	.53	.47
November	.58	.53	.44	.38	.57	.47	.55	.38	.56	.51
December	.66	.59	.47	.39	.63	.49	.61	.41	.60	.56
1921:										
January	.70	.62	.51	.40	.65	.52	.65	.46	.65	.59
February	.75	.66	.53	.44	.68	.56	.67	.46	.68	.63
March	.79	.66	.55	.47	.71	.58	.70	.46	.72	.65
April	.85	.69	.57	.49	.72	.60	.74	.46	.77	.68
May	.85	.72	.58	.50	.72	.61	.75	.48	.79	.69
June	.88	.73	.58	.52	.75	.61	.75	.51	.80	.70
July	.84	.71	.58	.54	.81	.63	.78	.56	.81	.71
August	.81	.68	.58	.54	.85	.64	.78	.56	.84	.70
September	.81	.70	.56	.55	.86	.64	.76	.56	.85	.71
October	.81	.71	.56	.53	.86	.63	.76	.56	.85	.70
November	.83	.72	.56	.51	.88	.61	.78	.56	.84	.71
December	.83	.74	.56	.50	.88	.63	.79	.56	.83	.71
1922:										
January	.82	.76	.57	.51	.89	.64	.81	.56	.85	.72
February	.76	.74	.57	.52	.91	.64	.81	.56	.85	.71
March	.77	.73	.58	.52	.92	.65	.80	.57	.85	.70
April	.78	.73	.58	.52	.88	.64	.81	.57	.86	.70
May	.76	.72	.57	.46	.84	.63	.82	.57	.86	.68
June	.76	.71	.56	.44	.83	.60	.82	.57	.88	.67
July	.74	.70	.56	.39	.83	.59	.83	.58	.88	.65
August	.76	.72	.55	.37	.79	.58	.82	.58	.87	.65
September	.75	.72	.55	.41	.75	.56	.81	.58	.86	.65
October	.72	.71	.53	.44	.74	.55	.81	.57	.83	.65
November	.70	.70	.52	.46	.75	.54	.79	.56	.82	.64
December	.69	.69	.52	.46	.76	.54	.77	.55	.82	.64
1923:										
January	.70	.71	.51	.46	.75	.53	.76	.54	.81	.64
February	.70	.71	.50	.47	.72	.52	.76	.54	.79	.64
March	.70	.70	.50	.49	.67	.51	.74	.54	.79	.63
April	.71	.69	.49	.50	.65	.49	.74	.53	.79	.63
May	.72	.69	.50	.53	.66	.50	.75	.53	.80	.64
June	.72	.70	.51	.54	.68	.52	.76	.53	.81	.65
July	.74	.71	.52	.55	.69	.53	.78	.53	.83	.66
August	.72	.70	.52	.56	.69	.54	.79	.55	.83	.67
September	.69	.68	.50	.57	.69	.55	.78	.55	.83	.65
October	.69	.68	.50	.58	.70	.55	.78	.55	.83	.65
November	.68	.68	.50	.60	.71	.55	.77	.57	.85	.66
December	.69	.68	.49	.62	.70	.56	.77	.57	.86	.66
1924:										
January	.69	.70	.50	.59	.70	.55	.76	.57	.85	.66
February	.70	.70	.51	.56	.70	.55	.76	.57	.88	.66
March	.73	.71	.52	.55	.69	.55	.77	.57	.88	.67
April	.72	.73	.53	.56	.72	.55	.78	.57	.88	.68
May	.74	.73	.53	.56	.75	.56	.79	.58	.89	.68
June	.75	.74	.53	.57	.76	.58	.79	.58	.90	.69

In 1920, the year of peak prices, the lowest point in the purchasing power of the 1913 dollar was reached in the group of cloths and clothing, when it sank below 30 cents as a result of the high prices prevailing in the early part of that year. Building materials also showed a low level, due to abnormally high prices of lumber. Metals and metal products, on the other hand, maintained a comparatively high level for the year, the average being over 50 cents. In the farm products group, the dollar's buying power increased from 40 cents in June to 66 cents in December, a gain of 65 per cent. In all groups combined there was a decrease from 43 cents to 40 cents in the first half of the year, followed by an increase to 56 cents in December.

In 1921, with declining prices, the pre-war dollar's buying power measured in terms of farm products rose from 70 cents in January to 88 cents in June, an increase of over 25 per cent. In other groups similar increases took place. A price reaction in farm products and several other groups caused a decline in the next few months, with another increase late in the year. Metals, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and house-furnishing goods maintained for the most part a steady increase in the dollar's buying power throughout 1921.

From the middle of 1922 to the middle of 1924, as measured by the bureau's general index number of wholesale prices, there was little change in the buying power of the pre-war dollar. In farm products the trend was downward in 1922, upward and then downward in 1923, and again upward in 1924. Except for minor variations, foods showed a steady decline in the dollar's buying power to the end of 1923 and an increase thereafter. Cloths and clothing followed much the same trend. In the fuel and lighting group the effect of the coal strike in the summer of 1922 is quite apparent, when the dollar fell below 40 cents in its buying power. While no variations of particular significance are discernible in the remaining commodity groups, the downward trend of the dollar to the middle of 1923 and the upward trend thereafter, as the price level declined, is quite noticeable.

The table which follows furnishes a comparison of the pre-war dollar's purchasing power since 1920 for several classes of building material. The figures for lumber in this table are based on wholesale prices of Douglas fir, gum, hemlock, maple, white oak, white pine, southern yellow pine, poplar, spruce, yellow pine lath, cypress shingles, and red cedar shingles, each material having an importance equal to its production in 1919. The figures for brick represent an average for the United States computed from prices in various localities, while the figures for structural steel are for Pittsburgh. Included in "other building materials" are Portland cement, crushed stone, gravel, hollow tile, lime, sand, slate, plate and window glass, linseed oil, putty, rosin, turpentine, white lead, zinc oxide, cast-iron pipe, copper wire, sheet copper, lead pipe, nails, reinforcing bars, roofing tin, and sheet zinc.

MONTHLY CHANGES IN BUYING POWER OF THE DOLLAR IN THE PURCHASE OF SPECIFIED CLASSES OF BUILDING MATERIALS, JANUARY, 1920, TO JUNE, 1924

[1913=$1.00]

Year and month	Lumber	Brick, common	Structural steel	Other building materials	All building materials	Year and month	Lumber	Brick, common	Structural steel	Other building materials	All building materials
1920						1922					
January	$0.30	$0.41	$0.62	$0.47	$0.36	April	$0.60	$0.50	$1.01	$0.67	$0.64
February	.27	.39	.62	.46	.34	May	.58	.50	.94	.66	.63
March	.27	.38	.62	.45	.34	June	.54	.50	.94	.65	.60
April	.27	.36	.47	.44	.33	July	.53	.50	.92	.65	.59
May	.28	.35	.47	.44	.34	August	.52	.50	.86	.64	.58
June	.32	.35	.47	.44	.36	September	.51	.50	.73	.62	.56
July	.32	.34	.49	.45	.37	October	.49	.49	.71	.61	.55
August	.33	.34	.54	.45	.38	November	.49	.49	.74	.61	.54
September	.35	.34	.54	.45	.39	December	.48	.49	.76	.62	.54
October	.38	.34	.54	.46	.42						
November	.45	.35	.54	.49	.47	1923					
December	.48	.35	.56	.51	.49	January	.47	.49	.76	.61	.53
						February	.46	.49	.72	.60	.52
1921						March	.45	.48	.68	.58	.51
January	.52	.37	.62	.53	.52	April	.44	.47	.58	.57	.49
February	.57	.37	.62	.55	.56	May	.45	.47	.57	.57	.50
March	.60	.38	.66	.56	.58	June	.47	.46	.60	.58	.52
April	.63	.40	.68	.57	.60	July	.49	.46	.60	.59	.53
May	.63	.42	.68	.58	.31	August	.50	.46	.60	.60	.54
June	.64	.43	.68	.59	.61	September	.52	.46	.60	.60	.55
July	.65	.45	.72	.60	.63	October	.52	.46	.60	.60	.55
August	.66	.46	.82	.61	.64	November	.52	.46	.60	.61	.55
September	.65	.48	.82	.62	.64	December	.53	.46	.60	.61	.56
October	.61	.48	.86	.63	.63						
November	.57	.49	.92	.65	.61	1924					
December	.60	.49	1.01	.65	.63	January	.52	.47	.60	.60	.55
						February	.52	.47	.60	.60	.55
1922						March	.52	.47	.60	.59	.55
January	.60	.49	1.01	.65	.64	April	.52	.47	.62	.60	.55
February	.61	.50	1.01	.66	.64	May	.52	.47	.64	.60	.56
March	.61	.50	1.04	.67	.65	June	.56	.47	.66	.61	.56

The significant fact in the above table is the low value of the 1913 dollar in exchange for lumber and brick in 1920. For lumber the average was below 30 cents in the first half and below 40 cents in the second half of the year. In the case of brick the average for the year was 36 cents. Structural steel, on the other hand, averaged 54 cents. In 1921 the pre-war dollar rose in purchasing power as to lumber from 52 cents in January to 66 cents in August, but declined thereafter. For brick and structural steel there was a steady increase through the year, the pre-war purchasing power being exceeded in December in the case of steel. In 1922 and up to April, 1923, the value of the 1913 dollar diminished in the purchase of lumber, increasing afterwards and remaining stationary at 52 cents in the first five months of 1924. Brick showed few changes after 1921, except for a sag to 46 cents in the dollar's buying power in 1923. For structural steel there was a spectacular drop in the 1913 dollar's buying power from $1.04 in March, 1922, to 57 cents in May, 1923, or a decrease of 45 per cent. With decreasing steel prices the dollar's value slowly increased to 66 cents in June, 1924.

Bituminous coal and coke also furnish examples of extreme variation in the dollar's buying power since 1920. In the next table are shown for these two commodities the average money price, the relative price on the basis of the average money price in 1913 as 100, and the purchasing power of the dollar by months since the beginning of 1920. The prices for bituminous coal are quoted on the New River variety f. o. b. Cincinnati, while the coke prices are for furnace coke at the ovens.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE, WITH PURCHASING POWER OF THE DOLLAR, JANUARY, 1920, TO JUNE, 1924

Year and month	Bituminous coal			Coke		
	Money price per ton	Relative price (1913=100)	Purchasing power of dollar	Money price per ton	Relative price (1913=100)	Purchasing power of dollar
1920:						
January	$4.300	178	$0.56	$6.000	246	$0.41
February	4.300	178	.56	6.000	246	.41
March	4.300	178	.56	6.000	246	.41
April	5.850	243	.41	10.500	430	.23
May	6.100	253	.40	12.000	492	.20
June	6.600	274	.36	14.300	586	.17
July	6.660	274	.36	14.375	589	.17
August	6.600	274	.36	15.550	637	.16
September	7.700	319	.31	15.313	628	.16
October	7.700	319	.31	14.313	587	.17
November	7.700	319	.31	8.850	363	.28
December	7.700	319	.31	6.238	256	.39
1921:						
January	6.700	278	.36	5.521	227	.44
February	6.200	257	.39	5.188	213	.47
March	5.700	236	.42	5.000	205	.49
April	5.700	236	.42	3.719	152	.66
May	5.700	236	.42	3.325	136	.74
June	5.700	236	.42	3.094	127	.79
July	5.700	236	.42	2.906	119	.84
August	5.450	226	.44	2.800	115	.87
September	5.200	216	.46	3.188	131	.76
October	4.950	205	.49	3.275	134	.75
November	4.700	195	.51	2.970	122	.82
December	4.450	185	.54	2.750	113	.88
1922:						
January	4.200	174	.57	2.750	113	.88
February	4.050	168	.60	3.038	125	.80
March	3.950	164	.61	3.250	133	.75
April	3.950	164	.61	4.475	183	.55
May	4.200	174	.57	6.000	246	.41
June	5.200	216	.46	6.750	277	.36
July	5.490	228	.44	10.750	441	.23
August	6.490	269	.37	12.800	525	.19
September	7.490	311	.32	11.125	456	.22
October	7.490	311	.32	9.800	402	.25
November	7.490	311	.32	7.188	295	.34
December	7.490	311	.32	7.000	287	.35
1923:						
January	7.990	331	.30	8.250	338	.30
February	6.990	290	.34	7.125	292	.34
March	6.490	269	.37	7.313	300	.33
April	5.990	248	.40	6.313	259	.39
May	5.990	248	.40	5.150	211	.47
June	5.990	248	.40	4.750	195	.51
July	5.240	217	.46	4.719	193	.52
August	4.990	207	.48	4.675	192	.52
September	4.990	207	.48	4.813	197	.51
October	4.990	207	.48	3.975	163	.61
November	4.490	186	.54	4.075	167	.60
December	3.990	165	.61	4.125	169	.59
1924:						
January	3.990	165	.61	4.025	165	.61
February	4.490	186	.54	4.194	172	.58
March	4.490	186	.54	4.181	171	.58
April	4.490	186	.54	3.775	155	.65
May	4.240	176	.57	3.406	140	.71
June	3.990	165	.61	3.225	132	.76

In August, 1920, owing to extremely high prices, the purchasing power of the dollar of 1913 as applied to coke was only 16 cents. By August of the following year it had increased to 87 cents. Wide fluctuations occurred thereafter, a low point of 19 cents being reached in August, 1922. Diminishing prices then caused a gradual increase in the dollar's buying power to 76 cents in June, 1924.

Bituminous coal, to a less extent, shows the same variations as coke. In the last four months of 1920 the dollar would buy only as

much coal as 31 cents would purchase in 1913. Following a period of rising buying power in the next two years, it fell to 30 cents in January, 1923, advancing again to 61 cents in December. Compared with 1913, the dollar in the first half of 1924 had lost almost one-half of its buying power as applied to bituminous coal.

Problems arising from Enforcement of Massachusetts Minimum Wage and 48-Hour Laws

By ETHEL M. JOHNSON, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES[1]

Hours of Labor

THIS discussion of the subject of enforcement of hour and wage legislation will be confined to the problems arising in Massachusetts, but in the case of the minimum wage law the scope will be extended somewhat to touch on some of the results as well as some of the problems, since the two are closely related.

There are naturally more problems connected with the enforcement of recommendatory legislation like the Massachusetts minimum wage law than with the enforcement of mandatory legislation like the 48-hour law.

At the present time there is strong interest in both measures. Massachusetts is now the only State with a recommendatory minimum wage law; and until two weeks ago it was the only eastern State with a 48-hour law. It will have a neighbor in Rhode Island, however, unless the courts should find some flaw in the action taken by the legislature of that State on May 9. The attorney general for Rhode Island has already ruled that the action is legal and that the measure signed by Governor Flynn is valid.

Massachusetts is fortunate in having few serious problems connected with the enforcement of the 48-hour law. This is due partly, no doubt, to the fact that the law went into operation at a time that was particularly favorable for its adoption, the period of business expansion following the close of the war; partly to the fact that there was a well-developed system of inspection prior to its enactment; and partly to the somewhat elastic provisions of the law itself. Although the weekly limit is 48 hours, a daily maximum of 9 hours is permitted in all of the occupations covered, and a daily maximum of 10 hours in the case of hotels, thus allowing alternate long and short shifts. In the case of manufacturing industries declared seasonal by the department of labor and industries, the weekly limit may be extended to 52 hours, provided the weekly average for the year exclusive of Sundays and holidays does not exceed 48 hours.

Of the existing problems connected with the law, one is common to every State having such legislation. This is how to secure evidence regarding violations without requiring the testimony of the employees affected and thereby endangering their positions. To a certain extent the law itself provides for this by requiring that every employer in

[1] Address given at the Eleventh Annual Convention of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada, at Chicago, May 22, 1924.

the occupations covered shall post a record of the hours of his woman employees, giving the time of beginning and ending work, the time allowed for meals, and the time the meal period begins and ends, so that employment at times other than those posted is prima facie evidence of violation. By arranging for the inspection of establishments where violations are suspected shortly before or shortly after the scheduled hours, overtime can usually be detected without involving the employees.

A special problem which is perhaps confined to Massachusetts has resulted from there being no definition of the term "week" as used in the labor laws. An opinion given by the attorney general holds that, in the absence of such definition, the term "week" must be construed to mean a calendar week. The result of this opinion is that while it is illegal to require women to work more than 48 hours in a week beginning on Sunday, it is apparently legal to require them to work 55 hours in a week beginning any other day. Fortunately the law providing for one day's rest in seven practically precludes the application of this ruling outside of hotels, restaurants, and drug stores, and even in the establishments where it is applied, the long week must be followed by a short week, so that not more than twice 48 hours are worked in a period of 14 consecutive days.

Perhaps the most important problem connected with the enforcement of the law is that arising from the practice in certain seasonal industries of employing the same women in more than one establishment during the period of maximum production. The law specifically states that in the case of such employment the total hours worked in all of the establishments shall not exceed the legal limit.

In connection with the prosecution of violations resulting from this practice, the court has ruled that the last employer is responsible for ascertaining whether the women he employs have already worked on that day or week such number of hours as would make their employment by him illegal.

It is very difficult to detect violations of this nature. It requires night inspections, questioning employees, and sometimes checking up from one establishment to another. At the present time the practice is confined to a few industries. It is not possible in the largest woman-employing industry in the State—the manufacture of textiles—since the existing night-work law prohibits the employment of women in such establishments after 6 o'clock at night.

Among the serious results that would be likely to follow the repeal of the night-work law for textile mills and the introduction of the two-shift system, are increased violations of the 48-hour law and greatly augmented difficulties of inspection. Some idea of the far-reaching effects of such a change can be gained from the numbers involved. Women and children make up the majority of the operatives in the mills. There are more than 80,000 women and girls in the various branches of the industry, or approximately one-sixth of all of the women industrially employed in the State.

The attempts to repeal the night-work law this year as in previous years have failed, as have the attempts to repeal the 48-hour law. To a certain extent the introduction of repeal bills, especially those relating to the 48-hour law, may be intended as a protest against further reduction in hours by legislation. Many employers

who do not personally object to the 48-hour limit fear that its acceptance is paving the way for more and more radical restrictions upon working hours, with no reasonable end in view.

It is possible that some who support such measures may do so in the hope of defeating similar legislation pending in other States. Such a policy is shortsighted and detrimental to the interests of those who advance it. What is needed by industry as well as by wage earners is greater uniformity in the labor laws of all the States. The enactment of 48-hour legislation in States that compete with Massachusetts would be of distinct advantage to this Commonwealth. Far more good would be accomplished through working to secure such uniform regulations for industry than through efforts to remove the existing regulations from the Massachusetts statutes.

Minimum Wage

TURNING now to the minimum wage law, what are the problems connected with its administration and enforcement? Obviously, one of the most serious problems is how to secure compliance when the law does not provide the customary sanctions for enforcement. Another and closely related problem is how to overcome the misconception and prejudice that still surround legislation of this nature. Few laws have been more generally misunderstood than the minimum wage law, and few laws are more dependent for their successful operation upon public interest and public understanding than is the minimum wage. This is especially true of the Massachusetts law, which is recommendatory in so far as the wage decrees are concerned and which rests for its enforcement upon public opinion.

The Massachusetts law differs in two important respects from the minimum wage laws of other States. In the first place, the wage decrees are nonmandatory; that is, they carry no penalty for noncompliance other than publication of the name of the firm that fails to comply. In the second place the wage boards, before making their recommendations as to minimum rates of wages, are required to take into consideration the financial condition of the industry as well as the needs of the woman workers, which means that they may, and sometimes do, report determinations below their findings as to the minimum cost of living.

The law has sometimes been criticised as having no teeth. This, however, is not the case. Through a series of amendments the original law has been materially strengthened. Although the wage decrees are still recommendatory, certain provisions of the law are now mandatory and carry a penalty for noncompliance. These are the provisions requiring the posting of the commission's notices relative to wage boards and wage decrees, the keeping of records regarding the wages of woman employees, and the opening of these records to the inspection of the commission and its authorized agents. The fact that these provisions are mandatory helps to secure compliance with the wage decrees. The main factor, however, in the enforcement of the law is the influence of public opinion. The commission is much more than a fact-finding body. It enters decrees fixing minimum rates of wages based on the recommendations of its wage boards, thereby giving the sanction of the State to the principle of a living wage.

During the 11 years the law has been in operation, decrees fixing minimum rates for woman workers have been entered for 17 occupations. These occupations employ something like 80,000 women and girls, representing approximately one-sixth of the women gainfully employed in the State. The existing rates range from $10 to $15.40 a week. The majority of the decrees, however, provide minimum rates of $13 to $14 a week.

The questions that naturally arise are: What has been the effect of these decrees? Has it been possible to secure compliance under a recommendatory law? Have the decrees resulted in any real improvement in wage conditions?

With regard to wages, here are a few "before and after" pictures. In connection with these figures, it should be remembered that they show merely changes in the level of wages and do not indicate compliance or noncompliance with the decrees. This is because the minimum wage is usually for an adult experienced woman and the wages quoted are for all women and girls in the occupation irrespective of age or experience. Moreover, they are taken from the inspection records and show the wage situation at the time of the inspection and not after all of the adjustments that it has been possible to effect have been made.

With this explanation let us look at the wages of laundry workers. In 1919, in general a high-wage period, nearly nine-tenths of the women working in laundries in Massachusetts had rates under $13 a week. A decree establishing a minimum rate of $13.50 for experienced women became effective July 1, 1922. Inspection directly following this showed that only one-third of the women, including the inexperienced workers, had rates below $13 a week.

Of the girls employed in retail stores, nearly four-fifths in 1919 had rates under $14 a week. A decree establishing a $14 minimum rate for adult experienced workers was entered. The following inspection showed that less than one-third of all the women and girls employed, without regard to age or experience, were receiving under $14 a week. Another interesting fact is that while before the decree became operative less than 7 per cent of the women had rates of $15 and over, after the decree became operative nearly 50 per cent had rates of $15 and over.

Another group of women that in the past has received very low wages is made up of women who clean office buildings. In 1920, before the present decree went into effect, more than four-fifths of these women had rates under 36 cents an hour. The following year, after the decree became operative, only one-fifth had rates below 36 cents an hour.

The figures for office cleaners are interesting for another reason and that is because office cleaning is an unskilled occupation. Some of those who oppose the minimum wage, claim that the minimum rate really keeps wages down and that the minimum becomes the maximum. If this were true of any occupation, it would certainly be true of the occupation of scrub women, which makes no requirement for skill or experience. Yet this is not the case. On the contrary, one of the results following the entrance of the minimum wage decree was the increase in the proportion of women receiving a rate above the minimum. In 1920, for example, less than 14 per

cent of the cleaning women had rates of 38 cents an hour and over. The present decree, it should be explained, provides a minimum rate of 37 cents an hour. In 1921, nearly 35 per cent of these women had rates of 38 cents an hour and over.

Has there been compliance with the decrees? This question is of importance because of the nature of the Massachusetts law. There has been compliance to a very gratifying extent. The great majority of the employers in all of the occupations covered by decrees have accepted the recommendations and are cooperating with the commission in carrying out their provisions.

It is true that it requires more time and effort to secure adjustment of noncompliances under a recommendatory law—inspection, reinspection, follow-up letters, individual and group conferences with employers and officers of employers' associations. The result of such effort, however, in bringing about a better understanding of the purpose of the law and securing a spirit of cooperation among employers is distinctly worth while.

Approximately 75 per cent of the employers in the occupations under decrees make all necessary adjustments so that full compliance is shown at the time of the commission's first inspection following the entrance of the decree. A large part of the remaining cases are adjusted in the manner previously described. This result is accomplished because most of the employers are fair-minded and wish to do the right thing when the right thing is brought to their attention. It is accomplished also because the decrees are based to a large extent upon the unanimous, or practically unanimous, recommendations of the wage boards, which are made up of employers and employees in the occupations in question. Finally, there has been compliance because the decrees rest for their enforcement upon what, after all, is the most potent influence in the world when it is effectively organized—the force of public opinion.

The few employers which it has been necessary for the commission to advertise as not complying with the wage decrees represent a very small proportion of the employers in the occupations in question. The first time that the commission published noncompliances was in 1921. That year 11 paper-box firms and one office-building establishment were advertised. The next publication of this nature was in 1923. That year the commission advertised 1 women's clothing factory, 1 muslin-underwear factory, 3 paper-box factories, 22 laundries, and 54 retail firms, which with their branches total 149 establishments. In the case of the laundries they represent six and two-thirds per cent of the inspected firms employing women; in the case of retail stores, nine per cent. And even here the proportion is much larger than would probably have been the case had there not been a general impression that injunction proceedings restraining the commission from advertising any firms were to be instituted. This year the commission has advertised one firm under the decree for minor lines of confectionery.

There is much interest in the Massachusetts law at the present time. One reason for this is that Massachusetts is the only State with a recommendatory law. Since the supreme judicial court gave its opinion declaring unconstitutional the mandatory law of the District of Columbia, it has been felt by many that the Massachu-

setts law is perhaps the only form of minimum wage legislation that the court as now constituted would uphold.

Another reason for such interest is that President Coolidge, in his message to Congress last December, recommended legislation for the District of Columbia similar to the Massachusetts law. This recommendation is of especial significance, as the Massachusetts law was enacted while President Coolidge was a member of the legislature, and was in operation during his term as chief executive of the Commonwealth.

The results achieved under the Massachusetts law would be creditable under a mandatory law. Their accomplishment under a recommendatory law is the more significant. They have been secured, moreover, under very serious difficulties which though not by any means inherent in the law, have constituted the gravest problem in connection with the operation of the law.

Massachusetts was the pioneer in this country in minimum wage legislation, and it had to pay the penalty of all pioneers by bearing the brunt of the opposition. From the first, constant attacks upon the law and its administration have impeded the work. Necessary appropriations were withheld. The commissioners served much of the time without compensation, and valuable agents were lost because the salaries for inspectors were and are pitifully low. The work of the wage boards was blocked. Attacks were made on the legal authority of the commissioners. Perfecting amendments needed to enable the commission to perform its duties were refused, and bills to repeal the law or to hamper its administration were introduced. The constitutionality of the law was tested in the courts. After the supreme judicial court handed down its opinion upholding the constitutionality of the law in its essential provisions, the minimum wage commission was abolished and its functions transferred to the board of conciliation and arbitration of the department of labor and industries.

Attempts to repeal the law were renewed, and finally a special legislative commission was appointed to investigate the operation and effect of the law and recommend whether it should be amended or repealed. After a searching inquiry extending over a period of several months, the commission reported last year, recommending that the law be continued in its present form and given a fair trial.

What constitutes a fair trial for a law like this? For any law, of course, the first and foremost requirement is honest, intelligent, impartial administration and enforcement. That is axiomatic. Then, as a corollary to this, there should be adequate appropriations to provide for conducting a reasonable program of work, and a staff of competent, responsible employees to perform the work. It would also seem that the publication of the results of the wage investigations and inspections is essential. In the case of a measure like the Massachusetts law, which depends for its effectiveness upon public opinion, most essential of all requirements is public interest and public understanding, since it is only through intelligent and effective public interest that the other necessary conditions can be guaranteed.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Utilization of Workers' Leisure in Various Countries

THE inauguration of the 8-hour day in many of the European countries centered attention upon the development of facilities for the utilization of the leisure time of workers. This question was one of the items on the agenda of the sixth session of the International Labor Conference, held in Geneva in June, 1924, and formed the subject of a preliminary survey by the International Labor Office.

In view of the general interest in the subject, a series of articles,[1] of which this article is a summary, was published in the International Labor Review, June, 1924. The articles include accounts of a report by the world's committee of the Young Men's Christian Association on the leisure of the young worker; the use of spare time in Czechoslovakia; the city workers' spare time in the United States; and English experiments in organization of the spare time of agricultural workers.

The World Work of the Y. M. C. A.

THE Young Men's Christian Association was founded in London in 1844 to promote the improvement of the spiritual condition of the young men engaged in the drapery and other trades in that city. Through the years since it was organized its work has grown until at the present time the Young Men's Christian Association numbers in its membership about 2,000,000 young men and boys in 50 countries. In 1855 the association in England and those branches which had been started on the Continent and in the United States were organized into an alliance which later developed into the present World's Alliance, with headquarters in Geneva.

In the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, provisions for the proper utilization of leisure naturally vary with the different conditions prevailing in different countries. In providing opportunities for the use of leisure time it is essential that consideration shall be given to the aim of life as a whole, so that what is supplied may be in the permanent interest of the man's whole life. From this idea has developed the Young Men's Christian Association "fourfold program," which was planned with the view that leisure activities should develop the social, physical, intellectual, and spiritual qualities of all-round manhood. The central idea of the program is to provide opportunity for active rather than passive participation in such activities, and while this is particularly true of the physical program, which strives to have all take part instead of watching other people perform, the same idea also characterizes the educational and religious work of

[1] International Labor Review. Geneva, June, 1924. The leisure of the young worker: A report by the world's committee of the Y. M. C. A., pp 829-844; The use of spare time in Sweden by Bertil Nyström, pp. 845-862; Workers' leisure committees in Belgium, pp. 863-878; The use of spare time in Czechoslovakia, pp. 879-895; The city workers' spare time in the United States, pp. 896-916; Spare time in the country: An English experiment in organization, pp. 917-938.

the organization. Many people do not know how to use their leisure and therefore need to be taught, especially boys between the ages of 14 and 18 who live in the industrial districts. To meet this need, boys' clubs, founded on the theory that the best form for such training to take is membership in a miniature community, are being fostered by the Young Men's Christian Association, while the same principle is being applied in the senior branches of the organization. Among both men and boys activities of a definitely educational nature are becoming of increasing importance.

The work of an organization like the Young Men's Christian Association is considered by the writer to be of real importance in developing a sense of social consciousness and purpose. Since the specialization and complexity of modern life leave little chance for these qualities to be developed during the hours of occupation, it follows, therefore, that they must be largely cultivated in the leisure time of the workers.

The financial resources of an organization like the Young Men's Christian Association are naturally an important factor in what it can accomplish, but there are other factors, such as the presence or lack of proper housing standards and of educational facilities, which definitely affect the human material with which the organization works, while long hours of work and low wages, together with the fear of unemployment, make the workers and their families less fit to make proper use of their leisure time.

A statement appended to the article gives examples showing the variety of the work accomplished in some of the countries by the Young Men's Christian Association. This includes, in addition to a great deal of educational work, the establishment of clubs for working boys, the work of one in Scotland being cited as a typical example; work among railway workers in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the United States; men's and boys' recreation centers and physical training in Constantinople; establishment of engineering and various special schools in the United States; and general welfare work among some of the mill workers of India, the majority of whom belong to the classes which have been socially oppressed for centuries.

Sweden

THE question of the use of spare time in Sweden, which has been of general interest only since the introduction of the 8-hour day in 1919, is bound up with geographical, historical, cultural, and social conditions which are peculiar to the country. Sweden is much less densely populated than most other European countries, about half the area being practically uninhabited (less than two persons to the square kilometer), and the rest of the country having an average of only 28 inhabitants to the square kilometer. Although the sparsity of population and long distances have been a drawback to the economic, social, and cultural development of the country, this has been offset to a great degree by the practically complete uniformity of language and religion and the introduction of compulsory general education as long ago as 1842. About half the population is engaged in agriculture and forestry, one-third in industry, and one-seventh in trade and transport. Swedish industry is largely scattered through the country districts. In 1922 only 46 per cent of the 325,000 factory

workers were living in towns, and this fact has largely affected worker's education, a characteristic development being the formation of study circles made up of groups of friends combining to assist each other in the work of self-education.

The 8-hour law covers undertakings in industry, commerce, and transport, where there are not less than five workers employed, but it does not affect agriculture, forestry, and various small handicraft enterprises. For this reason the act failed to affect many undertakings, while some industries, such as mining and certain other trades, had previously adopted a 48 to 51 hour week. In other industries, however, such as iron mills, paper and sugar factories, flour mills, etc., the change from two to three shifts brought a decided reduction in working hours, thus adding a much greater amount of leisure time to the lives of the employees.

The reduction in working hours was accompanied by other democratic reforms, chief of which was the extension of the franchise to practically every Swedish man and woman over 23 years of age. These reforms have simply accentuated the movement for popular education and sports which for many years have been fostered by the State and municipalities, as well as by the workers themselves.

A survey made by the social board in 1924 into the social effects of the 8-hour law shows that interest in sports, while formerly confined almost entirely to the young people of the richer classes, has now spread considerably among young workers. Interest in voluntary popular education has also increased, the Workers' Educational Association, which is backed by all the Swedish labor organizations and the Cooperative Union, now having more than 500,000 members. Improvement in the housing situation and the care of homes has resulted from the shorter hours which have increased the opportunity for workers to build their own homes and has also enabled working women to give more time to the care of their homes and children.

In general, it may be said that the extra time gained by the workers under the 8-hour act has been spent in much the same way as they formerly used their shorter leisure time, and while those interested in serious things have had more time to devote to them, it is also true that those whose main object is amusement, loafing, and less praiseworthy objects have had more opportunity to satisfy their tastes. The consumption of cigarettes is five times as high as before the war and there has been no reduction in the number of cases of drunkenness, in spite of hard times and severe restrictions. On the whole, the value of the 8-hour day is said to be largely in the future, although it is of fundamental importance if the general level of culture is to be appreciably raised.

Belgium

THE necessity for providing proper means for utilizing the increased leisure afforded by the 8-hour day was recognized in Belgium early in the parliamentary discussions of the proposed law, and workers' leisure committees were organized by the provincial councils of the Provinces of Liège, Brabant, and Hainault.

The Liège committee was the last one of the three to be organized, but the beginnings of its work can be traced back to the war period. During the war certain members of the metal workers' trade-union

realized that with the close of hostilities there would be a change in industrial conditions, and an exhaustive inquiry into the level of education among the unemployed in the industrial section of the Province was made by the union. The results of the inquiry showed the necessity for allowing the workers to obtain the leisure time already enjoyed by the other classes, since the workers had suffered physically and mentally under the existing system. The desire for intellectual freedom was found to be present in a greater or less degree in nearly all of the workers, but they had lacked the opportunity to share in the benefits of education. The special committee on workers' leisure was then organized, and in March, 1921, the first leisure institute (*Maison des Loisers*) was opened at Seraing. The attendance at the various educational and recreational activities during the first year reached 80,000 and in the second year 173,000.

In addition to the central committee there are at least 25 local committees which provide for more than half the population of the Province. The work of the committees includes the provision of lectures over a wide range of subjects, musical and dramatic performances, moving pictures, and the maintenance of traveling libraries.

Much the same work is done by the other two committees. The Brabant committee stresses the importance of developing interest in the home and also devotes considerable attention to gymnastics, athletics, and games. The Hainault committee is the oldest and carries on the most extensive work. It is composed of 112 members representing various professions and trades, and the variety of interests and expert knowledge represented in its membership has made it possible to organize seven subcommittees having charge of the following divisions of work: Housing, gardens and allotments, small stockraising, education, physical training, artistic training, intellectual and moral training.

Although the provincial committees and subcommittees in Belgium have worked with well-directed energy toward the organization of facilities for the worker's leisure, still there has been no compulsion exercised, and the freedom of the worker to use his spare time as he chooses has remained untouched.

Czechoslovakia

ORGANIZATIONS and institutions for the rational use of the spare time of the workers were already in existence in Czechoslovakia when the law of December, 1919, introducing the 8-hour day, was passed. For this reason its effects have been evidenced principally by an intensive development of the work of these organizations and an increase in their membership.

Certain safeguards have been inserted in the laws to prevent the workers' spare time being used in his trade. Employers are prohibited from giving out work to be done at home, and so extending the regular working-day, and on holidays with pay for miners employed in the State monopoly mines the pay is withheld if a miner does paid work on the holiday for some outside person. In general, however, the question of holiday pay has been dealt with by collective agreement because of the inadequacy of the laws on this subject.

Part of the leisure time of workers in Czechoslovakia, as in other countries, is used in trade-union, political, and cooperative activities. There are about 1,700,000 trade-unionists in the country, 600,000 members of cooperative societies, and the working classes are organized in five large political parties.

A keen interest in physical exercise is manifested among the workers, there being about 500,000 members of the workers' gymnastic societies, all of which provide plenty of facilities for sports, gymnastics, and games in the open air. In addition to promoting the physical education of their members, many of these societies provide means for the general education of young persons. Cycling clubs, nature-study clubs, traveling associations, and holiday camps for children and young people are among the other recreational activities of the workers.

The educational work covers musical and dramatic societies, lecture courses, establishment of libraries, and active temperance work. A labor academy organized in 1895 by working men and bourgeois reformers has at the present time about 250,000 members. Similar educational centers for working people are maintained by the different political parties, and there is also a central nonpolitical organization for popular education which has several thousand local branches. The Association of Young Country Workers has done much toward developing facilities for the use of the spare time of agricultural workers.

In addition to the work of these various groups, the part played by the States in educational matters is of great importance. A law of 1920 provides that 10 per cent of the net profits of mines shall be deducted to be used for the benefit of the workers, and a large part of this money in 1922 was spent on workers' institutions for facilitating a rational use of spare time. Free popular courses in civic education were established by an act passed by the National Assembly in 1919, and a law enacted in 1920 set up continuation schools in agriculture for young people over 14 years of age. Attendance at continuation courses in Czechoslovakia is compulsory for all apprentices in any handicraft or industry, except mining.

Cooperative building societies have been a factor in the use of workers' spare time, as they have furnished aid by which individual workers have been enabled to build their own houses. Agrarian legislation has enabled workers to take up small holdings providing space for gardens, small farms, and recreation. In the neighborhood of several of the larger cities allotments provide gardening space for considerable numbers of workers.

United States

THE fact that there are approximately 42,000,000 persons 10 years of age and over in the United States engaged in gainful occupations makes the question of leisure occupations in this country one of great complexity, particularly in the larger cities. Although the 8-hour day prevails among a large proportion of industrial undertakings, there are still large groups of employees, such as the railway and agricultural workers, who work longer hours, while, on the other hand, in the building, printing, and garment-making industries the 44-hour week prevails.

The growth of the 8-hour movement in the past 10 years, the war, and prohibition may be said to be the factors most concerned in stimulating the development of facilities for recreation of the workers. While before the war commercial agencies had supplied nearly all the public paid recreation in American cities, during the war and post-war periods there was an increase in the growth of volunteer organizations for providing recreation and in the development of public facilities. The recreational agencies, therefore, include the commercial enterprises, such as theaters, pool rooms, and moving pictures; the church, and such organizations as the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Knights of Columbus, and others which have specialized in the social aspect of church life; workers' organizations; individual employers or corporations supplying recreation through their welfare or service work; the trade-unions; the different racial groups; and the municipality or organized community.

The automobile is an important factor in the spare time of American industrial and agricultural workers, since with more than 13,000,000 passenger automobiles in use in 1923 it is evident that large numbers of workers own a car and that the enjoyment of the country thus becomes available to many city workers.

Cultural and social activities in this country are largely the free choice of the workingman himself. Educational work in recent years has seen an extension of evening classes, Americanization work, vocational training in the schools, and the evolution of workers' education, all of which have been assisted by the large number of public libraries throughout the country. The workers' education movement, now about five years old, has been financed and managed by the trade-unions. Schools have been organized by central labor unions, local unions, national or international unions, State federations of labor, and others. The present enrollment in 60 of these schools is estimated at 30,000 and the number reached by the Workers' Education Bureau itself through lectures, debates, and forum discussions is in the neighborhood of 127,000.

The tendency toward outdoor recreation among the American people is shown in the appointment of the Country Life Commission in America, appointed by President Roosevelt in 1908, and the appointment by President Coolidge of a Federal commission consisting of officials of his cabinet to further a plan of coordination of recreational activities.

England

THE question of meeting the need for recreation or improvement of industrial workers in city or town is in general much simpler than the problem presented by the rural worker, since the factory worker or artisan has throughout the entire year a definite period of leisure time after his work, and it is also relatively easy to bring groups of industrial workers together. In spite of these difficulties the rural aspect of the question of workers' leisure is beginning to arouse attention.

In the attempt to meet the demand of rural workers generally for a fuller life there have been many schemes advanced for the betterment

of rural conditions. Some of these have already been put up to a practical test and are now in various stages of development.

In agriculture it is not necessary to guard against supplementary occupations which tend to defeat the gains which have been made in the reduction of excessively long hours in industry. The farm worker has little desire or opportunity to engage in labor for pay at the close of his day's work and any additional work he may do is usually the care of a garden, plot of land, or allotment, which is carried on as a supplement to his wages.

Throughout Europe the unit of rural life tends to be the village. In England reduction of hours and the attainment of comparative uniformity in custom has helped the movement for a better coordination of recreational opportunities. Under the corn production act, 1917, the Agricultural Wages Board was authorized to fix minimum wages for a basic day's work, and this necessitated determination of the number of hours in the working-day. For ordinary farm laborers, excluding stockmen and carters, the week was defined as 50 hours in summer and 48 in winter, the worker remaining free to work such overtime as was necessary or desirable. The standardization of hours has remained practically unchanged, although the wages board was abolished in 1921, and while wages have fallen to a very low figure, the workers have been insistent upon maintaining the 50 to 52 hour week and above all upon keeping the Saturday half-holiday which they had already won.

Social organizations providing the population with an outlet for mental and spiritual energies during leisure time have been active in English villages for many years and outdoor games have always been popular among the agricultural workers. But in recent years there have been several factors which have operated to make the workers more active in carrying on the movement for better rural conditions, one of which is the union organization of agricultural workers.

Most of the progress in bettering conditions of farm life has taken place within the past 10 years. In 1917 a rural organization council was formed for the purpose of improving the conditions of life in rural Great Britain and "to federate and secure the harmony and cooperation of any subscribing and approved nonparty societies or associations concerned with rural life, while preserving their separate individuality and independence, and in particular to assist the publicity work and the financial needs of the federated societies and associations." Local and national coordination of rural effort were further assured at a conference called by the National Council of Social Service in 1922 at which time a general plan of organization was decided upon.

During the war women's institutes were organized in England and Wales, their first purpose being to bring countrywomen of all classes together for the interchange of ideas and mutual helpfulness. At that time the food shortage made it desirable to further the work of food conservation and the district and county exhibitions organized by the institutes showed chiefly examples of fruit preserving, dairy produce, bacon curing, needlework, utility articles from waste, etc. Later, training in home crafts was taken up and a guild of learners was formed, which issues both demonstrators' and learners' certifi-

cates to members passing the tests. The activities of the institutes cover both educational and social fields. There is also an organization of village clubs governed by a council of about 60 members. In order to belong to the association a club must be established as a center for social activities and physical and mental recreation; it must be self-supporting; it must be open to all inhabitants of the community without restriction; and it must be controlled by a committee elected by the members. In May, 1924, there were 529 clubs affiliated to the association.

The various branches of work carried on through these clubs and institutes include education, part of which is coordinated with the work of the Workers' Educational Association, dramatics, music, and folk dancing. Traveling libraries also have occupied an important place in stimulating the active development of rural life.

The rapid development of transport facilities in recent years has brought the country into closer touch with industrial villages and the cities, and motion pictures and the radio have had a revolutionary effect upon the recreational resources of the country. These new factors, together with "the evolution of a coherent organization dealing with country welfare as a whole, marks a real advance toward solving a problem admittedly difficult; i. e., how to find means which will enable country men and women to formulate their own wishes and face their own responsibilities in the matter of betterment of rural life and environment."

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Retail Prices of Food in the United States

THE following tables are based on figures which have been received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from retail dealers through monthly reports of actual selling prices.[1]

Table 1 shows for the United States retail prices of food, June 15, 1923, and May 15 and June 15, 1924, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price per pound of butter was 50 cents in June, 1923, 46.1 cents in May, 1924; and 48.6 cents in June, 1924. These figures show a decrease of 2 per cent in the year and an increase of 5 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food [2] combined show a decrease of 1.3 per cent June 15, 1924, as compared with June 15, 1923, and an increase of 1 per cent June 15, 1924, as compared with May 15, 1924.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE JUNE 15, 1924, COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1923, AND MAY 15, 1924

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) June 15, 1924, compared with—	
		June 15, 1923	May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15, 1923	May 15, 1924
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*		
Sirloin steak	Pound	40.1	40.6	40.7	+1	+0.2
Round steak	do	34.5	34.6	34.8	+1	+1
Rib roast	do	28.8	29.4	29.4	+2	0
Chuck roast	do	20.4	21.3	21.2	+4	−0.5
Plate beef	do	12.6	13.4	13.2	+5	−1
Pork chops	do	29.9	29.9	30.2	+1	+1
Bacon	do	39.0	36.1	36.2	−7	+0.3
Ham	do	45.4	44.3	44.6	−2	+1
Lamb, leg of	do	38.1	39.4	38.7	+2	−2
Hens	do	35.4	36.6	35.9	+1	−2
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.1	31.1	31.2	+0.3	+0.3
Milk, fresh	Quart	13.5	13.6	13.5	0	−1
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	12.2	11.7	11.6	−5	−1
Butter	Pound	50.0	46.1	48.6	−2	+5
Oleomargarine	do	29.1	30.1	29.8	+2	−1
Nut margarine	do	27.5	28.5	28.4	+3	−0.4
Cheese	do	36.1	34.6	34.4	−5	−1
Lard	do	17.2	17.1	16.9	−2	−1
Vegetable lard substitute	do	22.7	24.5	24.9	+10	+2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	35.4	32.8	36.1	+2	+10
Bread	Pound	8.7	8.7	8.7	0	0
Flour	do	4.8	4.6	4.6	−4	0
Corn meal	do	4.0	4.4	4.4	+10	0

[1] In addition to monthly retail prices of food and coal, the bureau secures prices of gas and electricity from each of 51 cities. These prices are published at quarterly intervals in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Retail prices of dry goods were published quarterly until November, 1923.

[2] The following 22 articles, weighted according to the consumption of the average family, have been used from January, 1913, to December, 1920: Sirloin steak, round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, plate beef, pork chops, bacon, ham, lard, hens, flour, corn meal, eggs, butter, milk, bread, potatoes, sugar, cheese, rice, coffee, and tea. The remainder of the 43 articles shown in Tables 1 and 2 have been included in the weighted aggregates for each month beginning with January, 1921.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE JUNE 15, 1924, COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1923, AND MAY 15, 1924—Concluded

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) June 15, 1924, compared with—	
		June 15, 1923	May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15, 1923	May 15, 1924
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*		
Rolled oats	Pound	8.8	8.8	8.8	0	0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	9.7	9.7	9.7	0	0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	24.4	24.3	24.3	−0.4	0
Macaroni	Pound	19.7	19.5	19.6	−1	+1
Rice	do	9.4	9.9	9.9	+5	0
Beans, navy	do	11.4	9.8	9.7	−15	−1
Potatoes	do	3.2	2.9	3.3	+3	+14
Onions	do	8.1	6.7	6.8	−16	+1
Cabbage	do	6.2	7.7	5.8	−6	−25
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	13.0	12.7	12.7	−2	0
Corn, canned	do	15.4	15.8	15.8	+3	0
Peas, canned	do	17.5	18.1	18.1	+3	0
Tomatoes, canned	do	13.0	13.0	13.0	0	0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	11.1	9.2	8.3	−25	−10
Tea	do	69.5	71.1	70.9	+2	−0.3
Coffee	do	37.8	42.2	42.3	+12	+0.2
Prunes	do	19.3	17.6	17.5	−9	−1
Raisins	do	17.6	15.5	15.5	−12	0
Bananas	Dozen	38.1	36.6	35.8	−6	−2
Oranges	do	53.9	41.6	45.1	−16	+8
All articles combined [1]					−1.3	+1.0

[1] See note 2, p. 30.

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on June 15, 1913, and on June 15 of each year from 1918 to 1924, together with percentage changes in June of each of these specified years, compared with June, 1913. For example, the price per pound of cheese was 21.8 cents in June, 1913; 33.2 cents in June, 1918; 42.4 cents in June, 1919; 41.8 cents in June, 1920; 29.5 cents in June, 1921; 31.1 cents in June, 1922; 36.1 cents in June, 1923; and 34.4 cents in June, 1924.

As compared with the average price in June, 1913, these figures show the following percentage increases: 52 per cent in June, 1918; 94 per cent in June, 1919; 92 per cent in June, 1920; 35 per cent in June, 1921; 43 per cent in June, 1922; 66 per cent in June, 1923; and 58 per cent in June, 1924.

The cost of the various articles of food combined showed an increase of 45.7 per cent in June, 1924, as compared with June, 1913.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE JUNE 15 OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED YEARS COMPARED WITH JUNE 15, 1913

[Percentage changes of five-tenths of 1 per cent and over are given in whole numbers]

Article	Unit	Average retail price on June 15—								Per cent of increase June 15 of each specified year compared with June 15, 1913						
		1913	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.							
Sirloin steak	Pound	25.9	42.6	43.1	46.1	40.0	38.4	40.1	40.7	64	66	78	54	48	55	57
Round steak	do	22.6	40.6	40.4	42.6	35.6	33.5	34.5	34.8	80	79	88	58	48	53	54
Rib roast	do	20.1	33.5	33.8	34.8	29.8	28.2	28.8	29.4	67	68	73	48	40	43	46
Chuck roast	do	16.3	29.5	28.1	27.8	21.6	20.1	20.4	21.2	81	72	71	33	23	25	30
Plate beef	do	12.2	22.7	21.0	19.0	14.1	12.9	12.6	13.2	86	72	56	16	6	3	8
Pork chops	do	20.8	37.2	42.4	40.8	34.1	33.9	29.9	30.2	79	104	96	64	63	44	45
Bacon	do	27.3	51.5	57.2	53.9	42.9	40.4	39.0	36.2	89	110	97	57	48	43	33
Ham	do	27.3	46.5	55.2	57.7	48.9	51.9	45.4	44.6	70	102	111	79	90	66	63
Lamb	do	19.4	37.4	38.4	41.5	35.0	38.0	38.1	38.7	93	98	114	80	96	96	99
Hens	do	21.9	37.6	42.6	46.0	38.6	36.9	35.4	35.9	72	95	110	76	68	62	64
Salmon, canned, red	do		[1] 29.6	[1] 32.0	[1] 38.0	37.5	32.2	31.1	31.2							
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.8	13.0	14.9	16.2	14.2	12.5	13.5	13.5	48	69	84	61	42	53	53
Milk, evaporated	[2]			15.4	15.0	13.8	10.9	12.2	11.6							
Butter	Pound	35.2	51.1	63.3	67.2	40.2	44.9	50.0	48.6	45	80	91	14	28	42	38
Oleomargarine	do			41.4	42.8	29.9	27.5	29.1	29.8							
Nut margarine	do			35.4	36.1	26.8	26.7	27.5	28.4							
Cheese	do	21.8	33.2	42.4	41.8	29.5	31.1	36.1	34.4	52	94	92	35	43	66	58
Lard	do	15.8	32.6	40.2	29.3	16.2	17.2	17.2	16.9	106	154	85	3	9	9	7
Vegetable lard substitute	do			35.3	36.6	21.2	22.4	22.7	24.9							
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	27.9	42.5	53.5	53.6	35.0	34.1	35.4	36.1	52	92	92	25	22	27	29
Bread	Pound	5.6	10.0	9.9	11.8	9.8	8.8	8.7	8.7	79	77	111	75	57	55	55
Flour	do	3.3	6.7	7.5	8.8	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.6	103	127	167	79	61	45	39
Corn meal	do	2.9	6.7	6.3	6.9	4.5	3.9	4.0	4.4	131	117	138	55	34	38	52
Rolled oats	do			8.5	10.5	9.9	8.7	8.8	8.8							
Corn flakes	[3]			14.0	14.4	12.3	9.9	9.7	9.7							
Wheat cereal	[4]			25.1	30.2	29.8	25.8	24.4	24.3							
Macaroni	Pound			19.3	20.9	20.7	20.0	19.7	19.6							
Rice	do	8.6	12.5	13.8	18.7	8.8	9.6	9.4	9.9	45	60	117	2	12	9	15
Beans, navy	do		17.5	12.1	11.8	7.9	10.6	11.4	9.7							
Potatoes	do	1.8	2.9	3.8	10.3	2.7	3.5	3.2	3.3	61	111	472	50	94	78	83
Onions	do		4.8	11.2	8.1	5.7	8.0	8.1	6.8							
Cabbage	do			6.8	7.4	6.0	5.1	6.2	5.8							
Beans, baked	[5]			17.3	16.8	14.4	13.2	13.0	12.7							
Corn, canned	[5]			19.1	18.7	15.9	15.5	15.4	15.8							
Peas, canned	[5]			19.0	19.3	17.6	17.8	17.5	18.1							
Tomatoes, canned	[6]			15.9	15.2	11.3	13.9	13.0	13.0							
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.3	9.1	10.6	26.7	7.8	7.1	11.1	8.3	72	100	404	47	34	109	57
Tea	do	54.4	64.8	70.1	74.1	68.3	68.0	69.5	70.9	19	29	36	26	25	28	30
Coffee	do	29.8	30.2	42.6	49.2	35.7	36.1	37.8	42.3	1	43	65	20	21	27	42
Prunes	do		16.6	25.4	28.2	18.5	20.6	19.3	17.5							
Raisins	do		15.1	16.8	27.7	30.9	24.1	17.6	15.5							
Bananas	Dozen			38.2	46.3	41.6	36.3	38.1	35.8							
Oranges	do			54.4	63.9	49.9	63.5	53.9	45.1							
All articles combined [7]										65.7	88.2	123.7	47.7	44.0	47.6	45.7

[1] Both pink and red.
[2] 15-16 ounce can.
[3] 8-ounce package.
[4] 28-ounce package.
[5] No. 2 can.
[6] See note 2, p. 30.

Table 3 shows the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 articles of food [3] as well as the changes in the amounts of these articles that could be purchased for $1, each year, 1913 to 1923, and in June, 1924.

[3] Although monthly prices of 43 food articles have been secured since January, 1919, prices of only 22 of these articles have been secured each month since 1913.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR $1, IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1923, AND IN JUNE, 1924

Year	Sirloin steak		Round steak		Rib roast		Chuck roast		Plate beef		Pork chops	
	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1	Average retail price	Amt. for $1
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.254	3.9	$0.223	4.5	$0.198	5.1	$0.160	6.3	$0.121	8.3	$0.210	4.8
1914	.259	3.9	.236	4.2	.204	4.9	.167	6.0	.126	7.9	.220	4.5
1915	.257	3.9	.230	4.3	.201	5.0	.161	6.2	.121	8.3	.208	4.9
1916	.273	3.7	.245	4.1	.212	4.7	.171	5.8	.128	7.8	.227	4.4
1917	.315	3.2	.290	3.4	.249	4.0	.209	4.8	.157	6.4	.319	3.1
1918	.389	2.6	.369	2.7	.307	3.3	.266	3.8	.206	4.9	.390	2.6
1919	.417	2.4	.389	2.6	.325	3.1	.270	3.7	.202	5.0	.423	2.4
1920	.437	2.3	.395	2.5	.332	3.0	.262	3.8	.183	5.5	.423	2.4
1921	.388	2.6	.344	2.9	.291	3.4	.212	4.7	.143	7.0	.340	2.9
1922	.374	2.7	.323	3.1	.276	3.6	.197	5.1	.128	7.8	.330	3.0
1923	.391	2.6	.335	3.0	.284	3.5	.202	5.0	.129	7.8	.304	3.3
1924: June	.407	2.5	.348	2.9	.294	3.4	.212	4.7	.132	7.6	.302	3.3

Year	Bacon		Ham		Lard		Hens		Eggs		Butter	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per doz.*	*Dozs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.270	3.7	$0.269	3.7	$0.158	6.3	$0.213	4.7	$0.345	2.9	$0.383	2.6
1914	.275	3.6	.273	3.7	.156	6.4	.218	4.6	.353	2.8	.362	2.8
1915	.269	3.7	.261	3.8	.148	6.8	.208	4.8	.341	2.9	.358	2.8
1916	.287	3.5	.294	3.4	.175	5.7	.236	4.2	.375	2.7	.394	2.5
1917	.410	2.4	.382	2.6	.276	3.6	.286	3.5	.481	2.1	.487	2.1
1918	.529	1.9	.479	2.1	.333	3.0	.377	2.7	.569	1.8	.577	1.7
1919	.554	1.8	.534	1.9	.369	2.7	.411	2.4	.628	1.6	.678	1.5
1920	.523	1.9	.555	1.8	.295	3.4	.447	2.2	.681	1.5	.701	1.4
1921	.427	2.3	.488	2.0	.180	5.6	.397	2.5	.509	2.0	.517	1.9
1922	.398	2.5	.488	2.0	.170	5.9	.360	2.8	.444	2.3	.479	2.1
1923	.391	2.6	.455	2.2	.177	5.6	.350	2.9	.465	2.2	.554	1.8
1924: June	.362	2.8	.446	2.2	.169	5.9	.359	2.8	.361	2.8	.486	2.1

Year	Cheese		Milk		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per qt.*	*Qts.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.221	4.5	$0.089	11.2	$0.056	17.9	$0.033	30.3	$0.030	33.3	$0.087	11.5
1914	.229	4.4	.089	11.2	.063	15.9	.034	29.4	.032	31.3	.088	11.4
1915	.233	4.3	.088	11.4	.070	14.3	.042	23.8	.033	30.3	.091	11.0
1916	.258	3.9	.091	11.0	.073	13.7	.044	22.7	.034	29.4	.091	11.0
1917	.332	3.0	.112	9.0	.092	10.9	.070	14.3	.058	17.2	.104	9.6
1918	.359	2.8	.139	7.2	.098	10.2	.067	14.9	.068	14.7	.129	7.8
1919	.426	2.3	.155	6.5	.100	10.0	.072	13.9	.064	15.6	.151	6.6
1920	.416	2.4	.167	6.0	.115	8.7	.081	12.3	.065	15.4	.174	5.7
1921	.340	2.9	.146	6.8	.099	10.1	.058	17.2	.045	22.2	.095	10.5
1922	.329	3.0	.131	7.6	.087	11.5	.051	19.6	.039	25.6	.095	10.5
1923	.369	2.7	.138	7.2	.087	11.5	.047	21.3	.041	24.4	.095	10.5
1924: June	.344	2.9	.137	7.3	.087	11.5	.046	21.7	.044	22.7	.099	10.1

Year	Potatoes		Sugar		Coffee		Tea	
	Per lb.	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*	*Per lb.*	*Lbs.*
1913	$0.017	58.8	$0.055	18.2	$0.298	3.4	$0.544	1.8
1914	.018	55.6	.059	16.9	.297	3.4	.546	1.8
1915	.015	66.7	.066	15.2	.300	3.3	.545	1.8
1916	.027	37.0	.080	12.5	.299	3.3	.546	1.8
1917	.043	23.3	.093	10.8	.302	3.3	.582	1.7
1918	.032	31.3	.097	10.3	.305	3.3	.648	1.5
1919	.038	26.3	.113	8.8	.433	2.3	.701	1.4
1920	.063	15.9	.194	5.2	.470	2.1	.733	1.4
1921	.031	32.3	.080	12.5	.363	2.8	.697	1.4
1922	.028	35.7	.073	13.7	.361	2.8	.681	1.5
1923	.029	34.5	.101	9.9	.377	2.7	.695	1.4
1924: June	.033	30.3	.083	12.0	.423	2.4	.709	1.4

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States

IN TABLE 4 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of each of 22 food articles,[4] by years from 1907 to 1923, and by months for 1923 [5] and for January through March, 1924. These index numbers, or relative prices, are based on the year 1913 as 100, and are computed by dividing the average price of each commodity for each month and each year by the average price of that commodity for 1913. These figures must be used with caution. For example, the relative price of rib roast for the year 1923 was 143.4, which means that the average money price for the year 1923 was 43.4 per cent higher than the average money price for the year 1913. The relative price of rib roast for the year 1922 was 139.4, which figures show an increase of 4 points but an increase of slightly less than 3 per cent in the year.

In the last column of Table 4 are given index numbers, showing the changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. From January, 1913, to December, 1920, 22 articles have been included in the index, and beginning with January, 1921, 43 articles have been used.[4] For an explanation of the method used in making the link between the cost of the market basket of 22 articles, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1901, and the cost of the market basket based on 43 articles and weighted according to the consumption in 1918, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921 (p. 25).

The curve shown in the chart on page 36 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table. The chart has been drawn on the logarithmic scale, because the percentages of increase or decrease are more accurately shown than on the arithmetic scale.

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[4] See note 2, p. 30.

[5] For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for February, 1921, pp. 19–21, and for each month of 1921 and 1922 see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW of February, 1923, p. 69.

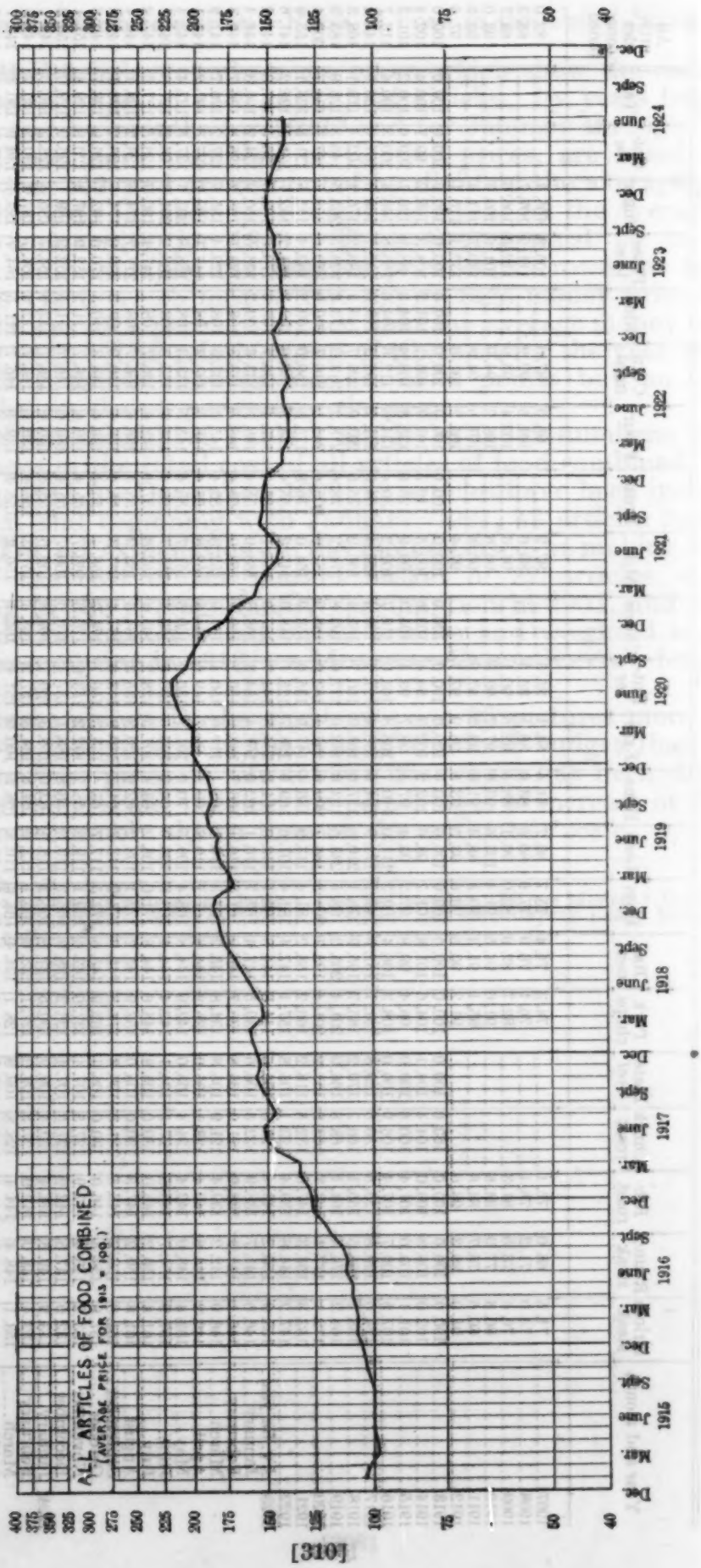
TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1923, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1923 AND JANUARY TO JUNE, 1924

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1923, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1923 AND JANUARY TO JUNE, 1924

[Average for year 1913=100]

Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Bacon	Ham	Lard	Hens	Eggs	Butter	Cheese	Milk	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Potatoes	Sugar	Coffee	Tea	All articles combined
1907	71.5	68.0	76.1	------	------	74.3	74.4	75.7	80.7	81.4	84.1	85.3	------	87.2	------	95.0	87.6	------	105.3	105.3	------	------	82.0
1908	73.0	71.2	78.1	------	------	76.1	76.9	77.6	80.5	83.0	86.1	85.5	------	89.6	------	101.5	92.2	------	111.2	107.7	------	------	84.3
1909	76.6	73.5	81.3	------	------	82.7	82.9	82.0	90.1	88.5	92.6	90.1	------	91.3	------	109.4	93.9	------	112.3	106.6	------	------	88.7
1910	80.3	77.9	84.6	------	------	91.6	94.5	91.4	103.8	93.6	97.7	93.8	------	94.6	------	108.2	94.9	------	101.0	109.3	------	------	93.0
1911	80.6	78.7	84.8	------	------	85.1	91.3	89.3	88.4	91.0	93.5	87.9	------	95.5	------	101.6	94.3	------	130.5	111.4	------	------	92.0
1912	91.0	89.3	93.6	------	------	91.2	90.5	90.6	93.5	93.5	98.9	97.7	------	97.4	------	105.2	101.6	------	132.1	115.1	------	------	97.6
1913	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1914	102.0	105.8	103.0	104.4	104.1	104.6	101.8	101.7	98.6	102.2	102.3	94.4	103.6	100.5	112.5	103.9	105.1	101.2	108.3	108.2	99.7	100.4	102.4
1915	101.1	103.0	101.4	100.6	100.0	96.4	99.8	97.2	93.4	97.5	98.7	93.4	105.3	99.2	125.0	125.8	108.4	104.3	88.9	120.1	100.6	100.2	101.3
1916	107.5	109.7	107.4	106.9	106.0	108.3	106.4	109.2	111.0	110.7	108.8	103.0	116.7	102.2	130.4	134.6	112.6	104.6	158.8	146.4	100.3	100.4	113.7
1917	124.0	129.8	125.5	130.6	129.8	151.7	151.9	142.2	174.9	134.5	139.4	127.2	150.4	125.4	164.3	211.2	192.2	119.0	252.7	169.3	101.4	106.9	146.4
1918	153.2	165.5	155.1	166.3	170.2	185.7	195.9	178.1	210.8	177.0	164.9	150.7	162.4	156.2	175.0	203.0	226.7	148.3	188.2	176.4	102.4	119.1	168.3
1919	164.2	174.4	164.1	168.8	166.9	201.4	205.2	198.5	233.5	193.0	182.0	177.0	192.8	174.2	178.6	218.2	213.3	173.6	223.5	205.5	145.3	128.9	185.9
1920	172.1	177.1	167.7	163.8	151.2	201.4	193.7	206.3	186.7	209.9	197.4	183.0	188.2	187.6	205.4	245.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	352.7	157.7	134.7	203.4
1921	152.8	154.3	147.0	132.5	118.2	166.2	158.2	181.4	113.9	186.4	147.5	135.0	153.9	164.0	176.8	175.8	150.0	109.2	182.4	145.5	121.8	128.1	153.3
1922	147.2	144.8	139.4	123.1	105.8	157.1	147.4	181.4	107.6	169.0	128.7	125.1	148.9	147.2	155.4	154.5	130.0	109.2	164.7	132.7	121.1	125.2	141.6
1923: Av. for year	153.9	150.2	143.4	126.3	106.6	144.8	144.8	169.1	112.0	164.3	134.8	144.7	167.0	155.1	155.4	142.4	136.7	109.2	170.6	183.6	126.5	127.8	146.2
January	146.5	141.7	138.9	122.5	106.6	139.5	147.4	167.7	110.1	162.0	161.4	154.3	168.8	153.9	155.4	148.5	133.3	109.2	123.5	150.9	124.2	126.3	144.4
February	146.1	141.3	138.9	121.9	105.8	136.7	145.9	167.3	110.1	166.7	133.9	150.7	169.7	153.9	155.4	148.5	133.3	108.1	123.5	158.2	125.8	126.7	142.3
March	146.9	142.2	139.4	121.9	105.8	134.8	145.2	167.3	110.1	168.1	111.6	150.4	167.9	152.8	155.4	145.5	133.3	108.1	129.4	185.5	127.2	126.7	141.9
April	149.2	144.8	140.4	123.1	105.0	135.2	144.8	167.7	110.8	169.5	99.7	149.6	164.3	152.8	155.4	148.5	133.3	108.1	147.1	192.7	127.5	127.2	143.1
May	152.4	148.0	142.4	124.4	105.0	142.9	144.8	168.4	109.5	170.0	101.7	136.0	160.6	151.7	155.4	145.5	133.3	108.1	158.8	203.6	127.5	127.4	143.4
June	157.9	154.7	145.5	127.5	104.1	142.4	144.4	168.8	108.9	166.2	102.6	130.6	163.4	151.7	155.4	145.5	133.3	108.1	188.2	201.8	126.9	127.8	144.3
July	161.4	159.2	148.0	130.0	105.8	148.6	144.8	171.0	108.2	163.4	107.5	128.2	163.8	152.8	157.1	142.4	136.7	108.1	247.1	190.9	126.5	127.6	147.2
August	161.8	159.2	147.5	130.0	105.0	152.9	145.2	172.1	108.2	162.0	120.3	135.3	164.3	153.9	155.4	136.4	136.7	108.1	217.7	174.6	126.2	128.1	146.4
September	161.8	159.2	148.5	131.3	108.3	174.8	145.9	173.2	113.3	164.3	140.9	143.6	167.4	157.3	155.4	136.4	140.0	109.2	200.0	174.6	126.2	128.1	149.3
October	157.9	154.3	146.0	130.0	108.3	162.9	145.6	172.5	117.7	163.4	158.3	146.7	174.2	158.4	155.4	139.4	143.3	110.3	170.6	192.7	126.9	128.7	149.8
November	153.2	148.4	142.9	127.5	107.4	137.6	142.6	169.1	119.6	158.2	192.2	153.8	170.6	160.7	155.4	139.4	146.7	111.5	152.9	187.3	126.9	129.4	151.1
December	152.0	147.5	142.9	127.5	107.4	126.2	138.9	166.2	119.6	156.8	188.1	157.4	170.6	160.7	155.4	136.4	146.7	111.5	152.9	189.1	126.9	129.0	150.3
1924: January	153.9	149.3	144.4	129.4	109.9	130.5	137.8	166.2	118.4	162.0	158.3	160.1	169.2	159.6	155.4	136.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	185.5	128.2	130.5	149.1
February	152.4	148.0	142.9	127.5	109.9	127.1	135.6	165.1	113.9	164.8	144.3	157.2	168.3	157.3	155.4	139.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	187.3	130.2	130.2	147.3
March	153.1	148.4	144.4	128.8	109.9	128.1	134.4	163.6	110.8	168.5	100.9	151.4	166.1	156.2	155.4	139.4	146.7	111.5	164.7	189.1	136.9	130.3	143.7
April	155.9	150.7	146.5	130.6	109.9	136.7	134.1	164.7	108.9	169.5	93.0	130.8	161.1	155.1	155.4	139.4	146.7	112.6	164.7	180.0	140.3	130.5	141.3
May	159.8	155.2	148.5	133.1	110.7	142.4	133.7	164.7	108.2	171.8	95.1	120.4	156.6	152.8	155.4	139.4	146.7	113.8	170.6	167.3	141.6	130.7	141.0
June	160.2	156.1	148.5	132.5	109.1	143.8	134.1	165.8	107.0	168.5	104.6	126.9	155.7	151.7	155.4	139.4	146.7	113.8	194.1	150.9	141.9	130.3	142.4

TREND IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1915, TO JUNE, 1924


ALL ARTICLES OF FOOD COMBINED.
(AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1913 = 100.)
400 375 350 325 300 275 250 225 200 175 150 125 100 75 50 40
Dec. Mar. June Sept. Dec. Mar. June Sept. Dec. Mar. June Sept. Dec. Mar. June Sept. Dec. Mar. June Sept. Dec. Mar. June Sept. Dec. Mar. June Sept. Dec. Mar. June Sept. Dec. Mar. June Sept. Dec. Mar. June Sept. Dec.
1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924

Retail Prices of Food in 5

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 5 for 40 cities for 11 other cities prices are shown for the same dates with the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

[The prices shown in this table are computed from reports sent monthly to the bureau by retail dealers.

Article	Unit	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924
		1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1923		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	35.8	35.9	36.5	23.3	39.5	40.8	40.6	26.8	37.1	37.5	37.1
Round steak	do	21.4	31.6	32.1	32.9	22.0	36.4	36.5	36.6	22.5	32.6	33.3	32.9
Rib roast	do	19.6	27.8	27.5	27.8	18.7	30.8	31.9	31.9	19.9	27.1	27.6	27.3
Chuck roast	do	15.4	20.5	20.6	20.4	15.7	20.5	21.1	21.4	16.8	22.1	21.8	21.0
Plate beef	do	10.4	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.8	13.2	14.3	13.5	10.5	13.5	14.0	13.9
Pork chops	do	22.5	28.2	28.2	28.4	18.7	30.0	30.3	30.3	19.5	29.7	27.9	28.3
Bacon, sliced	do	32.0	35.8	32.8	33.8	23.7	34.0	31.8	32.2	33.8	39.4	37.2	36.3
Ham, sliced	do	29.0	45.6	43.8	45.0	31.0	51.7	49.0	49.3	30.0	45.5	44.1	44.6
Lamb, leg of	do	20.0	35.5	36.5	35.6	18.5	38.5	42.1	41.1	21.7	38.9	38.3	38.4
Hens	do	20.5	31.2	32.1	30.8	22.4	37.2	38.7	38.2	18.7	31.5	32.8	31.3
Salmon, canned, red	do		29.0	29.4	29.4		26.6	26.3	26.3		30.4	30.5	30.5
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.0	17.7	17.7	8.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.3	18.5	18.5	18.5
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can		14.3	13.8	13.8		12.0	11.6	11.5		13.3	12.8	12.8
Butter	Pound	37.9	52.1	50.9	51.1	38.3	55.6	52.6	53.8	40.0	52.5	52.6	50.3
Oleomargarine	do		32.4	34.6	33.1		26.7	28.1	28.0		33.9	34.2	34.1
Nut margarine	do		26.7	26.5	27.2		26.6	27.5	26.9		31.9	32.0	32.2
Cheese	do	25.0	35.1	31.6	31.9	22.0	36.4	35.3	35.0	21.8	35.9	32.9	33.3
Lard	do	15.5	17.9	16.8	16.9	14.1	16.5	16.3	16.1	15.4	17.4	17.0	16.8
Vegetable lard substitute	do		20.7	22.8	23.4		21.8	23.9	24.1		19.7	20.7	20.8
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.2	33.4	32.4	34.9	24.7	32.9	30.5	34.9	27.0	34.5	33.2	37.3
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.2	9.1	9.1	5.4	8.5	8.8	8.8	5.3	8.9	8.8	8.8
Flour	do	3.8	5.4	5.3	5.4	3.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.8	5.9	5.5	5.5
Corn meal	do	2.5	3.5	3.8	3.9	2.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	2.2	3.2	3.4	3.4
Rolled oats	do		9.2	9.1	9.0		8.4	8.4	8.4		9.3	9.4	9.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		9.8	9.8	9.7		8.9	8.9	8.8		10.0	10.1	10.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		25.5	26.1	26.3		23.0	22.7	22.4		26.3	25.6	25.8
Macaroni	Pound		20.9	21.3	21.5		19.0	18.7	18.7		19.1	19.3	19.2
Rice	do	8.6	8.7	9.4	9.7	9.0	9.2	9.6	9.5	8.2	9.3	9.9	10.0
Beans, navy	do		12.8	12.1	11.9		10.8	9.2	9.0		12.4	11.4	11.8
Potatoes	do	2.9	4.4	3.6	4.2	2.1	4.2	3.1	3.5	2.3	4.3	4.0	3.8
Onions	do		9.5	8.8	8.8		8.9	7.0	7.1		9.6	7.8	7.5
Cabbage	do		4.2	7.6	6.6		5.1	9.0	6.1		6.5	7.1	5.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		13.6	12.2	12.2		11.9	11.5	11.3		14.1	13.4	13.4
Corn, canned	do		15.6	16.0	16.0		14.5	14.8	14.9		16.9	16.2	16.1
Peas, canned	do		18.1	18.7	18.7		16.7	16.9	16.8		20.7	21.5	21.8
Tomatoes, canned	do		13.0	13.3	13.6		12.1	12.0	11.8		12.0	12.3	12.3
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	11.7	9.9	8.8	4.5	10.5	8.3	7.4	5.2	11.5	9.7	8.8
Tea	do	60.0	94.0	94.7	95.1	56.0	66.1	68.6	68.6	61.3	84.3	85.7	84.9
Coffee	do	32.0	37.3	41.8	41.5	25.2	33.2	37.8	38.6	28.8	38.9	40.5	41.3
Prunes	do		20.3	18.7	18.4		17.7	16.8	16.3		20.8	19.9	19.4
Raisins	do		20.1	17.1	17.1		14.6	13.8	13.8		18.8	17.6	16.7
Bananas	Dozen		28.4	27.2	26.6		28.6	28.2	27.6		37.5	39.7	38.0
Oranges	do		53.6	35.9	38.4		58.5	41.9	53.1		55.0	37.9	42.0

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

Cities on Specified Dates

June 15, 1913 and 1923, and for May 15 and June 15, 1924. For exception of June, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by the

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

As some dealers occasionally fail to report, the number of quotations varies from month to month]

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.			Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			
June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15, 1923	May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15, 1923	May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924
1913	1923						1913	1923						1913	1923		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
[1] 37.0	[1] 63.8	[1] 64.7	[1] 64.6	46.5	47.9	47.4	22.8	38.6	39.6	40.0	31.1	31.3	30.5	22.3	36.5	33.9	33.3
34.0	52.7	53.6	53.0	39.5	40.1	39.8	19.8	32.7	32.8	33.4	26.3	26.9	26.3	21.0	34.0	30.3	31.7
25.0	37.3	39.2	38.9	36.2	35.3	35.5	17.5	28.1	29.3	28.8	24.4	25.3	24.1	21.3	28.5	27.2	27.8
18.0	24.0	25.9	25.0	25.3	25.1	25.4	15.5	20.5	21.5	21.4	17.7	17.3	17.3	15.0	21.0	20.9	20.0
-----	15.5	17.1	16.4	10.3	10.7	10.8	11.8	11.5	12.1	11.9	11.8	12.4	11.2	11.9	14.3	14.4	14.1
24.0	33.0	34.0	33.6	31.2	31.6	33.0	20.3	32.2	32.6	33.1	28.5	27.5	26.9	22.5	30.5	29.4	30.6
25.4	37.9	36.0	36.7	45.2	41.9	41.9	23.3	32.9	29.7	29.6	48.2	45.9	44.5	25.8	34.9	33.1	32.9
31.8	51.6	49.7	50.6	53.4	51.1	50.6	26.3	45.1	46.4	46.3	50.9	49.1	50.5	28.3	41.3	41.1	41.1
23.0	42.1	42.1	41.8	41.1	42.2	42.9	18.7	34.5	35.3	36.5	32.8	38.1	36.3	21.3	41.3	41.3	40.6
26.2	39.9	40.3	40.4	39.1	40.5	40.2	21.7	36.6	36.9	36.9	31.7	33.6	31.3	21.4	36.9	35.6	34.7
-----	29.0	29.6	30.0	30.1	29.4	29.7	-----	27.4	27.3	27.1	37.3	36.4	37.4	-----	26.1	26.5	26.5
8.9	13.9	12.4	12.4	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	12.3	12.0	12.0	14.2	14.3	14.3	11.7	18.0	18.5	18.5
-----	12.9	12.2	12.3	12.7	12.0	11.8	-----	11.8	11.0	11.0	12.5	11.3	10.5	-----	12.1	11.5	11.4
35.3	51.4	48.9	50.1	50.3	48.4	49.5	32.9	48.3	47.7	49.3	50.3	44.3	44.5	35.2	48.9	47.5	47.9
-----	31.3	31.7	30.7	26.8	30.0	30.0	-----	28.5	29.2	29.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	28.5	31.4	31.4
-----	25.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	28.0	28.3	-----	27.2	27.5	27.1	32.2	32.7	32.8	-----	28.5	30.3	30.3
21.4	38.4	37.7	36.5	37.5	39.1	38.1	19.0	35.5	35.5	34.9	36.7	37.5	37.1	20.0	32.5	30.3	30.3
16.0	17.5	17.5	17.5	16.9	16.6	16.5	14.2	16.4	16.0	15.7	20.9	20.5	20.3	15.0	18.5	18.3	18.3
-----	24.2	21.8	21.8	22.9	24.9	25.0	-----	22.3	24.5	24.3	26.3	27.5	27.1	-----	21.9	24.3	24.3
34.4	49.5	48.2	49.6	45.6	40.5	43.3	25.8	36.0	34.2	36.2	42.3	38.0	40.0	25.3	33.9	31.9	34.6
5.9	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.3	5.5	8.4	8.4	8.4	9.7	9.6	9.6	5.9	10.2	10.7	10.7
3.7	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.7	3.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	5.4	5.0	5.1	3.7	6.0	5.7	5.7
3.6	5.1	5.2	5.2	6.6	7.1	7.2	2.6	3.8	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.2	2.4	3.1	3.4	3.4
-----	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.4	8.2	8.3	-----	7.8	7.6	7.6	6.8	6.6	6.8	-----	9.5	9.3	9.3
-----	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.2	9.2	-----	9.2	9.1	8.9	11.9	12.3	12.3	-----	10.0	9.9	9.9
-----	24.8	23.8	24.2	23.7	23.5	23.5	-----	24.1	23.9	23.9	28.8	27.9	27.5	-----	25.0	24.7	24.7
-----	23.3	22.9	22.9	24.2	23.1	23.1	-----	21.5	20.8	20.9	20.8	20.8	20.4	-----	20.6	19.6	19.6
9.2	10.8	11.0	10.9	10.1	10.4	10.4	9.3	8.8	9.4	9.3	10.0	9.8	9.8	5.5	6.4	7.5	7.7
-----	10.6	10.2	10.3	11.9	10.3	10.4	-----	11.4	9.8	9.4	10.8	10.4	10.5	-----	11.9	11.1	10.7
1.7	2.9	2.9	3.4	4.4	3.0	3.7	1.8	2.8	2.2	2.8	1.3	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.2	3.1	2.9
-----	7.9	7.5	7.7	9.0	7.2	6.6	-----	8.9	6.8	6.9	5.3	6.2	6.9	-----	7.6	6.8	6.9
-----	6.4	9.9	6.5	6.8	8.7	7.1	-----	5.7	7.8	5.1	7.7	7.6	7.2	-----	4.3	6.4	4.4
-----	14.7	14.0	14.0	12.2	12.0	12.3	-----	11.2	10.7	10.5	17.5	16.1	16.1	-----	11.2	10.7	10.6
-----	19.2	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.9	18.9	-----	14.8	15.3	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.3	-----	14.5	14.4	14.4
-----	21.3	21.8	21.5	21.4	21.5	21.5	-----	16.2	16.4	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.3	-----	18.0	17.5	17.9
-----	13.0	12.7	12.9	13.3	13.9	13.9	-----	13.6	13.8	13.9	15.5	12.9	12.9	-----	11.0	10.6	10.6
5.1	11.1	9.0	7.9	10.5	8.8	8.1	5.2	10.9	8.9	7.7	13.6	11.7	10.3	5.0	10.8	8.5	7.7
58.6	69.9	70.2	70.2	58.3	58.6	58.6	45.0	62.2	65.3	64.7	82.5	84.5	84.5	50.0	71.5	71.6	71.6
33.0	43.1	49.3	49.7	36.2	40.8	40.9	29.3	35.6	38.6	38.9	45.4	49.4	50.3	26.3	34.2	35.6	35.9
-----	19.2	17.6	17.5	18.5	17.6	17.3	-----	19.1	15.6	18.9	20.0	19.0	19.0	-----	19.3	17.2	17.1
-----	16.0	15.0	15.1	16.8	15.1	15.1	-----	15.7	14.2	14.1	20.8	17.9	17.9	-----	16.9	15.0	14.8
-----	47.1	46.4	44.5	37.3	35.0	34.5	-----	44.6	46.4	40.8	[2] 15.1	[2] 15.9	[2] 15.5	-----	39.4	39.4	40.0
-----	59.8	47.7	55.3	57.9	44.1	48.1	-----	52.2	46.9	47.1	49.5	43.1	40.3	-----	51.8	33.9	38.5

[1] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924
		1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1923		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.4	29.3	41.7	41.7	23.9	36.1	35.8	36.1	25.2	38.1	38.1	39.0
Round steak	do	20.3	30.2	32.1	32.0	21.3	32.6	31.5	31.7	22.0	30.9	31.6	32.1
Rib roast	do	20.0	29.4	32.1	32.1	19.4	28.8	28.3	28.5	20.0	26.5	26.4	26.4
Chuck roast	do	15.9	19.9	21.2	21.1	15.8	18.6	18.7	19.0	17.2	19.4	21.3	21.7
Plate beef	do	11.2	11.7	12.9	12.7	12.5	13.9	14.4	14.2	12.5	10.2	11.8	11.4
Pork chops	do	18.8	26.0	27.8	27.9	19.6	28.0	30.3	26.8	20.7	30.8	31.9	32.5
Bacon, sliced	do	32.0	44.2	41.2	41.1	26.4	33.6	29.7	30.7	28.6	39.3	36.7	37.0
Ham, sliced	do	32.4	47.8	46.4	47.6	29.2	46.8	45.8	47.2	36.0	47.6	48.9	50.4
Lamb, leg of	do	20.2	36.1	39.0	38.6	16.5	37.1	38.2	37.2	19.2	34.8	38.3	38.3
Hens	do	20.3	32.9	35.8	35.0	24.9	36.7	37.5	37.6	22.3	35.8	38.3	37.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	----	32.9	32.8	32.8	----	27.6	28.3	28.2	----	29.3	29.0	29.2
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	12.0	14.0	12.0	8.0	14.0	13.3	12.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	----	11.4	11.0	10.9	----	11.4	10.9	10.7	----	11.9	11.1	11.0
Butter	Pound	32.7	46.2	45.7	47.6	35.1	47.1	46.6	48.2	36.2	49.2	47.9	52.4
Oleomargarine	do	----	25.6	26.2	26.4	----	29.7	30.2	29.9	----	29.3	31.4	31.1
Nut margarine	do	----	24.6	25.1	25.3	----	27.9	28.3	27.9	----	27.7	29.8	29.9
Cheese	do	25.0	40.0	38.5	38.3	21.0	38.1	33.1	33.2	23.0	35.3	35.7	34.5
Lard	do	15.0	16.7	17.4	17.6	14.2	15.3	15.1	14.8	16.5	17.9	18.6	18.4
Vegetable lard substitute	do	----	23.3	25.2	25.4	----	22.9	24.9	24.8	----	24.1	26.5	26.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.3	36.6	34.6	37.6	21.3	26.3	27.9	31.2	27.6	34.7	33.4	35.2
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	4.8	8.4	8.4	8.4	5.5	8.1	7.9	7.9
Flour	do	2.8	4.2	4.1	4.2	3.3	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.2	4.9	4.4	4.5
Corn meal	do	2.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.6	2.7	3.6	4.1	4.1
Rolled oats	do	----	8.3	8.4	8.4	----	8.6	8.3	8.3	----	8.6	8.8	8.7
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	----	9.3	9.3	9.4	----	9.3	9.0	9.0	----	9.9	9.9	9.9
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	----	24.0	23.3	23.3	----	23.0	22.9	22.9	----	24.1	24.4	24.4
Macaroni	Pound	----	18.0	17.4	17.7	----	16.3	16.2	16.1	----	19.4	20.1	19.6
Rice	do	8.7	10.2	10.4	10.6	8.8	8.8	10.2	10.2	8.5	8.9	9.8	10.4
Beans, navy	do	----	11.5	9.9	9.6	----	10.7	7.9	7.9	----	11.3	8.6	8.5
Potatoes	do	1.2	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.3	3.6	3.0	3.7	1.5	3.8	2.5	3.3
Onions	do	----	8.4	6.4	6.3	----	7.9	6.4	6.9	----	8.5	6.7	6.4
Cabbage	do	----	6.5	7.3	5.6	----	6.4	7.0	5.3	----	6.2	7.3	5.9
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	----	12.9	12.7	12.7	----	11.7	11.4	11.4	----	12.8	12.5	12.2
Corn, canned	do	----	14.8	15.3	15.4	----	13.9	14.0	14.1	----	15.1	16.6	16.1
Peas, canned	do	----	16.1	17.6	17.7	----	16.8	17.1	16.9	----	16.6	17.6	17.2
Tomatoes, canned	do	----	13.9	14.1	14.1	----	12.4	12.8	12.6	----	13.9	14.0	13.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	4.9	10.4	8.9	8.1	5.0	10.8	9.0	8.1	5.0	11.1	9.3	8.3
Tea	do	53.3	70.3	73.1	73.1	60.0	70.9	74.4	74.4	50.0	68.7	67.1	67.3
Coffee	do	30.7	38.4	43.0	43.7	25.6	33.8	36.9	36.7	26.5	40.5	45.6	45.5
Prunes	do	----	20.1	18.7	18.5	----	19.4	17.8	18.3	----	19.1	17.6	17.3
Raisins	do	----	18.0	16.4	16.5	----	17.9	15.5	15.6	----	17.0	15.4	15.0
Bananas	Dozen	----	38.4	42.6	41.3	----	41.5	36.3	37.1	----	49.8	45.0	44.2
Oranges	do	----	55.5	42.2	47.0	----	51.2	36.2	43.7	----	54.8	41.5	48.4

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "rump" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

LES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
June 15, 1923	May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924
			1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1923		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
35.9	38.9	38.7	22.5	34.4	34.6	34.5	24.2	33.5	31.5	33.1	24.2	39.8	39.8	41.1	[1] 34.5	[1] 57.9	[1] 57.8	[1] 58.9
31.4	32.8	33.1	20.8	30.6	30.8	30.9	22.1	29.2	28.1	29.0	19.4	31.1	31.9	32.2	27.5	43.3	42.4	42.9
27.5	28.1	28.6	19.2	26.7	27.0	27.5	17.8	23.9	22.9	23.7	19.4	27.2	28.1	28.1	23.5	27.5	28.2	28.8
21.5	22.5	23.5	16.3	21.7	21.1	21.5	15.8	18.1	18.1	18.0	15.0	19.7	20.5	20.6	19.0	20.5	21.2	21.6
12.4	14.6	15.3	12.8	15.4	15.6	15.5	9.4	10.6	10.7	10.6	11.5	11.3	12.4	12.5	-----	11.6	12.9	13.6
26.9	28.5	29.3	21.7	28.1	27.7	29.4	20.3	28.9	27.4	28.0	19.2	28.8	31.4	31.6	22.0	28.4	28.4	28.7
38.3	38.2	38.1	38.0	39.6	38.1	38.6	28.0	43.0	40.0	39.8	24.0	39.5	36.0	36.1	25.8	37.0	34.0	34.4
45.4	46.4	46.5	31.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	30.0	50.0	47.0	47.5	25.5	48.9	48.8	49.0	32.7	46.4	45.7	46.4
36.2	41.7	43.0	22.0	41.3	43.8	44.3	17.8	37.7	36.8	35.9	17.4	40.9	42.0	41.7	21.0	41.1	41.5	41.9
34.3	36.4	34.5	18.3	29.9	28.8	28.9	21.2	29.7	31.7	30.2	21.6	36.5	38.2	37.3	24.5	41.3	41.2	41.9
31.3	31.8	31.6	-----	30.9	30.6	30.8	-----	33.3	32.9	32.7	-----	30.2	29.7	29.7	-----	31.3	30.8	30.8
12.0	13.0	12.5	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.4	11.8	11.7	11.7	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	12.0	12.0
11.8	11.7	11.7	-----	13.9	14.1	14.0	-----	11.7	11.4	11.3	-----	11.8	11.0	11.0	-----	13.5	13.3	13.0
47.1	45.2	46.9	36.0	48.3	48.5	47.6	34.3	44.2	43.7	43.8	34.0	50.2	46.1	48.8	35.4	49.6	47.6	48.8
29.8	29.0	28.8	-----	28.3	35.0	35.0	-----	28.3	30.7	32.0	-----	28.5	29.7	29.5	-----	31.7	31.7	31.7
26.3	27.7	27.4	-----	31.1	32.5	32.4	-----	28.7	29.5	29.1	-----	26.5	27.5	26.9	-----	27.7	30.0	30.0
33.6	33.7	33.2	20.0	34.1	33.6	33.4	26.1	37.9	35.8	36.7	20.3	36.9	35.8	35.5	23.4	36.8	38.1	37.5
14.6	14.7	14.6	17.5	20.4	20.6	21.2	16.3	18.8	18.2	17.9	16.1	17.3	17.4	17.1	15.0	16.6	16.1	16.4
26.5	25.0	24.7	-----	20.7	21.4	21.8	-----	20.9	25.0	25.4	-----	23.0	25.4	25.4	-----	23.7	25.9	26.0
25.2	24.8	29.5	22.0	29.4	28.5	30.9	25.0	32.7	30.4	32.9	26.0	37.6	32.1	35.1	33.6	45.8	41.2	44.1
7.9	7.7	7.7	5.4	8.9	8.7	8.7	5.4	8.2	7.7	7.7	5.6	8.6	8.8	8.8	6.2	9.1	8.8	8.8
4.4	4.2	4.1	3.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	2.6	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.3	5.0	4.9	4.9
3.1	3.7	3.6	2.7	3.6	4.4	4.5	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.8	4.3	4.7	4.6	3.4	5.5	7.0	7.0
9.3	9.5	9.3	-----	10.5	10.7	10.6	-----	9.1	8.8	8.9	-----	8.8	9.0	8.7	-----	9.8	9.4	9.4
10.1	9.7	9.7	-----	10.4	9.9	9.8	-----	9.9	10.0	10.0	-----	9.0	9.1	9.1	-----	9.9	10.0	10.1
23.6	24.4	24.3	-----	25.5	25.3	25.2	-----	24.8	24.5	24.7	-----	23.9	23.8	23.6	-----	26.7	26.5	26.5
18.5	18.3	19.6	-----	21.1	21.3	21.2	-----	20.7	19.4	19.9	-----	19.1	18.7	18.6	-----	23.8	23.3	22.9
10.0	10.2	10.2	9.3	10.3	10.7	10.7	8.6	9.5	9.8	9.9	8.4	9.4	9.8	9.7	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4
10.6	8.2	8.2	-----	11.8	11.8	11.7	-----	12.4	10.9	10.6	-----	11.0	8.1	8.0	-----	10.8	10.2	9.9
2.3	2.5	3.3	2.2	4.1	4.5	4.5	1.4	2.6	2.7	3.3	1.5	2.8	1.8	2.9	2.1	2.8	3.0	3.7
9.5	7.9	7.7	-----	8.2	7.2	7.0	-----	8.5	5.9	6.3	-----	7.7	7.0	7.0	-----	9.6	7.9	8.1
7.3	8.3	6.2	-----	6.5	6.2	5.8	-----	7.7	6.8	6.1	-----	6.4	7.9	5.6	-----	6.5	9.4	6.7
13.4	13.7	13.7	-----	14.4	15.0	15.0	-----	14.4	14.0	14.1	-----	12.4	11.9	11.9	-----	13.1	12.6	12.8
12.5	13.6	13.7	-----	16.1	17.6	18.2	-----	14.8	15.0	15.0	-----	14.6	15.5	15.6	-----	16.1	16.3	15.9
14.5	16.8	16.3	-----	21.1	21.6	21.8	-----	16.4	16.9	16.8	-----	16.6	17.4	17.4	-----	17.8	18.6	18.5
13.2	13.3	13.5	-----	14.1	14.3	14.4	-----	13.4	14.4	14.3	-----	13.1	13.1	13.1	-----	13.7	13.9	13.9
11.1	9.5	8.7	5.7	11.9	9.9	9.1	5.4	12.0	9.7	9.0	5.0	10.7	9.0	8.1	5.3	11.2	9.4	8.6
74.6	78.9	78.9	66.7	92.3	98.5	99.5	52.8	69.0	68.3	68.3	43.3	63.1	63.4	63.9	44.2	60.4	59.9	59.6
37.6	41.5	41.8	36.7	42.5	47.6	49.0	29.4	36.4	40.8	41.2	29.3	37.7	41.1	40.9	33.0	40.0	44.0	44.2
19.8	19.9	18.4	-----	22.5	19.5	20.0	-----	20.7	18.2	17.5	-----	19.9	17.7	17.9	-----	17.8	17.0	15.9
17.2	15.6	16.2	-----	19.1	17.1	17.2	-----	18.8	14.9	14.8	-----	17.3	15.3	15.5	-----	17.8	16.1	15.8
39.0	39.5	38.5	-----	34.0	34.4	33.0	-----	[1] 11.9	[1] 12.3	[1] 11.3	-----	36.2	37.3	36.2	-----	[1] 10.6	[2] 10.0	[2] 9.5
52.6	39.8	41.4	-----	55.0	48.5	52.6	-----	52.5	39.3	42.2	-----	54.2	47.0	47.8	-----	54.3	37.6	45.1

[1] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		June 15, 1923	May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924
					1913	1923			1913	1923		
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	30.3	28.9	28.6	24.7	37.3	37.5	37.9	26.0	34.5	35.6	35.0
Round steak	do	29.6	28.1	28.8	23.3	36.2	36.5	36.9	20.3	29.0	30.0	28.9
Rib roast	do	24.6	22.9	23.3	17.8	25.6	27.1	27.2	23.3	26.5	27.2	26.7
Chuck roast	do	20.1	18.5	17.7	16.4	22.5	23.1	23.3	14.0	17.6	18.4	18.0
Plate beef	do	15.8	15.4	15.2	12.5	13.5	14.5	14.2	10.3	10.8	10.6	10.4
Pork chops	do	28.0	27.1	27.1	21.3	27.2	28.4	28.2	21.3	29.8	29.4	29.4
Bacon, sliced	do	45.1	40.0	40.5	29.0	37.3	32.6	32.4	26.3	35.0	33.5	34.0
Ham, sliced	do	43.8	44.0	44.3	31.2	49.1	47.8	47.7	28.3	43.5	41.1	41.1
Lamb, leg of	do	35.0	32.5	32.0	21.7	42.5	41.7	41.7	19.3	37.0	34.2	35.0
Hens	do	30.3	32.0	32.4	20.8	33.3	35.4	35.1	22.0	33.2	35.0	34.1
Salmon, canned, red	do	30.6	30.1	29.8	.....	37.0	35.1	35.1	.....	30.6	30.9	31.9
Milk, fresh	Quart	15.3	15.8	15.8	8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.5	16.7	18.7	18.7
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	13.0	12.4	12.3	.....	11.6	11.0	10.9	.....	12.8	12.4	12.2
Butter	Pound	47.9	48.3	49.0	34.7	46.7	44.5	46.2	39.2	51.2	50.2	50.1
Oleomargarine	do	31.3	32.0	33.0	.....	28.9	29.6	29.6	.....	27.8	29.6	29.0
Nut margarine	do	28.7	29.6	29.6	.....	27.0	28.6	28.5	.....	27.0	28.1	28.6
Cheese	do	34.3	31.2	30.9	20.5	35.3	32.9	32.9	22.5	32.9	29.9	30.3
Lard	do	19.1	19.6	19.1	15.2	14.3	14.4	14.4	15.5	16.9	18.0	17.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do	18.4	17.6	17.4	.....	23.5	25.4	25.4	.....	22.3	23.2	24.0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	29.6	26.5	31.4	22.5	27.2	26.0	28.5	30.0	36.1	32.4	35.6
Bread	Pound	7.2	7.0	7.0	5.1	8.5	8.5	8.5	6.5	10.3	10.1	10.1
Flour	do	4.9	4.7	4.7	3.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.8	5.6	5.4	5.4
Corn meal	do	3.7	4.2	4.2	2.4	3.2	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.7
Rolled oats	do	8.8	9.1	9.0	.....	7.6	7.6	7.6	.....	9.5	8.9	8.9
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	9.7	9.7	9.7	.....	9.0	9.0	9.0	.....	9.6	9.6	9.6
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	24.1	24.1	24.1	.....	24.4	24.5	24.5	.....	24.0	24.7	24.7
Macaroni	Pound	19.9	19.1	19.0	.....	18.4	18.9	18.9	.....	19.4	19.5	19.6
Rice	do	7.6	8.3	9.2	9.2	10.1	10.7	10.7	6.6	8.7	9.1	9.2
Beans, navy	do	10.9	10.5	10.5	.....	11.2	8.7	8.4	.....	12.1	10.6	11.0
Potatoes	do	4.0	4.3	3.7	1.4	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	4.2	3.7	4.2
Onions	do	6.7	5.9	5.5	.....	9.7	7.4	6.8	.....	8.0	7.2	7.0
Cabbage	do	7.0	3.8	3.7	.....	5.6	7.4	5.5	.....	5.6	5.1	5.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	13.7	12.9	12.8	.....	13.5	13.4	13.5	.....	12.0	11.5	11.5
Corn, canned	do	14.0	15.3	15.4	.....	13.3	14.3	14.4	.....	16.3	17.9	17.9
Peas, canned	do	18.8	18.3	18.2	.....	15.9	16.1	16.1	.....	16.8	18.7	18.5
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.1	12.1	12.1	.....	13.8	14.1	14.1	.....	11.4	10.8	10.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	11.0	9.0	8.2	5.6	11.4	9.4	8.4	5.9	11.1	9.5	8.8
Tea	do	71.4	74.5	74.5	60.0	76.9	80.6	79.4	60.0	85.7	91.3	92.2
Coffee	do	34.1	36.8	36.0	30.5	38.2	43.5	43.3	34.5	39.1	42.5	41.5
Prunes	do	19.1	18.2	18.8	.....	19.9	20.2	20.1	.....	19.1	18.6	18.9
Raisins	do	18.2	16.0	16.1	.....	18.5	17.0	17.1	.....	18.7	17.5	17.1
Bananas	Dozen	30.4	30.5	30.5	.....	33.7	33.9	32.1	.....	30.8	28.3	29.0
Oranges	do	45.2	39.8	38.9	.....	50.9	40.1	41.6	.....	48.0	31.4	34.3

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Kansas City, Mo.				Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.				Louisville, Ky.				Manchester, N. H.			
June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924
1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1923		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
24.7	37.4	38.1	38.3	26.3	33.7	34.6	33.9	24.0	33.7	36.6	36.3	23.6	33.1	32.9	33.3	[1]35.8	[1]57.4	[1]56.7	[1]57.0
21.6	31.9	32.0	32.5	19.9	31.1	29.7	30.7	20.8	27.4	30.5	30.4	20.0	30.2	29.6	29.6	28.8	49.1	45.4	46.3
18.2	25.7	26.4	26.4	19.4	26.4	26.4	25.2	20.0	28.0	30.0	29.6	18.3	23.8	25.0	25.4	20.7	27.9	28.7	28.7
15.0	18.1	18.9	19.2	16.3	20.0	19.6	19.2	15.8	17.7	20.9	19.9	15.6	18.3	19.0	18.9	16.8	21.5	22.2	22.1
11.7	10.9	11.4	11.4	13.5	14.3	15.4	15.0	12.1	12.5	14.3	14.1	12.8	13.4	14.1	14.0	-----	15.2	16.4	16.2
18.7	25.9	26.9	27.0	21.3	30.0	28.5	28.9	25.4	36.2	36.7	36.4	19.6	23.8	26.5	25.8	20.2	30.4	30.4	30.8
28.8	41.9	38.0	38.3	37.0	41.2	36.9	37.2	33.8	48.9	47.1	46.8	29.1	33.2	30.0	30.2	23.7	34.5	30.6	30.8
27.8	46.5	44.8	45.0	31.3	47.1	45.3	44.7	35.8	57.2	58.3	57.2	29.4	40.7	40.5	40.9	28.8	40.9	37.8	38.6
19.2	32.5	36.8	36.8	21.3	37.2	39.4	41.2	19.2	32.7	34.6	32.9	18.1	37.0	38.8	41.0	21.5	38.2	38.4	39.2
18.0	31.2	31.8	31.5	20.0	28.6	28.5	28.0	26.6	39.5	41.7	38.8	23.2	32.9	37.0	37.4	25.3	42.5	41.5	42.1
----	32.7	33.7	33.9	----	32.2	30.3	31.4	----	38.1	37.3	37.3	----	28.7	29.1	29.6	-----	29.8	29.8	29.5
8.7	13.3	13.3	13.3	10.0	15.3	15.7	15.7	10.0	15.0	15.3	15.3	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.0	13.0	12.0	12.0
----	12.2	11.9	12.0	----	13.5	12.4	12.5	----	10.7	10.3	10.3	----	12.1	12.2	12.4	-----	13.9	13.1	13.0
34.8	49.5	47.0	47.3	37.9	50.2	44.0	44.0	34.5	57.0	46.8	51.2	35.4	48.5	47.4	48.4	37.2	53.1	50.6	51.6
----	26.8	28.3	28.0	----	31.0	31.4	31.4	----	32.1	33.4	34.2	----	28.7	29.8	29.6	-----	29.6	28.8	28.8
----	27.6	28.0	27.8	----	27.5	28.6	29.1	----	28.5	28.6	28.5	----	26.3	28.5	29.6	-----	21.7	23.0	22.7
21.8	36.8	34.5	34.7	21.7	35.8	33.1	33.5	19.5	35.9	37.3	37.4	20.8	34.3	30.6	30.9	21.5	37.2	36.1	35.2
16.2	17.6	16.9	16.9	15.8	18.9	18.6	18.8	18.0	19.5	19.5	19.5	15.3	14.3	14.8	14.6	16.0	17.3	16.9	16.7
----	23.2	26.0	26.0	----	21.2	20.6	20.7	----	22.1	24.5	24.5	----	23.3	26.8	27.3	-----	20.5	23.1	23.3
22.2	30.9	28.4	31.4	27.5	33.2	28.1	32.9	30.5	38.2	34.6	40.7	20.8	26.0	26.8	30.3	30.0	43.2	40.1	42.5
6.1	8.1	8.3	8.3	6.0	8.2	8.0	8.0	6.0	9.0	9.3	9.3	5.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	6.1	8.4	8.3	8.3
3.0	4.4	4.3	4.3	3.6	5.4	5.0	5.0	3.6	4.7	4.4	4.5	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.1	3.4	5.2	4.7	4.7
2.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.5	4.6	4.6
----	8.5	9.0	9.0	----	10.5	9.4	9.2	----	9.8	9.3	9.3	----	8.3	8.2	8.4	-----	8.6	8.6	8.6
----	10.2	9.9	9.9	----	9.7	9.6	9.5	----	9.6	9.6	9.8	----	9.2	9.2	9.4	-----	9.8	9.7	9.7
----	25.4	25.2	25.2	----	24.9	24.7	24.7	----	23.2	23.3	23.3	----	23.6	23.6	24.3	-----	25.2	24.5	24.4
----	21.4	21.6	21.7	----	20.8	19.9	20.2	----	15.9	15.6	15.4	----	16.5	16.7	16.9	-----	24.9	24.5	24.0
8.7	9.2	9.4	9.5	8.3	7.9	8.7	8.6	7.7	9.5	10.3	10.0	8.1	8.1	9.0	9.7	8.5	9.1	9.5	9.7
----	11.7	9.6	9.7	----	12.7	9.9	10.0	----	9.9	9.4	9.4	----	10.3	7.6	8.3	-----	11.2	9.5	9.4
1.5	2.5	2.5	2.9	1.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	2.0	3.2	2.2	2.7	1.9	3.0	2.6	2.9
----	8.5	7.9	7.4	----	9.4	7.0	7.1	----	6.3	5.7	5.4	----	7.6	6.2	6.6	-----	8.2	6.7	7.4
----	5.5	6.4	5.1	----	6.9	7.1	6.3	----	4.4	5.6	4.1	----	6.3	7.8	5.6	-----	6.8	9.2	7.4
----	14.3	14.0	14.0	----	13.0	12.4	12.4	----	13.1	12.6	12.4	----	11.7	11.7	11.8	-----	14.5	14.3	14.1
----	13.5	14.7	14.6	----	15.7	15.0	14.6	----	17.3	15.4	15.5	----	13.5	14.2	15.5	-----	17.5	18.2	18.3
----	14.9	16.5	16.4	----	18.3	18.8	18.8	----	18.9	17.2	17.4	----	15.6	16.4	16.5	-----	20.9	20.6	20.6
----	13.8	13.8	13.7	----	13.7	13.0	12.9	----	[2]15.4	[2]14.2	[2]14.7	----	11.5	11.7	12.2	-----	[2]20.8	[2]20.4	[2]20.4
5.5	11.7	9.8	8.8	5.5	12.3	9.8	8.7	5.3	11.3	9.1	8.0	5.1	[4]11.1	9.2	8.2	5.1	11.6	9.3	8.4
54.0	79.0	79.5	79.0	50.0	91.4	87.7	86.9	54.5	69.4	69.1	69.1	62.5	71.4	71.0	72.9	46.3	57.7	59.8	59.5
27.8	39.3	45.0	44.5	30.8	41.1	45.0	44.4	36.3	39.6	46.2	46.2	27.5	36.7	40.3	40.4	32.0	39.6	45.5	45.5
----	19.5	18.5	18.5	----	20.8	17.4	18.4	----	18.7	17.5	16.8	----	18.7	17.9	15.5	-----	18.4	16.4	16.2
----	19.9	16.4	16.7	----	20.0	18.5	18.5	----	18.0	13.7	13.5	----	16.8	14.7	14.9	-----	16.0	14.6	14.6
----	[4]13.1	[4]10.0	[4]10.0	----	[4]10.5	[4]8.6	[4]8.4	----	[4]11.6	[4]10.4	[4]10.1	----	39.3	39.0	38.0	-----	[4]11.1	[4]9.9	[4]9.4
----	53.5	45.5	45.6	----	48.9	46.4	43.3	----	37.3	35.6	37.5	----	44.0	35.0	39.4	-----	54.0	40.1	47.4

[1] No. 2½ can. [2] No. 3 can. [4] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924
		1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1923		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.5	34.4	32.9	32.9	22.5	37.8	37.2	38.5	23.5	34.5	32.1	32.6
Round steak	do	19.4	30.3	28.8	28.8	21.0	33.2	32.5	33.0	21.0	30.0	29.0	29.4
Rib roast	do	20.4	25.6	24.5	24.5	18.5	27.1	27.3	27.3	20.5	25.8	25.3	25.3
Chuck roast	do	15.5	18.1	17.9	18.3	16.5	21.3	22.7	22.5	16.5	20.7	20.1	20.4
Plate beef	do	12.2	13.0	13.4	13.4	11.5	12.2	12.9	12.8	10.1	10.4	10.8	10.8
Pork chops	do	20.0	24.5	25.3	24.8	19.5	28.8	27.5	28.3	18.3	27.7	28.4	29.1
Bacon, sliced	do	30.0	36.7	31.5	31.5	27.3	41.1	37.0	36.8	26.7	41.5	37.1	38.6
Ham, sliced	do	30.0	43.8	41.3	42.9	27.8	44.3	43.4	42.6	28.3	46.7	44.1	43.4
Lamb, leg of	do	20.8	36.5	38.1	37.8	19.5	39.4	39.4	39.4	17.0	34.4	36.3	36.7
Hens	do	19.7	29.0	29.9	29.8	21.5	33.0	36.1	31.9	18.2	29.7	33.1	30.6
Salmon, canned, red	do	-----	35.1	34.3	34.8	-----	34.0	35.2	34.9	-----	36.5	38.3	37.1
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.0	14.7	14.7	7.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	7.0	11.0	10.0	10.9
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	-----	12.7	11.8	11.8	-----	11.6	11.3	11.3	-----	12.6	12.1	12.1
Butter	Pound	37.1	48.6	46.1	44.4	32.8	45.7	43.7	45.9	31.8	45.0	42.8	44.6
Oleomargarine	do	-----	27.7	29.5	29.5	-----	26.7	27.4	27.5	-----	27.5	29.0	28.5
Nut margarine	do	-----	24.7	24.4	24.0	-----	25.6	26.4	26.4	-----	25.9	26.0	25.6
Cheese	do	21.3	33.8	28.2	28.7	21.3	35.0	32.5	30.3	20.0	34.2	31.9	32.0
Lard	do	15.5	15.9	14.8	14.5	15.4	17.6	17.9	17.8	15.4	17.0	16.5	16.2
Vegetable lard substitute	do	-----	22.2	22.9	23.0	-----	23.1	25.4	25.2	-----	24.4	27.1	27.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	24.3	31.8	29.7	31.6	22.2	30.1	26.8	29.7	22.0	28.9	27.3	29.9
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.2	8.9	8.9	5.6	8.9	9.2	9.2	5.6	9.0	8.9	8.9
Flour	do	3.6	5.4	5.2	5.3	3.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	3.0	4.5	4.5	4.7
Corn meal	do	2.0	3.0	3.7	3.6	2.0	3.9	4.4	4.4	2.5	4.0	4.2	4.2
Rolled oats	do	-----	9.1	9.2	9.2	-----	6.9	7.9	8.2	-----	8.8	8.1	8.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	-----	9.8	9.8	9.8	-----	9.2	9.2	9.2	-----	10.2	10.1	9.9
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	-----	24.2	24.7	24.3	-----	24.1	24.0	23.9	-----	24.4	24.3	24.0
Macaroni	Pound	-----	17.6	18.4	18.7	-----	17.7	17.5	17.2	-----	17.6	17.2	17.2
Rice	do	8.0	7.9	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.9	10.5	10.3	9.1	9.3	9.9	9.7
Beans, navy	do	-----	11.5	9.8	9.3	-----	11.6	9.2	9.1	-----	12.1	9.4	9.4
Potatoes	do	1.7	3.2	3.3	3.3	1.1	2.2	2.1	2.5	0.8	1.8	2.0	2.6
Onions	do	-----	7.3	6.1	5.8	-----	9.1	7.3	7.3	-----	8.7	6.9	7.6
Cabbage	do	-----	4.6	5.9	4.5	-----	6.3	7.5	5.8	-----	6.9	7.4	5.8
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	-----	13.0	13.0	13.0	-----	11.5	11.9	11.7	-----	13.9	13.8	13.8
Corn, canned	do	-----	15.2	14.7	14.5	-----	15.2	15.8	15.8	-----	13.1	13.6	13.5
Peas, canned	do	-----	18.5	17.4	18.3	-----	15.4	16.6	16.6	-----	15.9	16.3	16.3
Tomatoes, canned	do	-----	13.2	12.6	12.6	-----	13.9	13.9	14.1	-----	14.8	14.6	14.6
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.2	11.3	9.1	8.7	5.3	10.7	9.0	8.0	5.6	11.5	9.5	8.6
Tea	do	63.8	84.5	83.3	83.3	50.0	71.0	71.4	70.4	45.0	65.0	64.7	64.7
Coffee	do	27.5	37.2	40.2	39.5	27.5	35.7	39.5	39.4	30.8	41.9	45.6	45.7
Prunes	do	-----	19.5	16.7	15.4	-----	19.8	18.1	17.7	-----	21.8	18.6	18.4
Raisins	do	-----	19.7	16.5	16.2	-----	17.5	15.1	15.0	-----	18.2	15.4	15.2
Bananas	Dozen	-----	36.9	32.3	31.4	-----	[3] 10.6	[3] 9.1	[3] 9.3	-----	[3] 12.1	[3] 10.9	[3] 10.5
Oranges	do	-----	52.3	37.8	43.8	-----	54.0	42.3	45.4	-----	53.3	43.7	47.4

[1] Whole. [2] No. 3 can. [3] Per pound.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
June 15, 1923	May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1923	June 15, 1924
			1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1924		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
33.3	32.3	30.5	27.2	46.3	46.2	46.5	32.4	49.6	52.3	52.1	22.5	33.1	34.4	33.7	26.3	43.4	43.9	43.8
32.5	30.5	28.9	26.8	43.1	44.4	43.8	29.6	40.6	42.6	42.7	19.5	29.0	30.1	30.2	25.3	40.9	42.2	42.1
26.7	25.0	25.0	21.6	35.2	36.1	36.0	24.2	34.8	35.5	35.3	19.4	27.2	29.9	28.9	22.5	36.7	37.4	37.4
20.6	19.7	19.8	18.0	22.5	24.9	24.3	19.2	25.3	25.6	25.7	14.5	19.1	21.3	19.8	16.4	22.2	23.8	23.4
15.4	16.1	15.2	12.8	12.5	13.5	13.3	-----	14.4	14.2	14.0	10.9	13.8	16.0	15.1	15.3	17.9	19.0	18.7
32.5	30.9	30.9	21.8	31.2	30.9	31.6	23.2	29.7	30.1	30.6	21.9	29.6	29.4	29.4	21.5	32.3	32.7	33.0
39.4	34.7	34.9	24.4	37.3	36.2	35.4	28.8	39.9	36.8	36.4	29.7	38.9	36.4	35.8	26.0	37.8	34.8	35.0
43.6	40.4	40.8	[1]20.8	[1]27.3	[1]25.4	[1]26.4	33.4	52.2	51.1	51.0	26.8	41.9	42.0	42.0	29.5	50.0	49.0	49.0
36.3	36.0	36.0	21.2	43.2	41.6	41.6	20.8	42.4	42.1	41.9	21.3	40.5	41.5	40.3	17.2	37.1	38.4	39.0
34.7	36.7	36.0	23.8	38.6	40.2	39.5	23.7	40.4	40.7	40.8	20.0	36.4	35.5	34.7	22.1	36.6	39.0	38.9
29.4	28.4	28.5	-----	27.4	27.9	27.9	-----	33.4	31.6	31.6	-----	37.7	42.0	42.0	-----	28.0	28.6	28.5
15.0	20.0	20.0	9.0	15.5	14.5	14.5	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	13.0	13.0
13.0	11.9	11.5	-----	11.9	11.5	11.4	-----	12.4	12.2	12.2	-----	11.7	11.1	11.1	-----	11.7	11.2	11.0
52.1	48.6	47.8	36.4	49.3	49.1	51.3	34.2	49.8	47.4	48.2	35.0	51.1	47.5	48.1	34.5	48.0	47.5	49.4
30.3	31.2	31.2	-----	29.4	31.0	30.9	-----	30.8	32.0	32.3	-----	29.9	30.3	30.4	-----	30.2	30.6	30.8
27.3	28.7	27.8	-----	26.9	28.0	28.0	-----	28.3	29.3	29.8	-----	28.6	28.2	28.3	-----	26.5	28.1	28.0
35.6	31.7	32.0	24.2	39.8	41.6	41.0	22.0	37.5	36.8	36.2	22.0	35.1	31.3	31.6	19.4	37.0	37.0	36.6
17.0	17.2	16.5	15.8	16.9	17.1	17.2	15.7	16.8	16.9	16.7	14.9	16.4	16.2	16.0	16.1	17.8	18.0	18.0
19.6	20.0	19.8	-----	22.4	25.1	25.0	-----	21.6	23.8	23.9	-----	22.9	21.7	21.7	-----	24.1	25.6	25.5
34.9	29.3	33.4	34.6	46.0	42.7	45.9	35.0	45.2	41.3	43.3	25.6	33.1	30.5	34.2	32.8	44.9	41.2	44.4
8.8	8.8	8.8	5.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	6.0	7.9	8.1	8.1	5.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	6.2	9.6	9.5	9.5
5.5	5.0	5.0	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.2	4.6	4.5	4.6	3.8	5.7	5.4	5.4	3.3	4.9	4.8	4.8
3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	6.0	6.5	6.6	3.0	5.6	6.2	6.1	2.6	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.5	5.2	5.6	5.5
9.2	8.5	8.5	-----	8.2	8.3	8.3	-----	8.8	8.9	8.8	-----	8.5	8.5	8.5	-----	8.2	8.5	8.7
9.3	9.3	9.3	-----	8.9	8.9	8.9	-----	9.6	9.6	9.6	-----	9.3	9.4	9.3	-----	8.6	8.8	8.8
23.5	23.5	23.5	-----	23.7	23.4	23.3	-----	24.1	23.9	23.8	-----	24.0	23.9	24.0	-----	22.9	22.6	22.6
20.0	19.6	18.4	-----	21.4	20.6	20.9	-----	22.2	22.7	22.7	-----	8.8	10.2	10.0	-----	20.4	20.3	20.0
8.4	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.6	9.6	9.3	9.9	10.2	10.4	7.4	8.7	9.4	9.4	8.0	9.3	9.6	9.6
11.7	9.8	9.9	-----	10.9	9.4	9.6	-----	11.4	9.6	9.5	-----	10.6	8.9	8.8	-----	11.8	10.8	10.4
3.3	3.1	2.7	2.9	4.8	3.6	3.8	2.0	4.0	3.1	3.2	2.0	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.8	4.7	4.3	4.4
6.9	6.0	6.6	-----	9.8	7.2	7.0	-----	9.2	6.9	7.7	-----	4.8	5.0	4.9	-----	8.5	6.8	6.9
4.6	5.1	3.9	-----	6.4	9.4	6.2	-----	6.2	9.1	6.3	-----	4.4	5.0	4.3	-----	6.1	9.2	5.5
12.1	11.8	12.3	-----	10.9	11.3	11.3	-----	12.0	11.9	11.8	-----	12.7	12.3	12.2	-----	11.6	11.9	12.0
15.3	15.2	15.2	-----	14.4	15.3	15.3	-----	18.3	17.9	17.8	-----	13.2	13.5	13.4	-----	15.3	15.8	15.8
15.9	16.3	16.5	-----	16.8	18.1	18.2	-----	21.3	20.4	20.6	-----	17.4	16.9	16.9	-----	16.8	18.0	18.4
12.4	11.8	11.8	-----	11.8	11.9	11.9	-----	[2]21.5	[2]21.9	[2]21.9	-----	11.7	11.6	11.5	-----	11.7	11.6	11.7
11.5	9.1	8.5	5.1	10.6	8.8	7.7	5.1	10.9	9.3	8.4	5.1	10.4	8.4	7.5	4.8	10.4	8.3	7.4
74.4	75.9	75.5	53.8	54.9	58.1	58.1	55.0	58.6	59.2	59.2	62.1	68.9	71.7	71.7	43.3	55.1	59.8	59.8
37.8	41.1	40.3	29.3	35.6	40.8	40.6	33.8	39.6	45.3	45.1	26.7	32.5	35.9	35.6	27.5	35.0	40.0	39.8
21.1	17.5	17.9	-----	16.4	15.7	15.5	-----	18.5	16.3	16.1	-----	20.7	18.3	17.9	-----	17.3	16.1	16.1
19.4	16.4	16.0	-----	15.5	15.3	15.3	-----	16.0	15.6	14.8	-----	18.3	15.6	15.5	-----	15.6	15.6	15.5
29.1	30.0	29.0	-----	38.6	36.5	36.7	-----	33.5	34.7	33.8	-----	22.5	20.0	19.0	-----	42.5	38.9	39.3
50.8	34.9	34.2	-----	59.9	43.0	53.4	-----	56.9	43.6	47.1	-----	53.3	41.1	41.7	-----	65.5	48.1	54.0

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		June 15, 1923	May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15, 1923	May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924
					1913	1923					
		Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Sirloin steak	Pound	40.9	41.8	43.0	25.1	34.7	37.2	37.2	33.2	33.7	34.1
Round steak	do	35.6	35.5	35.1	22.0	32.4	34.2	34.2	32.5	31.2	31.7
Rib roast	do	33.5	33.3	32.6	18.1	25.4	26.6	27.0	23.8	23.4	23.5
Chuck roast	do	20.9	21.8	21.7	15.1	19.9	20.7	20.9	19.4	20.2	20.4
Plate beef	do	15.0	15.3	14.4	10.4	9.8	10.4	10.4	12.6	12.6	12.3
Pork chops	do	29.1	28.3	29.2	18.7	26.4	28.2	28.8	27.1	27.1	27.4
Bacon, sliced	do	35.0	31.2	30.1	27.5	45.3	42.5	41.3	41.1	39.0	39.7
Ham, sliced	do	38.3	35.8	39.3	29.0	48.8	47.2	47.2	46.8	44.3	44.3
Lamb, leg of	do	40.4	38.7	38.6	17.8	37.2	41.2	41.1	36.3	38.1	36.9
Hens	do	37.2	35.3	34.3	17.6	30.1	31.4	30.7	31.2	32.3	32.7
Salmon, canned, red	do	29.1	29.4	28.9	------	33.4	32.8	32.9	32.3	31.9	31.9
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.0	17.0	17.0	7.9	11.0	11.3	11.0	10.6	12.0	12.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	11.5	11.2	10.8	------	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.6
Butter	Pound	52.5	48.3	49.8	34.0	46.1	44.1	44.6	45.6	45.4	45.3
Oleomargarine	do	28.3	27.7	30.0	------	29.2	29.8	30.1	29.5	30.2	29.8
Nut margarine	do	26.8	27.2	27.2	------	28.1	28.3	28.9	27.1	28.6	28.6
Cheese	do	32.9	30.5	29.4	22.3	34.7	31.9	32.1	36.2	33.9	33.8
Lard	do	15.6	14.9	14.6	17.3	19.1	18.9	18.7	17.0	17.5	17.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do	17.6	20.1	17.3	------	23.6	25.7	25.7	24.5	27.1	27.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	35.5	31.6	35.6	22.8	29.7	27.7	30.6	27.7	26.4	29.6
Bread	Pound	7.9	7.9	7.9	5.2	9.8	9.4	9.4	8.0	8.6	8.6
Flour	do	4.7	4.4	4.4	2.8	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.7	4.6	4.6
Corn meal	do	3.7	3.9	3.8	2.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.2
Rolled oats	do	8.2	8.3	7.3	------	9.8	10.0	9.9	9.2	8.9	9.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	9.5	9.2	8.8	------	10.3	9.6	9.6	10.0	9.9	10.0
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	23.8	23.1	22.7	------	23.9	24.4	24.4	26.1	25.1	25.2
Macaroni	Pound	20.1	19.8	20.1	------	20.1	20.6	20.3	19.5	19.3	19.5
Rice	do	9.6	9.8	10.2	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.8	9.4	9.8	9.9
Beans, navy	do	11.0	9.2	9.0	------	12.3	10.0	10.1	11.9	9.3	9.0
Potatoes	do	3.2	3.0	3.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.8
Onions	do	8.3	6.3	6.3	------	9.1	7.2	7.1	9.1	8.1	8.0
Cabbage	do	4.1	7.1	3.7	------	7.5	6.7	6.2	6.8	7.1	6.2
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	10.0	9.8	9.9	------	15.2	14.7	14.6	13.1	12.8	12.6
Corn, canned	do	15.8	16.3	15.1	------	15.7	16.4	15.8	14.9	14.3	14.2
Peas, canned	do	18.8	19.6	18.6	------	16.9	16.5	16.7	17.0	18.2	18.3
Tomatoes, canned	do	11.5	11.3	11.4	------	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3
Sugar, granulated	Pound	10.4	8.7	7.3	5.7	11.3	9.5	8.7	11.6	10.0	9.1
Tea	do	78.4	81.1	76.5	56.0	75.1	76.3	76.3	61.4	62.6	62.6
Coffee	do	38.2	39.3	39.0	30.0	41.2	46.4	46.9	36.9	42.0	42.1
Prunes	do	17.8	14.8	14.6	------	20.2	17.2	17.4	20.9	20.6	20.5
Raisins	do	17.2	15.2	14.4	------	20.2	17.5	17.6	19.2	16.4	16.4
Bananas	Dozen	35.4	32.6	33.6	------	[1] 12.3	[1] 11.6	[1] 10.1	[1] 11.0	[1] 9.8	[1] 9.8
Oranges	do	54.1	37.5	40.6	------	51.5	35.4	39.9	48.7	37.9	39.2

[1] The steak for which prices are here quoted is called "sirloin" in this city, but in most of the other cities included in this report it would be known as "porterhouse" steak.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15, 1923	May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924
1913	1923			1913	1923						1913	1923			1913	1923		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
[1]30.0	[1]51.5	[1]52.4	[1]52.2	27.2	45.6	45.4	45.7	[1]59.6	[1]59.4	[1]59.3	23.5	28.8	29.9	29.2	[1]39.6	[1]67.8	[1]70.9	[1]70.6
25.4	41.2	41.7	41.5	23.7	37.7	37.5	37.3	46.6	46.1	46.7	21.2	25.0	26.3	25.6	31.0	49.1	48.2	48.7
22.3	33.7	34.6	34.8	22.0	32.2	33.3	33.2	29.7	29.7	30.6	19.5	24.3	24.9	24.7	23.8	37.2	38.1	38.0
17.6	20.1	22.7	22.5	17.0	21.5	23.3	23.0	19.6	19.9	20.2	16.9	17.3	17.7	17.4	18.8	26.9	28.1	28.1
12.3	9.5	11.0	11.0	11.5	10.3	11.6	11.8	15.5	15.5	15.4	13.9	12.6	12.5	12.1	-----	16.6	18.6	18.4
20.8	32.5	33.8	35.6	22.0	31.8	33.2	33.3	31.6	31.1	31.2	21.6	28.6	27.2	27.7	21.8	34.0	34.4	34.8
27.1	35.8	34.2	33.5	29.0	40.8	40.1	40.5	37.7	35.4	35.2	30.6	45.2	40.0	40.3	23.4	36.6	34.5	34.9
31.6	50.9	50.3	51.1	29.6	54.0	54.8	55.4	47.2	45.8	45.9	30.8	47.7	45.8	46.3	32.3	53.5	52.3	51.8
21.4	40.3	40.0	41.6	21.4	40.0	41.1	42.6	36.9	39.8	39.9	18.1	32.4	35.1	34.2	20.0	43.3	44.7	42.5
23.2	40.0	39.4	39.0	24.8	40.3	42.4	42.3	41.0	41.0	40.6	20.0	31.8	34.8	32.8	24.8	40.9	42.7	41.4
-----	26.1	25.8	25.7	-----	28.8	28.0	27.7	27.9	27.6	27.6	-----	35.0	36.0	36.7	-----	31.2	30.3	30.3
8.0	13.0	12.0	12.0	8.6	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.5	12.8	12.8	9.3	12.6	11.7	11.7	9.0	14.0	12.0	12.0
-----	12.2	11.9	11.9	-----	12.1	11.4	11.2	13.5	12.7	12.6	-----	12.0	10.8	10.8	-----	12.5	12.1	12.1
39.7	54.5	51.7	53.4	36.7	50.4	48.8	48.5	54.2	52.2	52.6	35.0	50.5	44.0	46.3	36.2	50.4	48.4	49.6
-----	29.3	30.0	29.9	-----	28.1	30.0	29.2	30.9	32.4	32.0	-----	29.3	29.5	28.8	-----	30.0	29.8	29.5
-----	28.2	27.5	27.5	-----	26.4	28.5	27.0	27.3	28.9	27.9	-----	26.9	28.9	29.1	-----	28.8	29.1	28.6
25.0	37.7	37.1	37.7	24.5	37.0	37.4	36.4	38.1	37.2	35.9	20.5	36.4	36.2	36.4	21.7	36.1	35.7	35.1
15.3	15.6	15.8	16.0	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.4	17.8	17.1	16.8	18.2	19.6	19.1	18.7	15.2	16.9	16.8	16.4
-----	22.8	24.9	24.9	-----	23.2	25.2	25.1	22.2	22.8	23.1	-----	24.8	27.6	28.0	-----	23.2	25.6	25.6
27.7	36.9	33.6	37.4	25.5	37.1	34.8	37.3	41.3	38.3	39.5	26.3	30.9	28.7	34.5	32.8	43.9	43.3	44.2
4.8	8.4	8.5	8.5	5.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	9.3	9.3	9.3	5.6	9.4	9.1	9.1	5.9	8.8	8.7	8.8
3.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	3.2	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.6	2.9	4.6	4.0	4.1	3.5	5.2	5.2	5.2
2.7	3.6	4.1	4.2	2.7	4.2	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.6	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.2	2.8	4.1	4.4	4.3
-----	8.0	8.1	8.1	-----	9.0	9.0	9.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	-----	9.5	9.9	9.9	-----	9.4	9.3	9.3
-----	9.0	8.8	8.8	-----	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.7	9.7	9.7	-----	11.4	11.5	11.4	-----	9.8	9.7	9.7
-----	23.8	23.7	23.6	-----	25.4	24.1	24.1	24.9	24.8	24.6	-----	26.4	25.9	26.1	-----	24.4	24.2	24.3
-----	20.5	20.2	20.3	-----	21.5	20.8	21.4	23.6	24.3	24.4	-----	18.4	18.1	18.1	-----	21.9	23.5	23.0
9.8	10.4	10.8	10.8	9.2	9.5	10.1	10.2	10.5	10.8	11.0	8.6	9.2	10.3	10.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.9
-----	11.4	10.1	10.0	-----	11.3	9.2	9.1	11.3	9.7	9.8	-----	10.1	9.8	9.5	-----	11.0	9.8	9.8
2.5	4.4	3.6	3.9	1.7	4.4	2.8	3.7	2.5	2.8	2.9	0.6	1.9	3.0	2.8	1.8	3.1	2.9	3.5
-----	8.5	6.1	6.5	-----	8.4	7.0	6.9	7.9	6.7	7.3	-----	5.1	4.7	5.7	-----	8.5	6.5	6.8
-----	5.4	8.9	5.4	-----	6.4	7.7	5.9	6.3	7.9	6.2	-----	6.2	8.7	6.1	-----	5.9	8.6	5.3
-----	11.1	11.3	11.3	-----	12.6	13.0	13.0	15.7	15.4	15.4	-----	16.3	14.5	14.5	-----	12.5	12.0	12.1
-----	14.4	14.9	14.7	-----	14.8	15.8	15.8	16.2	17.1	17.1	-----	17.3	19.0	19.0	-----	17.5	17.8	18.0
-----	16.4	16.8	16.6	-----	16.3	17.6	17.6	20.6	20.2	20.2	-----	16.9	18.8	18.8	-----	19.7	20.0	20.1
-----	12.8	11.8	12.0	-----	12.6	13.3	13.3	[2]22.6	[2]24.0	[2]24.0	-----	[3]16.4	[3]16.7	[3]16.7	-----	13.8	12.8	12.8
4.9	10.5	8.4	7.6	5.5	10.9	9.4	8.6	11.3	9.1	8.3	6.2	11.0	9.9	8.9	5.0	10.9	8.8	7.8
54.0	58.8	60.7	60.7	58.0	75.1	78.4	78.4	58.1	61.6	61.6	55.0	64.3	70.9	70.9	48.3	61.6	59.1	58.7
25.0	32.4	37.0	36.6	30.0	37.8	42.3	42.3	41.4	47.5	47.9	35.0	37.1	44.5	44.6	30.0	41.6	47.1	46.9
-----	16.9	15.6	16.3	-----	20.3	19.7	20.0	18.1	16.0	15.8	-----	12.5	10.1	10.0	-----	19.4	18.2	17.8
-----	16.4	14.9	14.9	-----	17.5	14.6	14.7	16.1	14.0	13.8	-----	17.3	14.1	14.1	-----	16.9	15.2	15.0
-----	33.2	32.1	31.8	-----	45.0	40.0	38.4	[4]11.3	[4]10.4	[4]10.0	-----	[4]15.4	[4]16.0	[4]15.8	-----	37.5	34.2	33.8
-----	52.3	44.6	49.6	-----	55.5	45.0	49.8	59.8	43.6	49.2	-----	51.8	42.7	43.7	-----	61.6	45.5	52.4

[1] No. 3 can. [2] No. 2½ can. [4] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15, 1923	May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924
		1913	1923						1913	1923		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	21.8	38.4	39.6	40.1	38.8	40.5	40.4	23.7	34.5	35.6	35.4
Round steak	do	19.6	34.6	34.9	34.6	32.9	33.3	33.7	22.2	32.3	33.0	33.3
Rib roast	do	18.9	29.9	30.5	30.8	28.5	29.5	29.8	18.3	26.5	28.8	28.6
Chuck roast	do	15.3	22.0	22.7	22.5	22.6	23.6	23.4	14.3	17.4	18.8	18.9
Plate beef	do	12.3	15.3	15.5	15.3	11.9	12.0	12.1	10.7	11.6	12.2	12.0
Pork chops	do	20.8	30.6	29.6	30.3	33.7	32.1	34.4	18.2	26.4	25.6	25.8
Bacon, sliced	do	25.0	34.2	30.8	30.5	34.7	32.3	33.0	26.0	38.5	35.1	34.8
Ham, sliced	do	25.7	38.1	37.7	37.5	45.2	45.6	45.5	27.3	42.7	42.8	42.6
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	43.5	45.8	45.4	38.9	39.9	41.2	18.0	35.4	38.2	38.9
Hens	do	21.3	37.3	35.6	35.5	40.5	40.5	40.6	18.5	31.1	33.0	31.9
Salmon, canned, red	do		31.0	32.1	32.7	29.1	28.7	28.8		31.1	32.0	32.6
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.0	12.5	11.5	8.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can		13.4	13.3	12.7	12.0	12.0	11.8		11.2	10.5	10.3
Butter	Pound	38.6	56.7	54.7	55.0	48.8	47.1	48.1	34.4	49.2	48.4	49.9
Oleomargarine	do		30.6	29.6	29.6	30.7	31.4	31.1		26.9	27.8	27.5
Nut margarine	do		28.9	29.9	30.3	27.7	28.5	28.5		24.2	25.2	24.9
Cheese	do	22.3	36.2	34.4	34.9	35.9	34.8	34.3	19.3	34.3	30.4	30.9
Lard	do	15.0	17.7	17.0	16.8	17.3	17.2	16.9	13.6	13.0	13.0	12.8
Vegetable lard substitute	do		23.3	24.3	24.5	20.6	23.2	22.6		22.6	25.2	25.0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	25.0	34.3	29.6	33.2	36.0	32.4	34.2	21.4	30.5	28.4	31.4
Bread	Pound	5.4	9.2	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.2	8.2	5.5	8.9	8.9	8.9
Flour	do	3.3	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.5	4.6	3.0	4.2	4.2	4.2
Corn meal	do	2.0	4.1	4.5	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.2	2.2	3.4	4.0	4.0
Rolled oats	do		9.4	9.1	9.1	8.4	8.4	8.3		8.2	8.3	8.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5		9.1	9.0	8.8
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		26.2	25.3	25.3	23.7	24.0	24.0		23.3	23.6	23.6
Macaroni	Pound		21.1	20.6	20.9	18.3	19.0	19.2		19.4	20.1	20.7
Rice	do	10.0	11.2	11.2	11.1	9.3	10.2	9.9	8.3	8.8	9.4	9.3
Beans, navy	do		12.2	10.0	10.1	11.1	9.6	9.4		11.2	8.4	8.2
Potatoes	do	2.1	4.4	3.2	3.9	2.4	2.1	2.8	1.7	2.9	2.8	3.2
Onions	do		8.1	7.8	7.3	8.8	7.2	8.1		7.1	5.9	5.7
Cabbage	do		4.0	8.7	4.6	6.7	8.2	7.0		5.5	6.0	5.1
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		11.8	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.2		11.2	11.4	11.3
Corn, canned	do		15.8	14.7	14.7	16.3	16.3	17.1		15.0	15.6	15.7
Peas, canned	do		19.5	20.0	20.1	19.1	19.3	19.3		16.7	17.2	17.1
Tomatoes, canned	do		12.1	11.8	11.8	12.4	13.3	13.6		11.9	13.1	13.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.0	11.2	9.2	8.1	10.7	8.7	7.7	5.0	10.9	9.3	8.2
Tea	do	56.0	79.5	81.8	81.8	62.2	63.6	63.6	55.0	66.8	70.5	69.3
Coffee	do	26.8	38.5	40.4	40.7	35.2	37.9	37.7	24.3	35.9	41.1	41.3
Prunes	do		21.6	18.9	19.9	20.3	18.7	19.2		21.5	21.1	19.8
Raisins	do		17.8	15.1	15.0	15.8	14.4	14.2		17.3	15.7	15.4
Bananas	Dozen		39.6	38.5	37.7	43.3	42.3	39.6		33.4	30.8	31.4
Oranges	do		53.8	37.9	42.1	53.2	45.6	41.8		49.5	43.1	42.9

[1] No. 2½ can.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

St. Paul, Minn.				Salt Lake City, Utah				San Francisco, Calif.				Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15, 1923	May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924
1913	1923			1913	1923			1913	1923						1913	1923		
Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
25.9	35.9	34.4	35.3	22.9	28.4	29.4	29.4	20.7	29.1	31.5	30.8	32.5	32.2	31.7	25.8	48.3	49.9	50.1
23.0	30.0	29.1	30.3	20.0	24.7	25.8	25.7	19.0	26.4	28.4	28.0	27.1	26.1	26.1	21.5	39.1	39.8	40.1
21.0	28.1	27.1	28.4	19.9	20.9	21.8	21.8	21.0	28.0	30.0	29.2	25.0	26.1	26.1	23.5	35.4	36.1	36.7
17.1	20.7	21.6	21.9	15.7	16.7	17.9	18.0	14.6	17.1	18.7	18.1	17.3	16.5	15.1	17.5	24.9	26.9	26.9
10.8	10.8	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.7	12.5	12.1	13.3	13.1	14.3	13.8	14.1	12.8	11.9	12.1	10.5	10.9	10.9
18.9	27.3	27.6	28.9	23.1	29.0	28.4	28.3	23.7	34.9	33.4	33.7	26.7	25.6	26.7	20.0	33.4	32.3	32.9
26.7	38.4	35.5	36.3	31.7	38.6	35.0	34.6	33.9	49.7	47.4	47.3	34.2	30.0	30.0	27.5	41.8	39.8	39.5
28.3	43.5	40.4	41.7	30.7	43.5	42.3	42.3	30.0	51.5	51.5	51.8	35.5	34.4	33.6	31.0	53.6	53.1	52.1
19.1	34.4	35.9	35.5	18.8	34.0	34.8	33.7	16.7	34.7	34.2	34.0	37.5	41.3	43.8	20.0	44.3	47.5	47.7
20.3	27.3	31.5	29.1	24.3	31.9	31.6	31.2	23.4	41.0	41.4	40.5	31.7	33.3	32.4	24.2	43.2	43.6	43.4
-----	34.8	35.7	35.8	-----	34.4	35.9	35.4	-----	27.5	27.2	27.3	34.8	34.5	31.7	-----	35.7	33.9	34.1
6.4	11.0	10.5	10.5	8.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	13.0	14.0	14.0	17.8	17.5	17.5	8.4	13.0	11.0	11.0
-----	12.1	12.2	12.1	-----	11.1	10.8	10.6	-----	11.0	10.0	10.0	11.6	10.9	10.9	-----	12.3	12.0	11.7
32.9	44.1	41.8	43.8	34.4	49.3	43.6	43.7	34.6	55.8	48.3	51.2	53.7	50.5	51.3	35.3	49.6	48.5	49.5
-----	28.1	29.7	29.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	27.8	28.8	28.8	32.9	33.3	33.1	-----	29.5	31.0	31.0
-----	26.8	27.1	27.0	-----	27.9	28.8	28.9	-----	28.3	28.0	28.0	30.1	31.4	31.5	-----	22.0	25.0	25.0
21.0	34.5	32.6	32.7	23.3	30.4	28.8	28.3	19.0	37.9	37.1	37.3	34.1	32.2	31.1	18.3	34.2	34.6	34.6
15.0	17.7	17.2	17.1	19.2	19.6	18.6	18.4	18.4	19.5	19.6	19.5	17.6	17.1	16.8	15.6	17.6	17.5	17.1
-----	24.2	23.7	23.7	-----	26.7	28.9	28.9	-----	25.0	26.9	26.8	19.2	18.4	18.3	-----	22.9	25.7	25.6
22.5	29.9	27.2	30.8	24.4	29.6	27.2	29.6	29.6	35.3	30.8	37.3	36.6	35.8	37.9	26.5	37.1	34.6	35.8
5.9	9.4	9.3	9.3	5.9	9.6	9.7	9.7	5.9	9.1	9.1	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.6	5.6	9.1	9.0	9.0
3.1	4.7	4.3	4.5	2.6	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	5.2	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.3	5.4	3.5	5.4	5.0	5.1
2.5	3.5	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.4	4.6	4.7	4.6	2.9	3.1	3.2	-----	5.8	5.6	5.6
-----	9.9	9.7	9.5	-----	9.4	8.9	8.9	-----	9.4	9.6	9.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	-----	9.5	9.8	9.8
-----	10.0	10.0	10.0	-----	11.4	11.0	10.9	-----	10.5	10.7	10.6	9.1	8.9	8.9	-----	9.9	9.9	9.9
-----	25.0	25.0	25.0	-----	24.9	24.9	24.9	-----	23.7	23.3	23.6	23.5	23.3	23.3	-----	25.8	25.5	25.3
-----	18.2	18.2	18.4	-----	19.6	18.9	18.9	-----	14.3	14.1	14.1	17.1	17.2	17.2	-----	22.9	22.9	22.9
10.0	9.6	10.1	9.9	8.2	8.9	9.2	9.1	8.5	9.0	9.5	9.8	8.0	9.0	8.9	8.5	9.6	10.0	10.0
-----	11.9	9.7	9.4	-----	10.8	10.2	10.2	-----	9.6	9.8	9.8	12.3	10.3	10.3	-----	12.2	11.8	12.1
.9	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.2	1.9	2.1	3.0	2.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	1.7	3.4	2.4	2.8
-----	8.6	7.2	7.4	-----	5.7	5.3	6.7	-----	4.1	3.5	3.6	7.8	6.6	6.5	-----	8.4	7.2	7.0
-----	5.8	7.3	5.5	-----	7.7	7.3	6.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	4.0	6.7	5.5	-----	6.0	7.5	5.7
-----	14.2	14.3	14.3	-----	15.7	15.2	15.2	-----	14.6	13.7	13.7	12.2	12.4	12.4	-----	12.1	12.3	12.2
-----	14.5	15.0	15.0	-----	14.3	14.6	14.6	-----	16.6	17.6	17.6	14.6	14.2	14.4	-----	16.5	17.2	17.2
-----	16.4	17.5	17.6	-----	15.7	15.5	15.5	-----	17.6	18.3	18.4	17.4	18.2	18.2	-----	18.1	18.5	18.5
-----	14.0	14.2	14.5	-----	12.9	13.5	14.4	-----	14.3	[1]15.0	[1]15.0	11.1	10.7	11.0	-----	12.9	12.9	13.1
5.4	11.7	9.9	9.1	5.9	11.8	10.2	9.5	5.3	11.1	9.3	8.2	10.8	8.8	7.9	5.3	11.2	9.4	8.5
45.0	67.1	67.9	67.0	65.7	79.9	84.3	84.3	50.0	57.3	59.8	59.8	69.1	67.2	66.8	52.5	60.7	61.3	61.3
30.0	40.4	40.1	40.8	35.8	44.5	49.1	49.6	32.0	36.1	42.8	43.3	35.1	38.4	38.5	31.3	39.9	42.6	42.7
-----	20.7	18.9	18.5	-----	17.8	15.5	15.1	-----	18.8	16.9	16.7	18.2	14.7	14.7	-----	17.5	16.7	16.5
-----	18.7	16.9	16.9	-----	18.1	14.8	14.8	-----	16.0	14.0	13.7	16.8	14.9	15.0	-----	17.7	14.8	14.8
-----	[2]12.4	[2]11.3	[2]10.6	-----	[2]15.7	[2]17.6	[2]17.8	-----	33.6	36.4	36.4	39.6	34.1	35.0	-----	34.4	34.2	34.2
-----	59.9	49.1	50.3	-----	49.3	39.2	41.1	-----	49.9	42.4	41.9	56.8	32.5	40.7	-----	51.5	46.2	49.8

[2] Per pound.

TABLE 5.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Concluded

Article	Unit	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.			Washington, D. C.			
		June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15, 1923	May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15—		May 15, 1924	June 15, 1924
		1913	1923						1913	1923		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.8	31.1	32.7	32.3	35.5	36.5	36.1	27.5	45.7	45.1	45.7
Round steak	do	21.5	27.2	27.4	27.5	34.7	35.7	35.5	23.9	39.6	37.9	38.8
Rib roast	do	20.0	24.6	26.3	26.3	23.5	23.3	23.3	21.6	35.6	34.3	35.4
Chuck roast	do	16.8	16.3	17.8	17.6	20.4	20.6	21.0	17.9	23.7	24.3	24.9
Plate beef	do	13.0	12.7	13.7	13.5	12.2	13.0	12.8	12.1	12.7	12.8	12.5
Pork chops	do	24.2	32.6	30.3	30.1	25.1	26.5	26.9	20.9	34.1	32.7	33.6
Bacon, sliced	do	31.7	49.0	44.0	44.6	38.7	38.1	38.1	26.8	38.0	31.7	32.2
Ham, sliced	do	30.8	50.4	49.3	50.0	43.9	44.6	44.2	30.0	54.8	51.4	53.4
Lamb, leg of	do	20.8	33.1	35.3	34.0	40.0	45.7	45.4	20.9	45.5	45.2	43.5
Hens	do	24.3	32.2	34.0	32.5	32.5	33.1	32.2	22.6	41.7	39.3	39.4
Salmon, canned, red	do	.....	30.9	30.3	30.3	33.1	33.6	33.8	.....	27.8	27.4	27.4
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.5	12.0	11.5	11.5	11.1	12.5	12.5	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Milk, evaporated	15–16 oz. can	.....	11.0	10.5	10.3	13.0	12.5	12.4	.....	12.4	12.0	12.1
Butter	Pound	35.0	50.1	45.2	46.5	49.3	45.4	47.5	37.4	53.8	49.7	51.5
Oleomargarine	do	.....	30.0	30.0	30.0	28.7	30.8	30.4	.....	28.5	30.3	30.2
Nut margarine	do	.....	29.1	29.8	29.6	27.3	29.7	29.2	.....	26.6	28.6	28.6
Cheese	do	21.7	35.6	34.4	34.6	37.4	37.1	36.3	22.8	38.3	36.9	36.7
Lard	do	17.7	19.1	18.1	18.1	17.0	17.3	17.1	14.8	17.1	16.4	16.3
Vegetable lard substitute	do	.....	24.8	27.8	27.6	25.0	27.6	28.0	.....	23.3	24.9	24.9
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	28.5	33.2	31.0	34.7	29.9	26.6	32.7	25.6	36.1	33.5	37.6
Bread	Pound	5.5	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.2	10.2	10.2	5.7	8.6	9.0	9.0
Flour	do	2.9	4.6	4.2	4.3	5.0	4.6	4.7	3.8	5.1	4.8	4.8
Corn meal	do	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.9	2.5	4.1	4.3	4.3
Rolled oats	do	.....	8.1	8.8	8.9	10.4	10.8	10.8	.....	9.2	9.3	9.3
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	.....	11.6	11.5	11.6	10.1	10.1	10.1	.....	9.5	9.4	9.4
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	.....	24.7	24.7	25.0	25.4	25.3	25.3	.....	24.3	24.1	23.6
Macaroni	Pound	.....	18.1	18.1	18.1	19.3	19.2	19.6	.....	21.2	21.2	21.2
Rice	do	7.7	11.4	11.8	11.9	10.1	10.3	10.3	9.6	10.3	10.4	10.2
Beans, navy	do	.....	10.6	10.5	10.4	12.3	8.9	8.9	.....	11.7	9.1	9.0
Potatoes	do	1.1	2.2	3.2	4.1	2.1	2.5	3.2	1.9	4.3	3.4	3.5
Onions	do	.....	6.5	5.4	5.1	9.6	9.4	8.6	.....	9.3	7.6	7.7
Cabbage	do	.....	7.3	9.0	7.0	7.8	7.7	6.6	.....	5.5	8.2	5.5
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	.....	15.4	14.9	14.9	13.3	13.0	12.7	.....	11.9	11.4	11.3
Corn, canned	do	.....	16.7	17.6	18.0	14.7	14.8	14.9	.....	15.4	14.8	14.7
Peas, canned	do	.....	18.6	19.7	20.5	17.9	17.6	17.7	.....	15.6	16.5	16.5
Tomatoes, canned	do	.....	[1] 15.7	[1] 16.2	[1] 16.1	14.9	14.6	14.6	.....	12.1	11.1	11.2
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	11.6	10.1	9.3	12.0	10.4	9.3	4.9	10.7	8.5	7.7
Tea	do	50.0	66.6	75.0	75.0	72.1	75.0	74.2	57.5	77.5	77.7	77.5
Coffee	do	28.0	38.5	44.0	44.3	38.4	41.6	41.5	28.8	35.3	37.6	37.6
Prunes	do	.....	16.8	14.0	14.3	20.1	17.9	17.9	.....	21.7	19.3	19.9
Raisins	do	.....	18.0	15.3	15.9	20.5	16.8	16.6	.....	17.0	14.9	15.0
Bananas	Dozen	.....	[2] 15.8	[2] 14.9	[2] 15.0	[2] 11.2	[2] 8.3	[2] 8.6	.....	38.8	35.6	35.8
Oranges	do	.....	47.9	43.6	43.6	51.2	37.2	43.2	.....	59.8	42.8	46.7

[1] No. 2½ can.

[2] Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 6 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food [6] in June, 1924, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in June, 1923, and in May, 1924. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. These percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.[7]

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of June 99 per cent of all the firms reporting in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following were perfect reporting cities; that is, every merchant in the following named 36 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages: Baltimore, Birmingham, Boston, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Butte, Chicago, Columbus, Denver, Fall River, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, New Haven, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Savannah, Scranton, and Seattle.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in June, 1924:

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING JUNE, 1924

Item	United States	Geographical division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received	99	99	98	99	97	100
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received	36	11	4	9	5	7

[6] For list of articles, see note 2, p. 30.

[7] The consumption figure used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city is given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1918, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, are given in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March, 1921, p. 26.

TABLE 6.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN JUNE, 1924, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN MAY, 1924, JUNE, 1923, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Percentage increase June, 1924, compared with 1913	Percentage decrease June, 1924, compared with June, 1923	Percentage increase June, 1924, compared with May, 1924	City	Percentage increase June, 1924, compared with 1913	Percentage decrease June, 1924, compared with June, 1923	Percentage increase June, 1924, compared with May, 1924
Atlanta	41.8	0	1.2	Minneapolis	41.1	1.6	1.6
Baltimore	49.1	1.7	.9	Mobile		3.3	[1] 1.2
Birmingham	44.0	3.1	[1] .8	Newark	40.2	3.2	.6
Boston	44.2	1.3	.7	New Haven	41.6	2.4	.1
Bridgeport		3.2	1.4	New Orleans	37.4	1.7	[1] 1.3
Buffalo	44.2	1.4	1.0	New York	47.3	2.3	.2
Butte		.5	.1	Norfolk		2.8	.9
Charleston, S. C.	43.9	2.5	[1] .2	Omaha	40.5	[2] .1	1.0
Chicago	51.7	[2] 1.9	.9	Peoria		[2] 2.1	1.0
Cincinnati	41.8	1.0	[1] .6	Philadelphia	45.6	2.4	1.1
Cleveland	40.5	3.5	.9	Pittsburgh	46.0	2.2	1.6
Columbus		[2] 2.9	1.6	Portland, Me.		1.9	.2
Dallas	42.0	[1] .9	.5	Portland, Oreg.	29.9	.7	.4
Denver	31.7	2.2	1.8	Providence	43.9	2.5	.7
Detroit	50.0	.8	2.5	Richmond	48.7	4.3	.6
Fall River	40.5	2.2	1.6	Rochester		.8	.5
Houston		2.8	[1] .4	St. Louis	43.5	[1] .1	.2
Indianapolis	37.8	2.3	.4	St. Paul		.2	1.7
Jacksonville	35.1	1.1	.8	Salt Lake City	24.8	[2] .1	2.2
Kansas City	39.4	.2	.7	San Francisco	40.9	[2] .6	1.7
Little Rock	32.5	4.8	.1	Savannah		3.4	.1
Los Angeles	38.1	.8	1.0	Scranton	43.8	4.4	.6
Louisville	34.3	.1	1.4	Seattle	38.4	[2] 1.6	2.0
Manchester	40.5	3.6	.9	Springfield, Ill.		[2] 4.1	2.0
Memphis	32.2	3.7	[1] .4	Washington, D. C.	49.0	3.7	1.1
Milwaukee	45.9	[2] .5	.9				

[1] Decrease. [2] Increase.

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States [a]

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, June 15, 1923, and May 15 and June 15, 1924, for the United States and for each of the cities from which prices have been obtained. Prices for coal are secured from the cities from which monthly retail prices of food are received.

In addition to the prices for Pennsylvania anthracite, prices are shown for Colorado, Arkansas, and New Mexico anthracite in those cities where these coals form any considerable portion of the sales for household use.

The prices shown for bituminous coal are averages of prices of the several kinds used. The coal dealers in each city are asked to quote prices on the kinds of bituminous coal usually sold for household use.

The prices quoted are for coal delivered to consumers, but do not include charges for storing the coal in cellar or coal bins where an extra handling is necessary.

[a] Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW. Since June, 1920, these prices have been secured and published monthly.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, JUNE 15, 1923, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1924

City, and kind of coal	1913		1923	1924	
	Jan. 15	July 15	June 15	May 15	June 15
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	$7.99	$7.46	$14.98	$15.04	$15.06
Chestnut	8.15	7.68	14.95	14.96	15.00
Bituminous	5.48	5.39	10.04	8.88	8.84
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous	5.88	4.83	8.33	7.13	7.21
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.70	[1] 7.24	[1] 15.75	[1] 15.50	[1] 15.50
Chestnut	[1] 7.93	[1] 7.49	[1] 15.75	[1] 15.25	[1] 15.25
Bituminous	----	----	8.70	7.65	7.45
Birmingham, Ala.:					
Bituminous	4.22	4.01	7.53	7.43	7.43
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.50	15.00	15.50	15.50
Chestnut	8.25	7.75	15.00	15.50	15.50
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----	----	15.00	15.00	15.00
Chestnut	----	----	15.00	15.00	15.00
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.75	6.54	13.18	13.21	13.39
Chestnut	6.99	6.80	13.18	13.14	13.35
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous	----	----	11.16	10.80	10.80
Charleston, S. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 8.38	[1] 7.75	[1] 17.00	[1] 17.00	[1] 17.00
Chestnut	[1] 8.50	[1] 8.00	[1] 17.10	[1] 17.10	[1] 17.10
Bituminous	[1] 6.75	[1] 6.75	12.00	11.00	11.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.80	15.88	16.08	16.25
Chestnut	8.25	8.05	15.75	16.08	16.25
Bituminous	4.97	4.65	8.83	7.85	7.85
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous	3.50	3.38	8.62	7.22	7.22
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	7.25	14.58	14.25	14.31
Chestnut	7.75	7.50	14.58	14.25	14.31
Bituminous	4.14	4.14	9.71	7.85	7.87
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous	----	----	7.88	6.44	6.51
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg	----	----	15.92	16.00	16.00
Bituminous	8.25	7.21	13.79	13.68	13.23
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	8.88	9.00	16.08	15.50	16.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	8.50	8.50	16.08	15.50	16.00
Bituminous	5.25	4.88	9.97	8.62	8.86
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.45	15.75	15.38	15.25
Chestnut	8.25	7.65	15.75	15.38	15.25
Bituminous	5.20	5.20	10.61	9.32	9.14
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.43	15.50	15.50	15.33
Chestnut	8.25	7.61	15.42	15.50	15.33
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous	----	----	11.83	11.67	12.00
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.95	8.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Chestnut	9.15	8.25	16.00	16.00	16.00
Bituminous	3.81	3.70	8.19	6.79	6.74
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous	7.50	7.00	13.00	13.00	13.00

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, JUNE 15, 1923, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1924—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1923	1924	
	Jan. 15	July 15	June 15	May 15	June 15
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace			$15.43	$15.42	$14.75
Stove, No. 4			16.75	16.42	16.06
Bituminous	$4.39	$3.94	8.53	8.44	8.31
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			15.00	15.00	15.00
Bituminous	6.00	5.33	11.00	11.00	10.00
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous	13.52	12.50	15.50	14.08	14.40
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous	4.20	4.00	8.57	7.16	7.18
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	10.00	8.50	17.00	17.25	17.42
Chestnut	10.00	8.50	17.00	16.50	16.67
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous	[2] 4.34	[2] 4.22	7.52	7.93	7.93
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.85	16.03	16.40	16.50
Chestnut	8.25	8.10	16.01	16.25	16.35
Bituminous	6.25	5.71	10.51	8.89	8.83
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.25	9.05	17.50	17.68	17.80
Chestnut	9.50	9.30	17.38	17.54	17.65
Bituminous	5.89	5.79	12.44	10.62	10.54
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous			10.29	9.71	9.86
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.50	6.25	12.75	12.83	12.99
Chestnut	6.75	6.50	12.75	12.83	12.99
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	6.25	15.00	14.83	14.75
Chestnut	7.50	6.25	15.00	14.83	14.75
New Orleans, La.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	10.00	10.00	21.25	20.75	19.25
Chestnut	10.50	10.50	21.25	20.75	19.50
Bituminous	[2] 6.06	[2] 6.06	9.71	10.54	10.07
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.07	6.66	13.67	13.57	13.63
Chestnut	7.14	6.80	13.67	13.57	13.63
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			15.00	14.63	14.50
Chestnut			15.00	14.63	14.50
Bituminous			11.43	8.22	8.22
Omaha, Nebr.:					
Bituminous	6.33	6.13	10.89	9.57	9.72
Peoria, Ill.:					
Bituminous			6.69	6.31	6.31
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.16	[1] 6.89	[1] 14.68	[1] 14.79	[1] 15.04
Chestnut	[1] 7.38	[1] 7.14	[1] 14.54	[1] 14.64	[1] 14.89
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.94	[1] 7.38	[1] 16.50	[1] 16.00	[1] 16.00
Chestnut	[1] 8.00	[1] 7.44	[1] 16.50	[1] 16.00	[1] 16.00
Bituminous	[3] 3.16	[3] 3.18	7.39	7.07	7.06
Portland, Me.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			15.84	16.08	16.08
Chestnut			15.84	16.08	16.08
Portland, Oreg.:					
Bituminous	9.79	9.66	13.57	12.27	12.21

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
[2] Per 10-barrel lots (1,800 pounds).
[3] Per 25-bushel lots (1,900 pounds).

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, JUNE 15, 1923, AND MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1924—Concluded

City, and kind of coal	1913		1923	1924	
	Jan. 15	July 15	June 15	May 15	June 15
Providence, R. I.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[4] $8.25	[4] $7.50	[4] $15.00	[4] $15.50	[4] $15.50
Chestnut	[4] 8.25	[4] 7.75	[4] 15.00	[4] 15.50	[4] 15.50
Richmond, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.25	15.63	15.50	15.50
Chestnut	8.00	7.25	15.63	15.50	15.50
Bituminous	5.50	4.94	11.78	8.90	8.90
Rochester, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	13.45	13.82	13.95
Chestnut	----------	----------	13.45	13.32	13.85
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.44	7.74	16.00	16.13	16.13
Chestnut	8.68	7.99	16.25	16.38	16.38
Bituminous	3.36	3.04	6.99	6.29	6.29
St. Paul, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	9.20	9.05	17.50	17.70	17.80
Chestnut	9.45	9.30	17.35	17.55	17.65
Bituminous	6.07	6.04	12.94	10.79	10.70
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	11.00	11.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	11.00	11.50	17.50	17.75	17.75
Bituminous	5.64	5.46	8.40	7.43	7.34
San Francisco, Calif.:					
New Mexico anthracite—					
Cerillos egg	17.00	17.00	25.25	25.00	25.00
Colorado anthracite—					
Egg	17.00	17.00	24.00	24.50	24.50
Bituminous	12.00	12.00	16.00	15.94	15.94
Savannah, Ga.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	----------	----------	[5] 17.05	[5] 17.00	[5] 17.00
Chestnut	----------	----------	[5] 17.05	[5] 17.00	[5] 17.00
Bituminous	----------	----------	[5] 11.28	[5] 10.95	[5] 10.78
Scranton, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	4.25	4.31	9.82	10.10	10.18
Chestnut	4.50	4.56	9.82	10.07	10.15
Seattle, Wash.:					
Bituminous	[6] 7.63	[6] 7.70	[6] 10.08	[6] 9.88	[6] 9.88
Springfield, Ill.:					
Bituminous	----------	----------	4.98	4.50	4.40
Washington, D. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	[1] 7.50	[1] 7.38	[1] 15.43	[1] 15.21	[1] 15.33
Chestnut	[1] 7.65	[1] 7.53	[1] 15.32	[1] 14.94	[1] 15.01
Bituminous	----------	----------	[1] 10.36	8.54	8.56

[1] Per ton of 2,240 pounds.
[4] Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.
[5] All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.
[6] Prices in Zone A. The cartage charges in Zone A were as follows: January and July, 1913, $0.50; June, 1923, and May and June, 1924, $1.25. These charges have been included in the price.

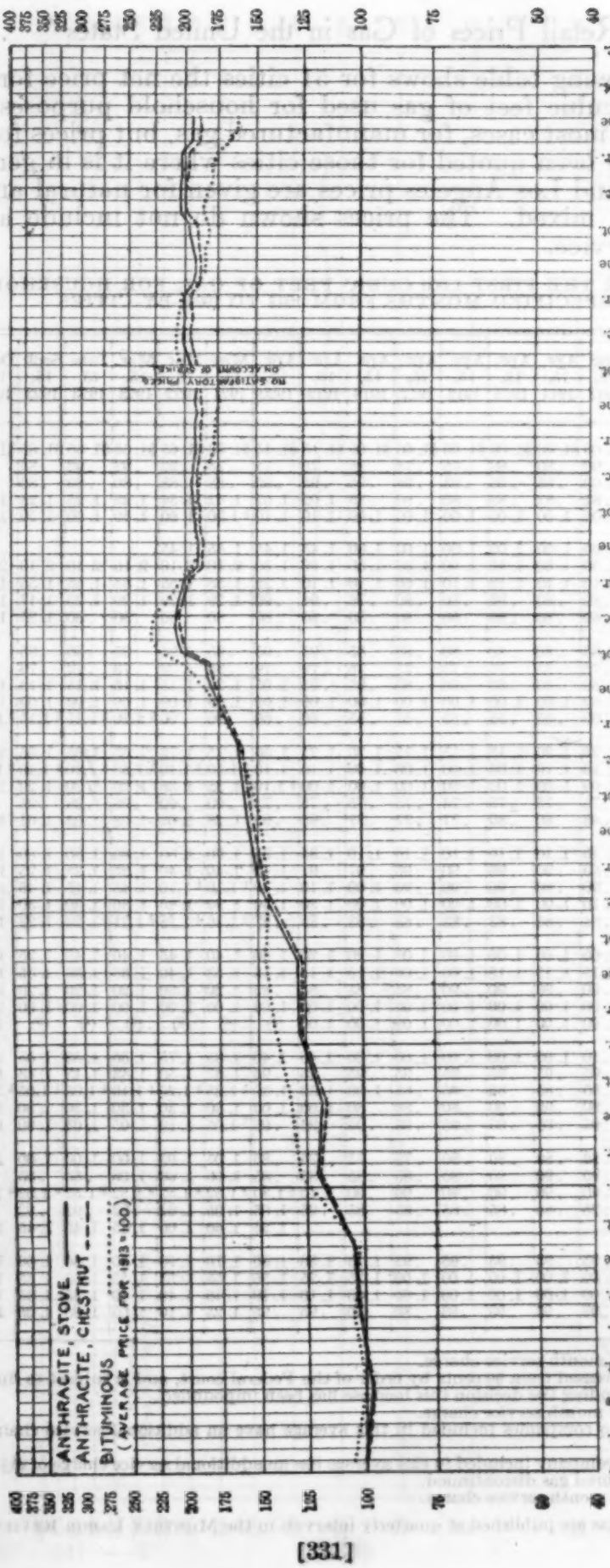
The following table shows for the United States both average and relative retail prices of Pennsylvania white ash coal, stove and chestnut sizes, and of bituminous coal in January and July, 1913 to 1922, and for each month of 1923 and January through June, 1924. An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the relative price.

The trend in the retail prices of coal since 1915 is shown in the chart following the table.

AVERAGE AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COAL IN TON LOTS FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES FROM JANUARY, 1913, TO JUNE, 1924

Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash				Bituminous	
	Stove		Chestnut			
	Average price	Relative price	Average price	Relative price	Average price	Relative price
1913—						
Average for year	$7.73	100.0	$7.91	100.0	$5.43	100.0
January	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	5.48	100.8
July	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	5.39	99.2
1914—						
January	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	5.97	109.9
July	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	5.46	100.6
1915—						
January	7.83	101.4	7.99	101.0	5.71	105.2
July	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	5.44	100.1
1916—						
January	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	5.69	104.8
July	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	5.52	101.6
1917—						
January	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	6.96	128.1
July	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	7.21	132.7
1918—						
January	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	7.68	141.3
July	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	7.92	145.8
1919—						
January	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	7.90	145.3
July	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	8.10	149.1
1920—						
January	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	8.81	162.1
July	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	10.55	194.1
1921—						
January	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	11.82	217.6
July	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	10.47	192.7
1922—						
January	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	9.89	182.0
July	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	9.49	174.6
1923—						
January	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	11.18	205.7
February	15.55	201.2	15.53	196.3	11.14	205.0
March	15.52	200.8	15.49	195.7	11.03	203.0
April	15.07	195.1	15.07	190.4	10.46	192.4
May	14.96	193.7	14.96	189.0	10.08	185.5
June	14.98	193.8	14.93	188.9	10.04	184.7
July	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	10.04	184.7
August	15.19	196.7	15.15	191.4	9.94	183.0
September	15.26	197.5	15.21	192.2	9.99	183.8
October	15.82	204.8	15.78	199.4	10.11	186.1
November	15.86	205.2	15.81	199.8	10.05	185.0
December	15.83	204.9	15.79	199.6	9.93	182.7
1924—						
January	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	9.75	179.5
February	15.73	203.5	15.71	198.5	9.80	180.3
March	15.72	203.5	15.70	198.4	9.53	175.4
April	15.10	195.4	15.04	190.1	9.11	167.7
May	15.04	194.6	14.96	189.1	8.88	163.5
June	15.06	195.0	15.00	189.5	8.84	162.7

TREND IN THE RETAIL PRICE OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1915, TO JUNE, 1924


ANTHRACITE, STOVE
ANTHRACITE, CHESTNUT
BITUMINOUS
(AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1913=100)
NO SATISFACTORY PRICE ON ACCOUNT OF STRIKE
400 375 350 325 300 275 250 225 200 175 150 125 100 75 50 40
Dec. Sept. June Mar. Dec. Sept. June Mar. Dec. Sept. June Mar. Dec. Sept. June Mar. Dec. Sept. June Mar. Dec. Sept. June Mar. Dec. Sept. June Mar. Dec. Sept. June Mar. Dec. Sept. June Mar. Dec. Sept. June Mar. Dec. Sept. June Mar. Dec. Sept. June Mar. Dec.
1924 1923 1922 1921 1920 1919 1918 1917 1916 1915

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Retail Prices of Gas in the United States [a]

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net price for the first 1,000 cubic feet of gas used for household purposes. Prices are, in most cases, for manufactured gas, but prices for natural gas have also been quoted for those cities where it is in general use. For Buffalo and Los Angeles prices are given for natural and manufactured gas, mixed. The prices shown do not include any extra charge for service.

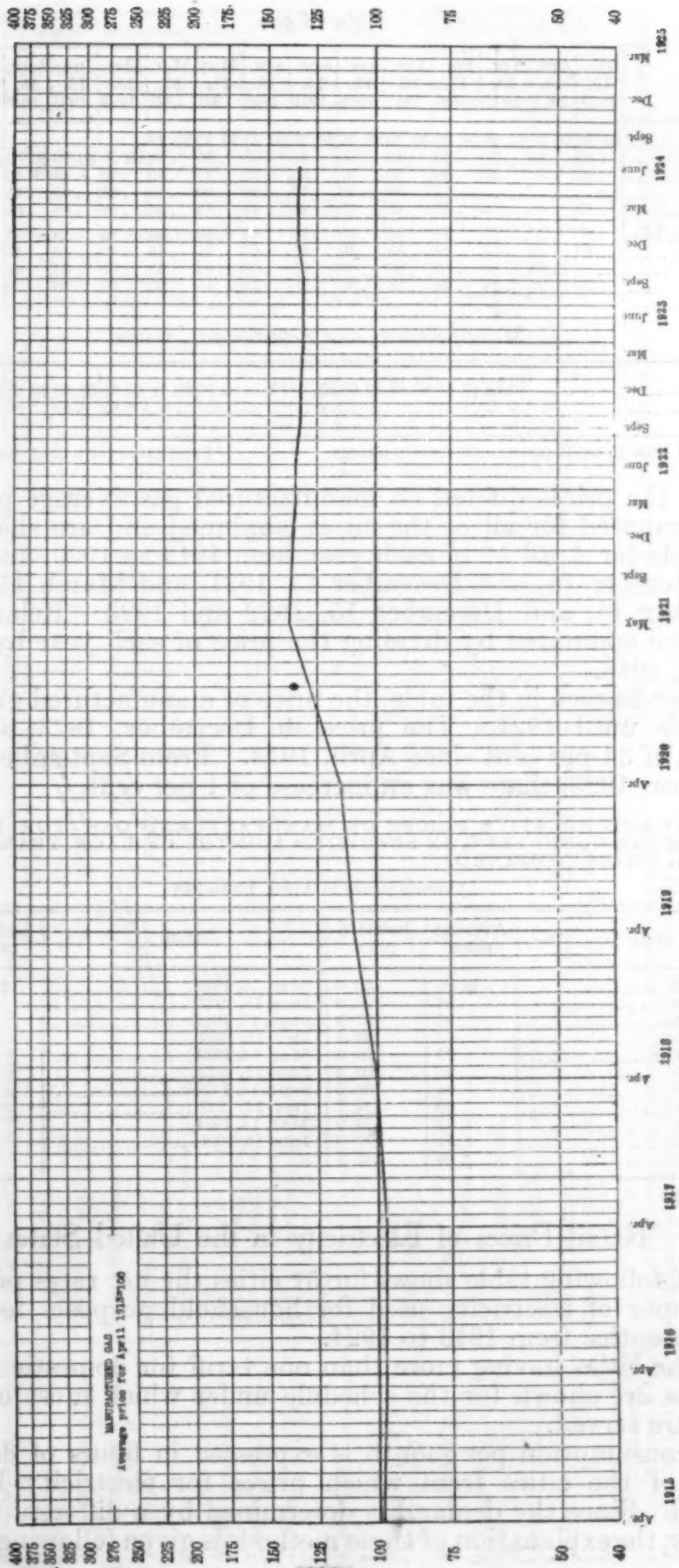
NET PRICE FOR THE FIRST 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM 1913 TO 1924, BY CITIES

City	Apr. 15, 1913	Apr. 15, 1914	Apr. 15, 1915	Apr. 15, 1916	Apr. 15, 1917	Apr. 15, 1918	Apr. 15, 1919	Apr. 15, 1920	May 15, 1921	Mar. 15, 1922	Mar. 15, 1923	June 15, 1923	Sept. 15, 1923	Dec. 15, 1923	Mar. 15, 1924	June 15, 1924
Atlanta	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.00	$1.15	$1.15	$1.90	$1.65	$1.65	$1.65	$1.65	$1.55	$1.55	$1.55
Baltimore	.90	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.92	.92	.92	.85	.85	.85	.85
Birmingham	1.00	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.88	.88	.80	.80	.80	.80	.88	.80
Boston	.82	.82	.80	.80	.80	.85	1.02	1.07	1.42	1.34	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20
Bridgeport	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	[1] 1.30	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.55
Buffalo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	----	----	----	----	----	----
Butte	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Charleston	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Chicago	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.76	.94	.90	1.29	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.17
Cleveland	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Denver	.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	.85	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Detroit	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.79	.79	.85	.79	.79	.79	.79	.79	.79	.79
Fall River	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.95	.95	1.05	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Houston	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
Indianapolis	.60	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.60	.60	.90	.90	[2] 1.20	[2] 1.15	[2] 1.15	[2] 1.15	[2] 1.15	[2] 1.15
Jacksonville	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.65	1.65	1.65	2.40	2.40	2.40
Manchester	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	[3] 1.50	[3] 1.40	[3] 1.40	[3] 1.40	[3] 1.40	[3] 1.40	[3] 1.30	[3] 1.30
Memphis	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	[1] 1.10	1.35	1.35	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Milwaukee	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.90	.90	.98	.98	.95	.95	.95	.95
Minneapolis	.85	.80	.80	.77	.77	.77	.95	.95	1.28	1.02	1.03	1.05	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01
Mobile	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Newark	1.00	.90	.90	.90	.90	.97	.97	1.15	1.40	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.20
New Haven	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	[1] 1.10	[1] 1.10	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
New Orleans	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
New York	.84	.84	.83	.83	.83	.83	.85	.87	[4] 1.36	[4] 1.28	[5] 1.21	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
Norfolk	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.60	1.40	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.30	1.40	1.40
Omaha	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.53	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Peoria	.90	.90	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Philadelphia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pittsburgh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
Portland, Me	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.40	1.85	1.75	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Portland, Oreg	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.67	1.50	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.43
Providence	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.30	1.30	[1] 1.25	[1] 1.25	[1] 1.10	[1] 1.05	[1] 1.05	[1] 1.05	[1] 1.05	[1] 1.05
Richmond	.90	.90	.90	.80	.80	.80	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
Rochester	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	[7] 1.05	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
St. Louis	.80	.80	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.85	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
St. Paul	.95	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.00	1.00	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85
Salt Lake City	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.10	[3] 1.30	[3] 1.52	[3] 1.52	[3] 1.52	[3] 1.52	[3] 1.52	[3] 1.52	[3] 1.52	[3] 1.52
San Francisco	.75	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.95	1.05	1.05	1.04	.92	.92	.92	.92	1.00	1.00
Savannah	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1.25	1.60	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Scranton	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.15	1.30	1.30	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.50
Seattle	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Springfield, Ill	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.35
Washington, D.C.	.93	.93	.93	.93	.80	.90	.95	.95	1.25	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00

[1] Plus 50 cents per month service charge.
[2] The rate was increased from 90 cents by order of the Federal court, and is subject to final decision by the same court. Pending the decision this increase has been impounded.
[3] Plus 25 cents per month service charge.
[4] The prices of two companies included in this average have an additional service charge of 2½ cents per day.
[5] The price of one company included in this average has an additional service charge of 2½ cents per day.
[6] Sale of manufactured gas discontinued.
[7] Plus 40 cents per month service charge.

[a] Retail prices of gas are published at quarterly intervals in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

TREND IN THE RETAIL PRICE OF GAS IN THE UNITED STATES, APRIL, 1915, TO JUNE, 1924



Natural gas

City	Apr. 15, 1913	Apr. 15, 1914	Apr. 15, 1915	Apr. 15, 1916	Apr. 15, 1917	Apr. 15, 1918	Apr. 15, 1919	Apr. 15, 1920	May 15, 1921	Mar. 15, 1922	Mar. 15, 1923	June 15, 1923	Sept. 15, 1923	Dec. 15, 1923	Mar. 15, 1924	June 15, 1924
Buffalo	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.30	$0.35	$0.35	$0.35	$0.42						
Cincinnati	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.35	.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50
Cleveland	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.40	.40	[1].45	[1].45	[1].45	[1].45	[1].45
Columbus					.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Dallas	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68
Kansas City, Mo.	.27	.27	.27	.27	.30	.60	.80	.80	[1].80	[1].80	[1].85	[1].85	[1].85	[1].85	[1].85	[1].29
Little Rock	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	[1].55	[1].55	[1].55
Louisville		.62	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
Pittsburgh	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.35	.35	.45	.50	.50	.50	.50	.53	.53	.53

Manufactured and natural gas, mixed

Los Angeles			$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.75	$0.75	$0.75	$0.76	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68	$0.68
Buffalo											[2].62	[2].62	[2].61	[2].61	[2].62	[2].60

[1] Plus 50 cents per month service charge.

[2] Price includes a coal charge.

From the prices quoted on manufactured gas average prices have been computed for all of the cities combined and are shown in the next table for April 15 of each year from 1913 to 1920, and for May 15, September 15, and December 15, 1921, and March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15, 1922 and 1923. Relative prices have been computed by dividing the price of each year by the price in April, 1913.

As may be seen in the table, the price of manufactured gas changed but little until 1921. The price in December, 1923, showed an increase of 34 per cent since April, 1913. From September, 1923, to December, 1923, there was an increase of 1 per cent.

AVERAGE[1] AND RELATIVE PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GAS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1924, FOR ALL CITIES COMBINED

[Average prices in April, 1913=100]

Date	Average price	Relative price	Date	Average price	Relative price
Apr. 15, 1913	$0.95	100.0	Mar. 15, 1922	$1.29	135.8
Apr. 15, 1914	.94	99.0	June 15, 1922	1.29	135.8
Apr. 15, 1915	.93	97.9	Sept. 15, 1922	1.27	133.7
Apr. 15, 1916	.92	96.8	Dec. 15, 1922	1.27	133.7
Apr. 15, 1917	.92	96.8	Mar. 15, 1923	1.26	132.6
Apr. 15, 1918	.95	100.0	June 15, 1923	1.26	132.6
Apr. 15, 1919	1.04	109.5	Sept. 15, 1923	1.26	132.6
Apr. 15, 1920	1.09	114.7	Dec. 15, 1923	1.28	134.7
May 15, 1921	1.32	139.0	Mar. 15, 1924	1.27	133.7
Sept. 15, 1921	1.31	137.9	June 15, 1924	1.27	133.7
Dec. 15, 1921	1.30	136.8			

[1] Net price.

Retail Prices of Electricity in the United States

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net rates per kilowatt hour of electricity used for household purposes for specified months, from 1913 to 1924.

For the cities having more than one tariff for domestic consumers the rates are shown for the schedule under which most of the residences are served.

The consumption per month is expressed in hours of demand for several of the cities from which prices for electricity have been obtained. Since the demand is determined by a different method in each city, the explanation of these methods is given following the table.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 TO 1924, FOR 51 CITIES

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 TO 1924, FOR 51 CITIES

City	Measure of consumption, per month	December, 1913	December, 1914	December, 1915	December, 1916	December, 1917	December, 1918	December, 1919	December, 1920	December, 1921	December, 1922	1923 June	1923 September	1923 December	1924 March	1924 June
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Atlanta	First 100 kilowatt hours	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	[1] 7.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Baltimore	First 40 kilowatt hours	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Birmingham	First 100 kilowatt hours	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.5	[3] 8.5	[3] 7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Boston:																
Company A	First 1,000 kilowatt hours	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[5] 11.2	[5] 11.4	[5] 11.8	[5] 11.0	[4] 9.5	[4] 9.5	[4] 9.5	[4] 9.5	9.5	9.5
Company B	do	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[5] 11.5	[5] 11.4	[5] 11.8	[5] 11.0	[4] 9.5	[4] 9.5	[4] 9.5	[4] 9.5	9.5	9.5
Bridgeport	All current	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0
Buffalo [6]	First 60 hours' use of demand	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Next 120 hours' use of demand	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Excess	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Butte	First 25 kilowatt hours	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	[7] 9.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 25 kilowatt hours												4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Charleston	First 50 kilowatt hours	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	[8] 10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Next 50 kilowatt hours	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0									
Chicago [6]	First 30 hours' use of demand	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 30 hours' use of demand	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cincinnati [6]	First 30 hours' use of demand	9.5	9.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	Next 30 hours' use of demand	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
	Excess	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Cleveland:																
Company A	All current	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	[9] 10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0								
Company B	All current	[10] 8.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Next 690 kilowatt hours	5.0														
Columbus	All current	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Dallas	First 800 kilowatt hours	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Denver	All current	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Detroit	First 3 kilowatt hours per active room	[11] 12.6	[11] 12.6	[11] 12.6	[11] 12.6	[11] 12.6	[11] 12.6	[11] 12.6	12.6	12.6	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
	Excess	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Fall River	First 25 kilowatt hours	[12] 9.5	[12] 9.5	[12] 8.6	[12] 8.6	[12] 8.6	[13] 9.5	[13] 10.5	[13] 10.5	[13] 10.5	[13] 9.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 975 kilowatt hours											8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5

[1] First 150 kilowatt hours.
[2] First 50 kilowatt hours.
[3] The gross rate is 10 cents per kilowatt hour with discounts of 10 per cent for a monthly consumption of 1 to 25 kilowatt hours and 15 per cent for a monthly consumption of 25 to 150 kilowatt hours. The average family used 25 or more kilowatt hours per month.
[4] All current.
[5] All current. Price includes a coal charge, and a surcharge of 10 per cent from December, 1918, to June, 1920, and 5 per cent from December, 1920, to December, 1921.
[6] For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[7] First 100 kilowatt hours.
[8] First 25 kilowatt hours.
[9] First 36 hours' use of demand: For determination of demand, see explanation following table.
[10] First 10 kilowatt hours.
[11] First 2 kilowatt hours per active room.
[12] First 200 kilowatt hours
[13] First 500 kilowatt hours

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 TO 1924, FOR 51 CITIES—Continued

City	Measure of consumption, per month	December, 1913	December, 1914	December, 1915	December, 1916	December, 1917	December, 1918	December, 1919	December, 1920	December, 1921	December, 1922	1923 June	1923 September	1923 December	1924 March	1924 June
		Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Houston [6]	First 30 hours' use of demand	[14] 12.4	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
	Excess	7.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Indianapolis:																
Company A	First 50 kilowatt hours	[15] 7.5	[15] 7.5	[16] 6.5	[16] 6.5	[16] 6.5	[16] 6.5	[16] 6.5	[16] 7.5	[16] 7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Next 150 kilowatt hours			[17] 5.0	[18] 5.0	[18] 5.0	[17] 6.0	[17] 6.0	[17] 7.0	[17] 7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Company B	First 50 kilowatt hours	[12] 7.0	[12] 7.0	[16] 6.5	[16] 6.5	[16] 3.5	[16] 6.5	[16] 6.5	[16] 7.5	[16] 7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Next 150 kilowatt hours			[17] 5.0	[18] 5.0	[18] 5.0	[18] 5.0	[18] 5.0	[18] 7.0	[18] 7.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Jacksonville	All current	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Kansas City	First 5 kilowatt hours per active room (minimum, 3 rooms).	[19] 9.9	[19] 9.9	[19] 9.9	[19] 9.9	[19] 7.6	[20] 8.4	[20] 9.0	[19] 8.7	[19] 8.7	[19] 8.7	[19] 8.7	[19] 8.7	7.5	7.5	7.5
	Next 5 kilowatt hours per room													5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
Little Rock	First 200 kilowatt hours	[4] 13.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Los Angeles:																
Company A	First 100 kilowatt hours	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Company B	do	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	6.2	6.2						
Louisville	One to 149 kilowatt hours	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Manchester	First 25 kilowatt hours	[4] 11.4	[4] 11.4	[4] 11.4	[4] 11.4	[4] 11.4	[21] 12.0	[21] 12.0	[21] 12.0	[21] 12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Next 50 kilowatt hours						[21] 6.0	[21] 6.0	[21] 6.0	[21] 6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Memphis	First 6 kilowatt hours per room	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[22] 6.0	[22] 6.0	[22] 6.0	[2] 9.0	[2] 9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Excess										5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Milwaukee	First 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 5 active rooms.[23]	[24] 11.4	[24] 10.5	[24] 10.5	[24] 9.5	[24] 9.5	[25] 10.3	[25] 10.3	[25] 10.3	9.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	7.6
	Additional energy up to 9 kilowatt hours for each active room.	[26] 4.8	[26] 4.8	[27] 4.8	[27] 4.8	[27] 4.8	[25] 5.6	[25] 5.6	[25] 5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
	Excess	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	[25] 2.7	[25] 2.7	[25] 2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Minneapolis	First 3 kilowatt hours per active room	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.1	7.6	9.5	9.5	10.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Next 3 kilowatt hours per active room	[17] 5.7	[17] 5.7	[17] 5.7	5.7	5.7	7.1	7.1	7.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Mobile	First 50 kilowatt hours	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	11.7	9.9	8.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Newark	First 20 kilowatt hours	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 9.0	[13] 9.0	[13] 9.0	[13] 9.0	[13] 9.0	9.0
	Next 480 kilowatt hours															8.0
New Haven	All current	9.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0
New Orleans	First 20 kilowatt hours [21]	[28] 13.0	[28] 12.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	Next 30 kilowatt hours	[17] 6.0	[17] 6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
New York:																
Company A	First 1,000 kilowatt hours	[29] 10.0	[29] 10.0	[30] 8.0	[30] 8.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	[31] 7.9	[31] 7.7	[31] 7.6	[31] 7.6	[31] 7.5	[31] 7.5	[31] 7.4	[31] 7.4
Company B	All currents [32]	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Company C [5]	First 60 hours' use of demand	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	[31] 9.0	[31] 8.7	[31] 8.6	[31] 8.6	[31] 8.5	[31] 8.5	[31] 8.4	[31] 8.4
Norfolk	First 100 kilowatt hours	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Omaha	First 150 kilowatt hours	[28] 11.4	[28] 10.5	[8] 8.0	[8] 8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
	Next 150 kilowatt hours	[17] 5.7	[17] 5.7	6.0	6.0											
Peoria	First 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 2 rooms.[33]	[34] 9.9	[34] 9.9	[34] 9.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0

Norfolk	First 100 kilowatt hours	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Omaha	First 150 kilowatt hours	[28] 11.4	[28] 10.5	[8] 8.0	[8] 8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
	Next 150 kilowatt hours	[17] 5.7	[17] 5.7	6.0	6.0											
Peoria	First 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 2 rooms.[33]	[34] 9.9	[34] 9.9	[34] 9.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Second 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 2 rooms.[33]				6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Philadelphia:																
Company A	First 12 kilowatt hours	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 48 kilowatt hours				[35] 7.0	[35] 7.0	[35] 7.0	[35] 7.0	[35] 7.0	[35] 7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Company B	First 20 kilowatt hours	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 10.0	[13] 9.0	[13] 9.0	[13] 9.0	[13] 9.0	[13] 9.0	9.0
	Next 480 kilowatt hours															8.0
Pittsburgh [6]	First 30 hours' use of demand	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 10.0	[4] 9.0	[4] 9.0	[4] 9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 60 hours' use of demand							6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Portland, Me	All current	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portland, Oreg.:																
Company A	First 9 kilowatt hours	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Next kilowatt hours [36]	[37] 6.7	[37] 6.7	[37] 6.7	[37] 6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt hours	[38] 5.7	[38] 5.7	[38] 5.7	[38] 5.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Company B	First 13 kilowatt hours	[39] 9.0	[39] 9.0	[39] 9.0	[39] 8.6	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Next kilowatt hours [40]	[41] 7.0	[41] 7.0	[41] 7.0	[41] 6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt hours	[17] 4.0	[17] 4.0	[17] 4.0	[17] 3.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Providence	All current	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	[42] 7.5	[42] 7.5	[42] 7.5	[42] 7.5	[42] 6.9	[42] 7.0	[42] 7.0	[42] 6.9	[43] 6.9	7.0
Richmond	First 100 kilowatt hours	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Rochester	All current	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
St. Louis:																
Company A	First 9 kilowatt hours per active room	[24] 9.5	[24] 9.5	[24] 8.6	[24] 8.1	[24] 7.6	[24] 7.6	[43] 7.6	[43] 7.6	[43] 7.6	[43] 7.6	[43] 7.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Additional energy up to 9 kilowatt hours per room.			[27] 5.7	[27] 5.7	[27] 5.7	[27] 5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7				
	Excess	5.7	5.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4

[2] First 50 kilowatt hours.
[4] All current.
[6] For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[8] First 25 kilowatt hours.
[12] First 200 kilowatt hours.
[13] First 500 kilowatt hours.
[14] First 2 kilowatt hours per 16 candlepower of installation.
[15] All current. This rate applies to a 5-year contract with a minimum of $1 per month.
[16] First 1.5 kilowatt hours per socket for not less than 10 sockets, 1 kilowatt hour per socket for the next 10 sockets, and 0.5 kilowatt hour per socket for excess sockets.
[17] Excess.
[18] Next 1.5 kilowatt hours per socket for not less than 10 sockets, 1 kilowatt hour per socket for the next 10 sockets, and 0.5 kilowatt hour per socket for excess sockets.
[19] First 3 kilowatt hours per active room; minimum, 3 rooms.
[20] First 3 kilowatt hours per room, minimum 3 rooms. Price for December, 1918, includes a surcharge of 10 per cent, and December, 1919, a surcharge of 14 per cent.
[21] Surcharge, 25 cents per month.
[22] First 80 kilowatt hours. There is an additional charge of 30 cents per month. At the end of the year any amount paid in excess of 7½ cents per kilowatt hour is refunded.
[23] And the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.
[24] First 4 kilowatt hours for each of the first 4 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.
[25] Same schedule as in December, 1917, plus a surcharge of 8 mills.
[26] Additional energy up to 100 kilowatt hours.
[27] Additional energy until a total of 7 kilowatt hours per active room shall have been consumed.
[28] First 30 hours' use of connected load.
[29] First 250 kilowatt hours.
[30] First 900 kilowatt hours.
[31] Price includes a coal charge.
[33] A discount of 5 per cent is allowed on all bills of $2 or over when payment is made within 10 days from date of bill.
[33] And 4 kilowatt hours for each additional active room.
[34] 1 to 200 kilowatt hours.
[35] Next 75 kilowatt hours.
[36] The number of kilowatt hours paid for at this rate is that in excess of the first 9 kilowatt hours until 100 hours' use of the demand is reached. After 100 hours of demand have been consumed the lower rate can be applied. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[37] Next 70 kilowatt hours.
[38] Next 100 kilowatt hours.
[39] First 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[40] For an installation of 600 watts or less 7 kilowatt hours will apply. For each 30 watts of installation in excess of 600 watts 1 additional kilowatt hour will apply.
[41] Next 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[42] Service charge, 50 cents per month additional. In December, 1922 and 1923, and March, 1923 and 1924, there was a reduction of 1 mill under the fuel clause.
[43] First 5 kilowatt hours for each of the first 5 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt hours for each additional active room.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 TO 1924, FOR 51 CITIES—Concluded

City	Measure of consumption, per month	December, 1913	December, 1914	December, 1915	December, 1916	December, 1917	December, 1918	December, 1919	December, 1920	December, 1921	December, 1922	1923 June	1923 September	1923 December	1924 March	1924 June
St. Louis—Concluded		*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
Company B	First 27 kilowatt hours [44]	[46] 9.0	[45] 9.0	[46] 8.6	[47] 7.6	[47] 7.6	[47] 7.6	[47] 7.6	[47] 7.6	[47] 7.6	[48] 7.6	[48] 7.6	[48] 7.6	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 12 kilowatt hours [49]			[46] 5.7	[47] 5.7	[47] 5.7	[47] 5.7	[47] 5.7	[47] 5.7	[47] 5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7			
	Excess	5.7	5.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.4
St. Paul	First 30 kilowatt hours	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
	Excess	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6
Salt Lake City	First 250 kilowatt hours	9.0	9.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
San Francisco:																
Company A	First 10 kilowatt hours	[7] 7.0	[2] 7.0	[2] 7.0	[2] 7.0	[2] 7.0	[2] 8.0	[2] 8.0	[50] 9.2	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt hours											6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Company B	First 10 kilowatt hours	[7] 7.0	[7] 7.0	[7] 7.0	[4] 7.0	[7] 7.0	[7] 8.0	[7] 8.0	[50] 9.2	[2] 8.5	[2] 8.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt hours											6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Savannah:																
Company A	First 50 kilowatt hours	[51] 12.0	[10] 10.8	[10] 10.8	[10] 10.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0				
	Excess	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.4											
Company B	First 100 kilowatt hours	[10] 12.0	[10] 12.0	[10] 12.0	[14] 12.0	[2] 7.2	[2] 7.2	[2] 7.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Excess	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0											
Scranton	First 150 kilowatt hours	[4] 9.0	[4] 9.0	[4] 9.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Seattle:																
Company A	First 40 kilowatt hours	[52] 6.0	[52] 6.0	[53] 5.5	[53] 5.5	[53] 5.5	[53] 5.5	[53] 5.5	[53] 6.0	[53] 6.0	[53] 6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Company B	——do	[52] 6.0	[52] 6.0	[53] 5.5	[53] 5.5	[53] 5.5	[53] 5.5	[53] 5.5	[53] 6.0	[53] 6.0	[53] 6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Springfield:																
Company A [6]	First 30 kilowatt hours	[54] 10.0	[54] 10.0	[54] 10.0	[54] 10.0	[54] 10.0	[54] 10.0	[54] 10.0	[54] 10.0	[54] 10.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Next 70 kilowatt hours	[55] 7.0	[55] 7.0	[55] 7.0	[55] 7.0	[55] 7.0	[55] 7.0	[55] 7.0	[55] 7.0	[55] 7.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Company B	First 30 kilowatt hours				6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Excess				3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Washington, D. C. [6]	First 120 hours' use of demand	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0

[2] First 50 kilowatt hours.
[4] All current.
[6] For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[7] First 100 kilowatt hours.
[10] First 10 kilowatt hours.

[44] For a house of 5 or 6 rooms. For a house of 4 rooms or less, 18 kilowatt hours is paid for at the primary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms, 36 kilowatt hours is paid for at the primary rate.

[45] For a house of 6 rooms or less 15 kilowatt hours; for a house of 7 or 8 rooms, 20 kilowatt hours.

[46] For a house of 6 rooms or less, 15 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 5 at the secondary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms, 20 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 10 at the secondary rate.

[47] For a house of 4 rooms or less, 8 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 6 at the secondary rate. For a house of 5 or 6 rooms, 12 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 9 at the secondary rate. For a house of 7 or 8 rooms, 16 kilowatt hours at the primary rate and 12 at the secondary rate.

[48] For a house of 4 rooms or less 10 kilowatt hours is paid for at the primary rate. For a house of 5 or 6 rooms 15 kilowatt hours is paid for at the primary rate, and for a house of 7 or 8 rooms 20 kilowatt hours is paid for at the primary rate.

[49] For a house of 5 or 6 rooms. For a house of 4 rooms or less 8 kilowatt hours is paid for at the secondary rate, and for a house of 7 or 8 rooms 16 kilowatt hours is paid for at the secondary rate.

[50] First 30 kilowatt hours.
[51] First 15 kilowatt hours.
[52] First 60 kilowatt hours.
[53] First 45 kilowatt hours.
[54] First 30 hours' use of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
[55] Next 30 hours' use of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

Determination of Demand

IN BUFFALO the demand consists of two parts—lighting, 25 per cent of the total installation, but never less than 250 watts; and power, 2½ per cent of the capacity of any electric range, water heater, or other appliance of 1,000 watts or over and 25 per cent of the rated capacity of motors exceeding one-half horsepower but less than 1 horsepower. The installation is determined by inspection of premises.

In Chicago the equivalent in kilowatt hours to 30 hours' use of demand has been estimated as follows: For a rated capacity of 475 to 574 watts, 11 kilowatt hours; 575 to 674 watts, 12 kilowatt hours; 675 to 774 watts, 13 kilowatt hours; and 775 to 874 watts, 14 kilowatt hours. Although the equivalent in kilowatt hours to 30 hours' use of demand of from 1 to 1,500 watts is given on the printed tariff, the equivalent is here shown only for installations of from 475 to 874 watts; the connected load of the average workingman's home being, as a rule, within this range.

In Cincinnati the demand has been estimated as being 70 per cent of the connected load, excluding appliances.

In Cleveland, from December, 1913, to December, 1919, inclusive, Company A determined the demand by inspection as being 40 per cent of the connected load. From December, 1919, to the present time, there has been a flat rate for all current consumed.

In Houston the demand is estimated as 50 per cent of the connected load, each socket opening being rated at 50 watts.

In New York the demand for Company C, when not determined by meter, has been computed at 50 per cent of total installation in residences, each standard socket being rated at 50 watts and all other outlets being rated at their actual kilowatt capacity.

In Pittsburgh since December, 1919, the demand has been determined by inspection. The first 10 outlets have been rated at 30 watts each, the next 20 outlets at 20 watts each, and each additional outlet at 10 watts. Household utensils and appliances of not over 660 watts each have been excluded.

In Portland, Oreg., the demand for Company A has been estimated as one-third of the connected lighting load. Ranges, heating devices, and small power up to rated capacity of 2 kilowatts are not included.

For Company B the demand, when not based on actual measurement, was estimated at one-third of the connected load. No demand was established at less than 233 watts.

In Springfield, Ill., the demand for Company A from December, 1913, to September, 1922, was the active load predetermined as follows: 80 per cent of the first 500 watts of connected load plus 60 per cent of that part of the connected load in excess of the first 500 watts—minimum active load, 150 watts.

In Washington, D. C., the demand is determined by inspection, and consists of 100 per cent of the connected load, excluding small fans and heating and cooking appliances.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in June, 1924

A FURTHER recession in the general level of wholesale prices is shown for June by information gathered in representative markets by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, sank to 144.6 for June, compared with 146.9 for May and 153.5 for June, 1923.

Decreases in building materials, farm products, and metals were chiefly responsible for the drop in the general price level, although all other groups except cloths and clothing likewise showed a decrease. Among building materials there were substantial reductions in lumber, structural steel, plate glass, and certain paint materials. In farm products there were decreases in live stock and poultry, cotton and cotton seed, hay, hides, tobacco, and wool. Other important commodities showing price decreases were pig iron, steel billets, steel plates, copper, lead, tin, coke, crude petroleum, leather, rubber, and wood pulp. In the food group increases in butter, eggs, and flour were offset by decreases in fresh meats and sugar, resulting in a slight net decrease in the group level.

Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable data for May and June were collected, decreases were shown in 137 instances and increases in 103 instances. In 164 instances no change in price was reported.

In the following table prices in June are compared with those of May and with those of June, 1923. To show more minutely the price fluctuations, all index numbers are here published to the fourth significant figure.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

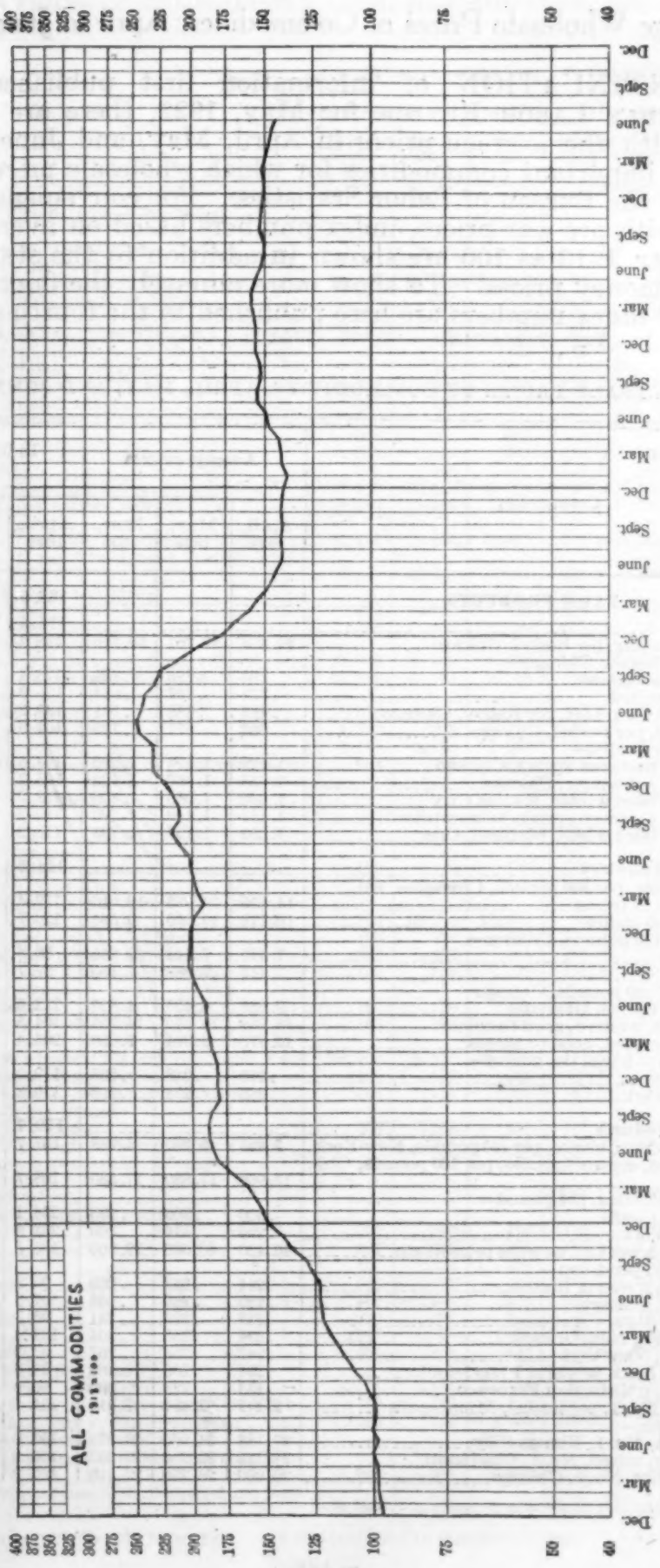
[1913=100]

Group	June, 1923	1924	
		May	June
Farm products	137.6	136.4	134.0
Foods	142.0	136.6	135.6
Cloths and clothing	197.7	186.8	187.2
Fuel and lighting	186.1	177.3	174.7
Metals and metal products	147.9	134.5	132.2
Building materials	194.2	180.3	172.7
Chemicals and drugs	131.4	127.3	126.6
House-furnishing goods	186.9	172.5	171.8
Miscellaneous	122.5	112.4	111.1
All commodities	153.5	146.9	144.6

Comparing prices in June with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index number, it is seen that the general level has declined almost 6 per cent. In all groups prices averaged lower than in June, 1923, ranging from 2.5 per cent in the case of farm products to 10.5 per cent in the case of metals and metal products and 11 per cent in the case of building materials.

The course of wholesale prices since December, 1914, is shown in the logarithmic chart which follows:

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1924



Average Wholesale Prices of Commodities, April to June, 1924

IN CONTINUATION of information first published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1922, there are presented herewith the average prices in April, May, and June, 1924, of the more important commodities for which wholesale prices are collected by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For convenience of comparison with pre-war prices, index numbers based on average prices in the year 1913 as 100 are shown in addition to the statement of absolute money prices. To show more minutely the fluctuations in prices, all index numbers are here published to the fourth significant figure.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE, 1924

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924
FARM PRODUCTS				**138.5**	**136.4**	134.0
Grains				**118.4**	**120.1**	126.5
Barley, malting, per bushel, Chicago	$0.803	$0.761	$0.776	128.4	121.7	124.1
Corn, per bushel, Chicago—						
Contract grades	.790	.786	.839	126.4	125.8	134.2
No. 3 mixed	.771	.767	.831	125.3	124.6	135.0
Oats, contract grades, per bushel, Chicago	.489	.488	.501	130.2	130.0	133.4
Rye, No. 2, per bushel, Chicago	.662	.671	.729	104.0	105.5	114.6
Wheat, per bushel—						
No. 1, northern spring, Chicago	1.128	1.177	1.260	123.5	128.9	138.0
No. 2, red winter, Chicago	1.038	1.066	1.122	105.3	108.1	113.7
No. 2, hard winter, Kansas City	1.036	1.060	1.105	118.2	120.9	126.0
No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis	1.131	1.159	1.200	129.5	132.7	137.4
No. 1, hard white, Portland, Oreg	1.052	1.120	1.193	113.2	120.6	128.4
Livestock and poultry				**114.3**	**110.4**	104.9
Cattle, steers, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Choice to prime	11.819	11.338	10.610	132.4	127.0	118.8
Good to choice	10.775	10.269	9.595	126.7	120.7	112.8
Hogs, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Heavy	7.425	7.444	7.245	88.8	89.0	86.6
Light	7.413	7.388	7.150	87.7	87.4	84.6
Sheep, per 100 pounds, Chicago—						
Ewes, native, all grades	9.938	6.625	4.825	212.0	141.4	102.9
Lambs, western, good to choice	15.938	14.219	14.725	204.5	182.4	188.9
Wethers, fed, good to choice	10.875	8.094	7.050	203.4	151.4	131.8
Poultry, live fowls, per pound—						
Chicago	.245	.248	.236	159.0	160.6	153.3
New York	.286	.278	.260	170.8	165.8	155.3
Other farm products				**170.7**	**168.6**	164.7
Beans, medium, choice, per 100 pounds, New York	5.495	5.250	5.938	137.7	131.6	148.8
Clover seed, contract grades, per 100 pounds, Chicago	17.960	17.830	17.580	108.7	108.0	106.4
Cotton, middling, per pound—						
New Orleans	.300	.306	.293	236.1	240.6	230.7
New York	.299	.316	.300	233.6	246.9	234.6
Cottonseed, per ton, average price at gin	40.420	40.530	39.960	185.5	186.0	183.4
Eggs, fresh, per dozen—						
Firsts, western, Boston	.244	.259	.269	96.8	102.9	107.1
Firsts, Chicago	.220	.235	.248	97.3	103.9	109.8
Extra firsts, Cincinnati	.216	.229	.241	96.3	102.3	107.9
Candled, New Orleans	.254	.265	.304	108.4	113.1	129.7
Firsts, New York	.242	.253	.267	97.2	101.4	107.3
Extra firsts, western, Philadelphia	.251	.266	.289	95.3	100.9	109.6
Extra, pullets, San Francisco	.233	.225	.290	86.8	84.0	108.3
Flaxseed, No. 1, per bushel, Minneapolis	2.447	2.451	2.410	181.4	181.7	178.7
Hay, per ton—						
Alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City	27.188	24.500	21.375	191.6	172.7	150.7
Clover, mixed, No. 1, Cincinnati	24.188	22.250	21.375	155.2	142.8	137.2
Timothy, No. 1, Chicago	26.000	26.250	25.100	162.2	163.8	156.6

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE, 1924—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924
FARM PRODUCTS—Concluded						
Other farm products—Concluded						
Hides and skins, per pound—						
Calfskins, No. 1, country, Chicago	$0.161	$0.165	$0.171	85.1	87.5	90.5
Goatskins, Brazilian, New York	.794	.725	.659	111.6	102.0	92.7
Hides, heavy, country cows, No. 1, Chicago	.080	.082	.080	52.7	54.3	53.0
Hides, packers, heavy, native steers, Chicago	.122	.119	.125	66.3	64.9	68.1
Hides, packers, heavy, Texas steers, Chicago	.121	.117	.120	66.6	64.6	66.3
Hops, prime to choice, per pound—						
New York State, New York	.566	.540	.530	212.5	202.8	199.0
Pacifics, Portland, Oreg	.311	.310	.310	180.9	180.4	180.4
Milk, fluid, per quart—						
Chicago	.064	.060	.060	150.5	140.2	140.2
New York	.067	.057	.057	151.0	128.4	128.4
San Francisco	.068	.068	.068	158.1	158.1	158.1
Onions, fresh, yellow, per 100 pounds, Chicago	2.100	1.419	2.000	133.5	90.3	127.2
Peanuts, No. 1, per pound, Norfolk, Va	.059	.059	.061	166.5	167.3	170.7
Potatoes—						
White, good to choice, per 100 pounds, Chicago	1.295	1.625	2.062	126.5	158.7	201.4
Sweet, No. 1, per five-eighths bushel, Philadelphia	2.481	2.940	[1]	514.2	609.2	------
Rice, per pound, New Orleans—						
Blue Rose, head, clean	.052	.057	.059	[2]	[2]	[2]
Honduras, head, clean	.056	.058	.059	111.0	114.6	116.0
Tobacco, leaf, per 100 pounds—						
Burley, good leaf, dark red, Louisville, Ky. [3]	28.000	28.000	25.375	212.1	212.1	192.2
Average warehouse sales, Kentucky	12.506	10.295	9.315	140.4	115.5	104.5
Wool, Ohio, per pound, Boston—						
Fine clothing, scoured	1.270	1.243	1.108	205.8	201.3	179.4
Fine delaine, scoured	1.310	1.238	1.214	238.4	225.2	221.0
Half blood, scoured	1.196	1.130	1.087	240.3	227.3	218.4
One-fourth and three-eighths grades, scoured	.964	.927	.836	201.3	193.8	174.8
FOODS	------	------	------	**137.1**	**136.6**	**135.6**
Meats	------	------	------	**125.6**	**127.7**	**124.2**
Beef, fresh, per pound—						
Carcass, good native steers, Chicago	.170	.170	.168	131.3	131.3	129.3
Sides, native, New York	.160	.161	.145	127.4	128.8	115.8
Beef, salt, extra mess, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	15.700	16.500	16.500	83.0	87.2	87.2
Hams, smoked, per pound, Chicago	.190	.194	.196	114.3	116.6	118.1
Lambs, dressed, per pound, Chicago	.280	.284	.285	188.3	191.0	191.7
Mutton, dressed, per pound, New York	.190	.159	.129	185.4	154.9	125.7
Pork, fresh, per pound—						
Loins, Chicago	.183	.190	.181	122.8	127.9	122.0
Loins, western, New York	.183	.193	.200	119.8	126.7	131.3
Pork, cured—						
Mess, salt, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	25.100	25.875	26.750	111.7	115.1	119.0
Sides, rough, per pound, Chicago	.104	.109	.109	84.0	88.0	88.0
Sides, short, clear, per pound, Chicago	.109	.114	.121	85.8	89.3	95.2
Poultry, dressed, per pound—						
Hens, heavy, Chicago	.265	.268	.251	183.3	185.0	173.8
Fowls, 48–56 pounds to dozen, New York	.303	.324	.303	165.8	177.6	165.8
Veal, dressed, good, per pound, Chicago	.165	.163	.150	177.5	175.4	161.4
Butter, cheese, and milk	------	------	------	**136.7**	**130.1**	**132.1**
Butter, creamery, extra, per pound—						
Boston	.391	.390	.410	123.3	123.0	129.3
Chicago	.367	.369	.394	118.3	119.0	126.9
Cincinnati [4]	.357	.335	.358	[2]	[2]	[2]
New Orleans	.446	.420	.440	132.7	125.0	130.9
New York	.389	.391	.415	120.5	121.2	128.6
Philadelphia	.390	.399	.425	119.7	122.4	130.4
St. Louis	.384	.378	.401	124.2	122.4	129.9
San Francisco	.404	.393	.420	127.3	123.9	132.5
Cheese, whole milk, per pound—						
American, twins, Chicago	.171	.181	.185	120.8	127.9	130.5
State, fresh flats, colored, average, New York	.159	.160	.184	102.9	103.6	119.7
California flats, fancy, San Francisco	.220	.223	.223	138.0	139.9	139.6
Milk, fluid. (See Farm products.)						
Milk, condensed, per case of 48 14-ounce tins, New York	6.200	6.075	5.900	131.9	129.3	125.5
Milk, evaporated, per case of 48 16-ounce tins, New York	4.240	4.175	4.069	120.0	118.1	115.1

[1] No quotation. [2] No 1913 base price. [3] Not included in weighted index. [4] As to score.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE, 1924—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924
FOODS—Continued						
Other foods				143.4	143.7	142.9
Beans, medium, choice. (See Farm products.)						
Bread, per pound before baking—						
Chicago	$0.075	$0.075	$0.075	174.5	174.5	174.5
Cincinnati	.062	.062	.062	174.7	174.7	174.7
New Orleans	.058	.058	.060	190.8	190.8	196.7
New York	.070	.070	.070	165.1	165.1	165.1
San Francisco	.069	.069	.069	173.0	173.0	173.0
Cocoa beans, Arriba, per pound, New York	.138	.138	.133	90.2	89.8	87.1
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per pound, New York	.153	.148	.146	137.7	132.5	130.8
Copra, South Sea, sun dried, per pound, New York.	.053	.051	.051	51.0	49.2	49.2
Eggs, fresh, per dozen. (See Farm products.)						
Fish—						
Cod, large, shore, pickled, cured, per 100 pounds, Gloucester, Mass	7.500	7.500	7.650	111.8	111.8	114.0
Herring, large, split, per barrel (180–190 pounds), New York	9.500	9.500	[1]	143.4	143.4	
Mackerel, salt, large, 3s, per barrel, Boston	13.365	12.870	13.860	120.4	116.0	124.9
Salmon, canned, Alaska, red, per dozen, factory	2.400	2.381	2.375	164.3	163.1	162.6
Flour, rye, white, per barrel, Minneapolis	3.675	3.819	4.213	117.7	122.3	134.9
Flour, wheat, per barrel—						
Winter patents, Kansas City	6.000	6.170	6.356	149.6	153.8	158.4
Winter straights, Kansas City	5.294	5.470	5.625	137.6	142.2	146.2
Standard patents, Minneapolis	6.350	6.638	6.856	138.5	144.8	149.6
Second patents, Minneapolis	6.130	6.369	6.606	138.6	144.0	149.4
Patents, Portland, Oreg	6.368	6.676	6.965	141.7	148.5	154.9
Patents, soft, winter, St. Louis	5.556	5.485	5.850	121.7	120.1	128.1
Straits, soft, winter, St. Louis	4.719	4.655	5.056	111.0	109.5	118.9
Patents, Toledo	5.619	5.415	5.831	118.9	114.6	123.4
Fruit, canned, per case, New York—						
Peaches, California, standard 2½s	1.800	1.800	1.800	118.6	118.6	118.6
Pineapples, Hawaiian, sliced, standard 2½s	3.325	3.188	3.050	162.0	155.3	148.6
Fruit, dried, per pound, New York—						
Apples, evaporated, State, choice	.148	.148	.135	205.4	205.4	188.0
Currants, Patras, cleaned	.114	.126	.128	148.1	163.9	166.3
Prunes, California, 60–70s	.067	.059	.054	101.4	89.6	82.9
Raisins, coast, seeded, bulk	.071	.071	.071	98.2	98.2	98.2
Fruit, fresh—						
Apples, Baldwins, per barrel, Chicago	3.975	3.469	4.875	125.3	109.3	153.6
Bananas, Jamaica, 9s, per bunch, New York	2.320	2.656	2.800	150.7	172.5	182.0
Lemons, California, choice, per box, Chicago	3.675	4.969	5.094	63.7	86.1	88.2
Oranges, California, choice, per box, Chicago	5.175	4.531	5.281	117.1	102.5	119.5
Glucose, 42° mixing, per 100 pounds, New York	3,560	3.460	3.460	166.6	161.9	161.9
Hominy grits, bulk, car lots, per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill	1.650	1.588	1.800	100.0	96.2	109.1
Lard, prime, contract, per pound, New York	.113	.110	.111	102.2	99.8	100.5
Meal, corn, per 100 pounds—						
White, f. o. b. mill	1.600	1.538	1.838	100.0	96.1	114.8
Yellow, Philadelphia	2.400	2.260	2.413	167.4	157.7	168.2
Molasses, New Orleans, fancy, per gallon, New York	.615	.615	.615	161.4	161.4	161.4
Oatmeal, car lots, in barrels (180 pounds), per 100 pounds, New York	3.178	3.167	3.302	128.4	128.0	133.4
Oleomargarine, standard, uncolored, per pound, Chicago	.205	.205	.205	126.2	126.2	126.2
Oleo oil, extra, per pound, Chicago	.119	.120	.119	102.9	103.8	102.9
Pepper, black, Singapore, per pound, New York	.105	.098	.093	96.7	90.7	85.5
Rice. (See Farm products.)						
Salt, American, medium, per barrel (280 pounds), Chicago	2.490	2.490	2.490	244.1	244.1	244.1
Sugar, per pound, New York—						
Granulated, in barrels	.079	.073	.065	185.9	170.0	151.5
Raw, 96° centrifugal	.064	.056	.051	182.0	160.9	145.4
Tallow, edible, per pound, Chicago	.083	.084	.082	103.6	105.3	102.9
Tea, Formosa, fine, per pound, New York	.310	.310	.310	124.8	124.8	124.8
Vegetables, canned—						
Corn, Maryland, standard, per dozen, New York	.929	.984	.975	146.4	155.1	153.7
Peas, southern, standard, early June, sifted, per dozen, New York	1.350	1.350	1.350	155.8	155.8	155.8
Tomatoes, New Jersey, standard, No. 3, per dozen, New York	1.500	1.500	1.500	115.4	115.4	115.4
Vegetables, fresh. (See Farm products.)						

[1] No quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE, 1924—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924
FOODS—Concluded						
Other foods—Concluded						
Vegetable oil—						
Coconut, crude, per pound, New York	$0.101	$0.100	$0.097	75.3	74.5	72.0
Corn, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.111	.109	.104	183.4	179.6	171.5
Cottonseed, prime, summer, yellow, per pound, New York	.101	.098	.104	138.8	134.5	143.7
Olive oil, edible, in barrels, per gallon, New York	2.000	2.000	2.000	118.5	118.5	118.5
Peanut, crude, per pound, f. o. b. mill	.118	.113	.113	(2)	(2)	(2)
Soya bean, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.120	.120	.120	196.1	196.1	196.1
Vinegar, cider, 40 grain, in barrels, per gallon, New York	.200	.200	.200	179.1	179.1	179.1
CLOTHS AND CLOTHING				**189.1**	**186.8**	**187.2**
Boots and shoes, per pair, factory				**182.8**	**182.7**	**182.7**
Children's—						
Little boys', gun metal, blucher	1.615	1.615	1.615	166.5	166.5	166.5
Child's, gun metal, polish, high cut, rubber heel	1.663	1.663	1.663	181.7	181.7	181.7
Misses' black, vici, polish, high cut, rubber heel	1.948	1.948	1.948	173.2	173.2	173.2
Youths', gun metal, blucher	1.473	1.473	1.473	143.4	143.4	143.4
Men's—						
Black, calf, blucher	6.250	6.250	6.250	200.8	200.8	200.8
Black, calf, Goodyear welt, bal	4.900	4.900	4.900	154.7	154.7	154.7
Black, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.150	3.150	3.150	140.8	140.8	140.8
Gun-metal, Goodyear welt, blucher	4.350	4.350	4.350	222.5	222.5	222.5
Mahogany, chrome, side, Goodyear welt, bal	3.500	3.500	3.500	217.1	217.1	217.1
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, calf	4.850	4.850	4.850	153.2	153.2	153.2
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.350	3.350	3.350	149.7	149.7	149.7
Chocolate elk, blucher	1.675	1.645	1.645	117.5	115.5	115.5
Vici kid, black, Goodyear welt	6.000	6.000	6.000	209.3	209.3	209.3
Women's—						
Black, kid, Goodyear welt, 8½-inch lace	3.850	3.850	3.850	141.7	141.7	141.7
Colored, calf, Goodyear welt, lace oxford	4.150	4.150	4.150	190.9	190.9	190.9
Kid, black, McKay sewed, lace oxford	3.500	3.500	3.500	235.0	235.0	235.0
Patent leather pump, McKay sewed	3.600	3.600	3.600	261.8	261.8	261.8
Cotton goods, factory				**193.5**	**192.5**	**194.3**
Denims, Massachusetts, 2.20 yards to the pound, per yard	.241	.238	.233	187.3	184.9	181.4
Drillings, brown, per yard—						
Massachusetts, D standard, 30-inch	.174	.173	.169	210.4	209.2	204.5
Pepperell, 29-inch, 2.85 yards to the pound	.185	.181	.179	224.8	219.7	217.9
Flannels, per yard—						
Colored, 4.20 yards to the pound	.150	.150	.150	205.6	205.6	205.6
Unbleached, 3.20 yards to the pound	.200	.200	.200	223.1	223.1	223.1
Ginghams, per yard—						
Amoskeag, 27-inch, 6.37 yards to the pound	.125	.125	.125	192.3	192.3	192.3
Lancaster, 26½-inch, 6.50 yards to the pound	.144	.144	.131	233.0	233.0	211.2
Hosiery, per dozen pairs—						
Men's half hose, combed yarn	1.800	1.800	1.800	223.7	223.7	223.7
Women's cotton, silk mercerized, mock seam	2.500	2.500	2.425	141.3	141.3	136.9
Women's combed yarn, 10-ounce	1.764	1.764	1.764	176.4	176.4	176.4
Muslin, bleached, 4/4, per yard—						
Fruit of the Loom	.181	.181	.181	211.6	211.6	211.6
Lonsdale	.167	.167	.166	206.2	206.2	205.9
Rough Rider	.153	.152	.149	191.0	189.3	186.0
Wamsutta nainsook	.235	.235	.235	255.3	255.3	255.3
Print cloth, 27-inch, 7.60 yards to the pound, per yard	.066	.066	.068	192.2	192.2	198.3
Sheeting, brown, 4/4, per yard—						
Indian Head, 2.85 yards to the pound	.160	.155	.155	190.0	184.1	184.1
Pepperell, 3.75 yards to the pound	.155	.155	.155	211.5	211.5	211.5
Ware shoals, 4 yards to the pound	.110	.108	.108	179.6	176.6	175.6
Thread, 6-cord, J. & P. Coats, per spool	.058	.068	.073	187.7	172.7	186.0
Underwear—						
Men's shirts and drawers, per dozen garments	8.125	8.125	8.125	227.2	227.2	227.2
Women's union suits, combed yarn, per dozen	13.500	13.500	13.500	197.0	197.0	197.0
Yarn, per pound—						
Carded, white mulespun, northern, 10/1 cones	.448	.445	.445	202.3	201.3	200.9
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 22/1 cones	.476	.475	.474	192.1	191.8	191.4
Twisted, ordinary, weaving, 20/2	.452	.450	.442	194.2	193.9	190.3
Twisted, ordinary, weaving, 40/2	.573	.559	.550	149.4	145.9	143.5

[2] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE, 1924—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924
CLOTHS AND CLOTHING—Concluded						
Woolen and worsted goods, factory				208.4	208.1	206.8
Flannel, white, 4/4, Ballard Vale, No. 3, per yard	$1.000	$1.000	$1.000	215.8	215.8	215.8
Overcoating, 30 to 31 ounce, per yard	3.000	3.000	3.000	173.0	173.0	173.0
Suiting, per yard—						
Clay, worsted, diagonal, 16-ounce	3.015	3.015	3.015	218.2	218.2	218.2
Middlesex, wool-dyed, blue, 16-ounce	3.690	3.690	3.600	238.8	238.8	233.0
Serge, 9½-ounce	1.395	1.395	1.395	219.0	219.0	219.0
Serge, 11-ounce	2.408	2.408	2.408	212.9	212.9	212.9
Trousering, cotton warp, 11/11½-ounce, per yard	1.700	1.700	1.700	150.2	150.2	150.2
Underwear—						
Merino shirts and drawers, per dozen garments	33.000	33.000	33.000	168.5	168.5	168.5
Men's union suits, 33 per cent worsted, per dozen	30.380	30.380	30.380	309.6	309.6	309.6
Women's dress goods, per yard—						
Broadcloth, 9½-ounce, 54–56-inch	2.325	2.325	2.325	176.7	176.7	176.7
French serge, 35-inch	.775	.775	.775	234.9	234.9	234.9
Poplar cloth, cotton warp	.365	.365	.375	192.1	192.1	197.4
Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch	.635	.635	.635	196.3	196.3	196.3
Storm serge, double warp, 50-inch	1.035	1.035	1.035	184.0	184.0	184.0
Yarn, per pound—						
Crossbred stock, 2/32s	1.650	1.650	1.600	212.4	212.4	206.0
Half blood, 2/40s	2.200	2.200	2.150	197.1	197.1	192.6
Fine, domestic, 2/50s	2.450	2.400	2.350	232.4	227.7	222.9
Silk, etc				155.4	140.1	141.1
Linen shoe thread, 10s, Barbour, per pound, New York	1.777	1.777	1.777	198.9	198.9	198.9
Silk, raw, per pound, New York—						
China, Canton, filature, extra A	5.243	5.184	4.802	149.8	148.2	137.2
Japan, Kansai, No. 1	5.635	4.802	4.998	154.8	131.9	137.3
Japan, special, extra extra	6.027	5.194	5.390	148.0	127.4	132.3
Silk yarn, per pound, New York—						
Domestic, gray spun, 60/1	4.547	4.508	4.459	155.9	154.6	152.9
Domestic, gray spun, 60/2, No. 1	5.635	5.635	5.429	162.5	162.5	156.6
FUEL AND LIGHTING				178.7	177.3	174.7
Anthracite coal, per gross ton, tidewater, New York				214.7	217.0	218.6
Broken	10.853	11.082	10.955	244.1	249.3	246.4
Chestnut	10.973	11.060	11.160	206.5	208.2	210.0
Egg	10.976	11.065	11.172	216.8	218.5	220.6
Stove	11.072	11.213	11.309	218.8	221.6	223.4
Bituminous coal				207.9	205.8	204.0
Mine run, per net ton, Chicago	4.450	4.450	4.450	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, per net ton, Chicago	4.700	4.700	4.700	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, per net ton, Chicago	3.463	3.430	3.363	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mine run, Kanawha, per net ton, Cincinnati	3.390	3.390	3.390	154.1	154.1	154.1
Mine run, smokeless, New River, per net ton, Cincinnati	4.490	4.240	3.990	186.1	175.8	165.4
Mine run, Pocahontas, per gross ton, Norfolk, Va.	4.500	4.400	4.350	150.0	146.7	145.0
Prepared sizes, per net ton, Pittsburgh	4.250	4.250	4.250	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other fuel and lighting				152.5	150.5	146.1
Coke, Connellsville, furnace, per net ton, at oven	3.775	3.406	3.225	154.7	139.6	132.2
Gasoline, motor, per gallon, New York	.200	.200	.200	118.8	118.8	118.8
Matches, average of several brands, per gross, New York	1.540	1.540	1.540	189.7	189.7	189.7
Crude petroleum, per barrel, at well—						
California	1.010	1.010	1.010	288.6	288.6	288.6
Kansas-Oklahoma	1.750	1.735	1.550	187.3	185.7	165.9
Pennsylvania	4.000	3.813	3.500	163.3	155.6	142.9
Refined petroleum, per gallon, New York—						
Standard white, 110° fire test	.138	.135	.135	159.3	156.4	156.4
Water white, 150° fire test	.218	.215	.215	176.4	174.4	174.4
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS				138.7	134.5	132.2
Iron and steel				155.1	151.1	148.7
Iron ore, per ton, lower lake ports—						
Mesabi, Bessemer, 55 per cent	5.560	5.400	5.400	134.0	130.1	130.1
Non-Bessemer, 51½ per cent	4.910	4.750	4.750	144.4	139.7	139.7
Pig iron, per gross ton—						
Basic, valley furnace	21.550	20.500	19.625	146.5	139.4	133.5
Bessemer, Pittsburgh	24.560	23.885	22.885	143.4	139.4	133.6

[1] No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE, 1924—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924
METALS, AND METAL PRODUCTS—Concluded						
Iron and steel—Concluded						
Pig iron, per gross ton—Concluded						
Foundry, No. 2, northern, Pittsburgh	$23.560	$22.510	$21.510	147.2	140.6	134.4
Foundry, No. 2, Birmingham, Ala	22.300	21.500	20.000	190.7	183.9	171.1
Ferromanganese, per gross ton, seaboard	107.500	107.500	107.500	184.4	184.4	184.4
Speigeleisen, 18 and 22 per cent, per gross ton, furnace	36.600	36.500	36.500	146.4	146.0	146.0
Bar iron, per pound—						
Best refined, Philadelphia	.032	.032	.030	166.1	166.1	158.3
Common, Pittsburgh	.031	.030	.030	189.7	181.8	181.8
Bars, reinforcing, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.400	2.325	2.250	174.4	169.0	163.5
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	3.100	3.025	3.000	170.4	166.3	164.9
Pipe, cast-iron, 6-inch, per net ton, New York	62.600	62.588	61.850	267.9	267.8	264.6
Skelp, grooved, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.280	2.238	2.200	164.0	161.0	158.3
Steel billets, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer	40.000	38.500	38.000	155.1	149.3	147.3
Open hearth	40.000	38.500	38.000	153.3	147.5	145.6
Steel, merchant bars, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.290	2.238	2.200	147.9	144.5	142.1
Steel plates, tank, per pound, Pittsburgh	.023	.022	.022	154.1	148.6	147.3
Steel rails, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—						
Bessemer, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	153.6	153.6	153.6
Open hearth, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	143.3	143.3	143.3
Steel, sheets, black, per pound, Pittsburgh	.037	.036	.036	169.9	165.8	162.1
Steel, structural shapes, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.450	2.375	2.275	162.2	157.2	150.6
Terneplate, 8 pounds I. C., per base box (200 pounds), Pittsburgh	11.300	11.300	11.300	162.9	162.9	162.9
Tin plate, domestic coke, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	5.500	5.500	5.500	154.6	154.6	154.6
Wire, per 100 pounds—						
Barbed, galvanized, Chicago	4.140	4.065	4.040	179.3	176.0	175.0
Plain, fence, annealed, Pittsburgh	2.900	2.850	2.800	191.7	188.4	185.1
Nonferrous metals				**101.6**	**97.0**	**94.8**
Aluminum, per pound, New York	.270	.270	.269	114.2	114.2	113.7
Copper, ingot, electrolytic, per pound, refinery	.133	.128	.124	84.2	81.4	78.9
Copper, sheet, per pound, New York	.200	.199	.188	94.4	93.8	88.7
Copper wire, bare, per pound, mill	.160	.157	.153	95.6	93.8	91.5
Lead, pig, per pound, New York	.083	.073	.071	188.2	165.7	161.1
Lead pipe, per 100 pounds, New York	10.079	9.169	8.820	198.3	180.4	173.6
Quicksilver, per pound, New York	1.007	1.019	.983	178.2	180.3	174.0
Silver, bar, fine, per ounce, New York	.644	.659	.671	105.2	107.5	109.5
Tin, pig, per pound, New York	.497	.439	.427	110.8	97.8	95.1
Zinc, sheet, per 100 pounds, factory	8.970	8.807	8.740	123.8	121.6	120.6
Zinc, slab, per pound, New York	.065	.062	.062	111.5	105.5	105.7
BUILDING MATERIALS				**181.6**	**180.3**	**172.7**
Lumber				**192.3**	**191.1**	**179.3**
Douglas fir, per 1,000 feet, mill—						
No. 1 common, boards	17.500	17.500	16.500	190.1	190.1	179.2
No. 2 and better, drop siding	31.000	29.000	29.000	178.8	167.3	167.3
Gum, sap; firsts and seconds, per 1,000 feet, St. Louis	57.500	54.750	53.250	278.0	264.6	257.5
Hemlock, northern, No. 1, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	37.500	36.750	36.500	177.8	174.3	173.1
Maple, hard, No. 1 common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	75.500	72.000	61.500	250.5	238.9	204.1
Oak, white, plain, No. 1 common, 4/4 per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	68.000	70.000	65.000	183.8	189.2	175.6
Pine, white, No. 2 barn, per 1,000 feet, Buffalo, N. Y	62.000	62.000	62.000	212.1	212.1	212.1
Pine, yellow, southern, per 1,000 feet, mill—						
Boards, No. 2 common, 1 x 8 [3]	24.890	23.220	20.620	195.4	182.3	161.9
Flooring, B and better	43.550	41.680	39.510	189.1	180.9	171.5
Timbers, square edge and sound	27.050	28.010	24.810	184.8	191.4	169.5
Poplar, No. 1 common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	65.200	70.000	65.000	197.5	212.0	196.8
Spruce, eastern, random, per 1,000 feet, Boston	37.300	36.500	35.000	172.1	168.4	161.5
Lath, yellow pine, No. 1, per 1,000, mill	4.000	3.840	3.750	131.6	126.3	123.4
Shingles, mill—						
Cypress, 16 inches long, per 1,000	6.000	6.000	6.000	169.4	169.4	169.4
Red cedar, 16 inches long, per 1,000	2.710	2.480	2.410	137.8	126.1	122.5
Brick, common building, per 1,000				**214.6**	**214.2**	**214.8**
Simple average of 82 yard prices	14.577	14.548	14.591	214.6	214.1	214.8
Run of kiln, f. o. b. plant, Chicago [3]	8.860	8.710	(5)	179.4	176.4	

[3] Not included in weighted index.

[5] Quotation not received.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE, 1924—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924
BUILDING MATERIALS—Concluded						
Structural steel				**162.2**	**157.3**	**150.6**
Other building material				**167.7**	**167.0**	**164.5**
Cement, Portland, per barrel, f. o. b. plant—						
Simple average of 6 plant prices in Pa., Ind., Minn., Tex., and Calif.	$1.843	$1.850	$1.850	177.4	178.1	178.1
Buffington, Ind.	1.750	1.750	1.750	173.1	173.1	173.1
Northampton, Pa.	1.750	1.750	1.750	196.6	196.6	196.6
Crushed stone, 1½", per cubic yard, New York	1.750	1.750	1.750	194.4	194.4	194.4
Gravel, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 27 plant prices	.977	.977	.967	197.5	197.7	195.6
Hollow tile, building, per block, Chicago	.064	.064	.064	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lime, common, lump, per ton, f. o. b. plant, simple average of 15 plant prices	9.698	9.689	9.663	235.0	234.8	234.3
Roofing, prepared, per square, f. o. b. factory [3]—						
Medium weight	1.697	1.685	1.680	(2)	(2)	(2)
Shingles, individual	5.255	5.193	5.096	(2)	(2)	(2)
Shingles, strip	5.092	5.092	5.092	(2)	(2)	(2)
Slate surfaced	1.906	1.883	1.867	(2)	(2)	(2)
Sand, building, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 31 plant prices	.655	.653	.651	171.8	171.5	170.9
Slate roofing, per 100 square feet, f. o. b. quarry	10.950	12.000	12.000	236.8	259.5	259.5
Glass, plate—						
3 to 5 square feet, per square foot, New York	.550	.520	.450	232.4	219.7	190.1
5 to 10 square feet, square foot, New York	.730	.730	.625	229.3	229.3	196.4
Glass, window, American, f. o. b. works—						
Single, A, per 50 square feet	4.275	4.275	4.275	188.0	188.0	188.0
Single, B, per 50 square feet	3.612	3.612	3.612	162.7	162.7	162.7
Linseed oil, per gallon, New York	.900	.936	.945	194.8	202.6	204.5
Putty, commercial, per pound, New York	.040	.040	.040	150.9	150.9	150.9
Rosin, common to good (B), per barrel, New York	5.780	5.588	5.525	120.0	116.0	114.7
Turpentine, southern, barrels, per gallon, New York	.965	.901	.844	225.4	210.5	197.2
White lead, American, in oil, per pound, New York	.150	.150	.148	221.9	221.9	218.2
Zinc oxide (white zinc), per pound, New York	.070	.070	.070	130.1	130.1	130.1
Pipe, cast-iron. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Copper wire. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Lead pipe. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Nails. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Reinforcing bars. (See Metals and metal products.)						
Roofing tin (terneplate). (See Metals and metal products.)						
Zinc sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)						
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS				**128.4**	**127.8**	**126.6**
Chemicals				**120.8**	**119.7**	**118.3**
Acids, per pound, New York—						
Acetic, 28 per cent	.033	.031	.031	170.6	160.8	160.8
Muriatic, 20°	.009	.009	.009	69.2	69.2	69.2
Nitric, 42°	.058	.058	.058	117.8	117.8	117.8
Stearic, triple pressed	.130	.130	.130	98.1	98.1	98.1
Sulphuric, 66°	.007	.007	.007	70.0	70.0	70.0
Alcohol, per gallon, New York—						
Denatured, No. 5, 188 proof	.515	.515	.498	140.8	140.8	136.0
Wood, refined, 95 per cent	.880	.750	.738	184.0	156.8	154.2
Alum, lump, per pound, New York	.035	.035	.035	200.0	200.0	200.0
Ammonia, anhydrous, per pound, New York	.300	.300	.300	120.0	120.0	120.0
Bleaching powder, per 100 pounds, New York	1.900	1.900	1.900	161.0	161.0	161.0
Borax, crystals and granulated, per pound, New York	.055	.051	.050	146.7	136.0	133.3
Copper, sulphate, 99 per cent crystals, per pound, New York	.049	.048	.047	94.1	91.9	90.2
Copra, South Sea. (See Foods.)						
Formaldehyde, per pound, New York	.109	.100	.093	129.0	117.9	109.6
Oil, vegetables—						
Coconut, crude. (See Foods.)						
Corn, crude. (See Foods.)						
Palm kernel, crude, per pound, New York	.089	.088	.088	87.9	86.6	86.6
Soya bean, crude. (See Foods.)						
Potash, caustic, 88–92 per cent, per pound, New York	.068	.068	.067	188.4	188.4	188.4

[3] No 1913 base price.

[2] Not included in weighted index.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE, 1924—Continued

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS—Concluded						
Chemicals—Concluded						
Sal soda, per 100 pounds, New York	$1.100	$1.100	$1.100	183.3	183.3	183.3
Soda ash, 58 per cent, light, per 100 pounds, New York	2.290	2.290	2.290	392.6	392.6	392.6
Soda, bicarbonate, American, per pound, f. o. b. works	.018	.018	.018	175.0	175.0	175.0
Soda, caustic, 76 per cent, solid, per pound, New York	.038	.038	.038	257.5	257.5	257.5
Soda, silicate of, 40°, per 100 pounds, New York	.800	.800	.800	125.8	125.8	125.8
Sulphur, crude, per gross ton, New York	14.000	14.000	14.000	63.6	63.6	63.6
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, per pound, Chicago	.076	.073	.069	107.9	103.4	97.7
Fertilizer materials				95.4	94.3	94.7
Acid phosphate, 16 per cent basis, bulk, per ton, New York	7.750	7.750	7.750	100.7	100.7	100.7
Ammonia, sulphate, double bags, per 100 pounds, New York	2.700	2.600	2.600	86.3	83.1	83.1
Ground bone, steamed, per ton, Chicago	20.000	20.000	20.000	99.4	99.4	99.4
Muriate of potash, 80–85 per cent, K. C. L. bags, per ton, New York	31.095	31.095	31.100	82.1	82.1	82.1
Phosphate rock, 68 per cent, per ton, f. o. b. mines	2.250	2.250	2.250	66.0	66.0	66.0
Soda, nitrate, 95 per cent, per 100 pounds, New York	2.583	2.600	2.600	104.6	105.3	105.3
Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, crushed, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago	23.713	21.980	23.150	101.5	94.1	99.1
Drugs and pharmaceuticals				178.0	177.2	177.2
Acid, citric, domestic, crystals, per pound, New York	.480	.480	.478	110.2	110.2	109.8
Acid, tartaric, crystals, U. S. P., per pound, New York	.300	.300	.300	98.3	98.3	98.
Alcohol, grain, 190 proof, U. S. P., per gallon, New York	4.780	4.780	4.780	191.3	191.3	191.3
Cream of tartar, powdered, per pound, New York	.218	.213	.213	91.2	89.3	89.3
Epsom salts, U. S. P., in barrels, per 100 pounds, New York	2.500	2.500	2.500	227.3	227.3	227.3
Glycerine, refined, per pound, New York	.170	.168	.165	86.3	85.2	83.7
Opium, natural, U. S. P., per pound, New York	9.000	9.000	9.000	149.6	149.6	149.6
Peroxide of hydrogen, 4-ounce bottles, per gross, New York	8.000	8.000	8.000	200.0	200.0	200.0
Phenol, U. S. P. (carbolic acid), per pound, New York	.280	.271	.274	254.7	246.6	249.2
Quinine, sulphate, manufacturers' quotations, per ounce, New York	.500	.500	.500	227.7	227.7	227.7
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS				174.7	172.5	171.8
Furniture				153.7	153.7	153.3
Bedroom—						
Bed, combination, per bed, factory	32.000	32.000	32.000	142.2	142.2	142.2
Chair, all gum, cane seat, per chair, factory	4.500	4.500	4.500	200.0	200.0	200.0
Chiffonette, combination, per chiffonette, factory	36.000	36.000	36.000	110.8	110.8	110.8
Dresser, combination, per dresser, factory	49.000	49.000	49.000	136.1	136.1	136.1
Rocker, quartered oak, per chair, Chicago	4.900	4.900	4.900	239.0	239.0	239.0
Set, 3 pieces, per set, Chicago	35.868	35.868	33.173	188.9	188.9	174.7
Dining room—						
Buffet, combination, per buffet, factory	48.000	48.000	48.000	111.6	111.6	111.6
Chair, all gum, leather slip seat, per 6, factory	33.000	33.000	33.000	220.0	220.0	220.0
Table, extension, combination, per table, factory	30.000	30.000	30.000	162.2	162.2	162.2
Living room—						
Davenport, standard pattern, per davenport, factory	63.000	63.000	63.000	182.6	182.6	182.6
Table, library, combination, per table, factory	32.000	32.000	32.000	160.0	160.0	160.0
Kitchen—						
Chair, hardwood, per dozen, Chicago	17.640	17.640	17.640	276.9	276.9	276.9
Refrigerator, lift-top type, each, factory	17.720	17.720	17.720	171.5	171.5	171.5
Table, with drawer, per table, Chicago	4.263	4.263	4.263	300.0	300.0	300.0
Furnishings				243.0	234.1	232.6
Blankets, factory—						
Cotton, colored, 2 pounds to the pair, per pair	1.570	1.570	1.570	259.5	259.5	259.5
Wool, 4 to 5 pounds to the pair, per pound	1.313	1.313	1.313	171.7	171.7	171.7

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, APRIL, MAY, AND JUNE, 1924—Concluded

Commodity	Average prices			Index numbers (1913=100)		
	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924	April, 1924	May, 1924	June, 1924
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS—Concluded						
Furnishings—Concluded						
Carpets, per yard, factory—						
Axminster, Bigelow	$3.312	$2.832	$2.832	247.2	211.5	211.5
Brussels, Bigelow	3.024	2.880	2.880	234.1	222.9	222.9
Wilton, Bigelow	5.040	4.800	4.800	209.3	199.3	199.3
Cutlery—						
Carvers, 8-inch, per pair, factory	1.350	1.350	1.350	180.0	180.0	180.0
Knives and forks, per gross, factory	15.000	15.000	15.000	260.9	260.9	260.9
Pails, galvanized iron, 10-quart, per gross, factory	24.240	24.240	23.070	165.2	165.2	157.3
Sheeting, bleached, 10/4, factory—						
Pepperell, per yard	.527	.527	.497	220.1	220.1	207.7
Wamsutta, P. L., per yard	1.140	1.140	1.140	294.5	294.5	294.5
Tableware—						
Glass nappies, 4-inch, per dozen, factory	.200	.200	.200	181.8	181.8	181.8
Glass pitchers, ½-gallon, per dozen, factory	2.500	2.500	2.500	312.5	312.5	312.5
Glass tumblers, ⅓-pint, per dozen, factory	.200	.200	.200	166.7	166.7	166.7
Plates, white granite, 7-inch, per dozen, factory	1.050	1.050	1.050	226.6	226.6	226.6
Teacups and saucers, white granite, per dozen, factory	1.350	1.350	1.350	236.8	236.8	236.8
Ticking, Amoskeag, A. C. A., 2.85 yards to the pound, per yard, factory	.260	.260	.260	193.2	193.2	193.2
Tubs, galvanized iron, No. 3, per dozen, factory	7.555	7.555	7.048	184.0	184.0	171.6
MISCELLANEOUS				112.9	112.4	111.1
Cattle feed				117.2	108.3	109.6
Bran, per ton, Minneapolis	20.850	17.719	18.873	113.5	96.5	102.8
Cottonseed meal, prime, per ton, New York	36.000	37.500	35.250	127.2	132.5	124.5
Linseed meal, per ton, New York	39.500	39.000	39.000	139.0	137.2	137.2
Mill feed, middlings, standard, per ton, Minneapolis	21.400	18.000	19.313	110.0	92.5	99.3
Leather				138.0	137.6	131.6
Calf, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	.460	.460	.430	170.6	170.6	159.5
Glazed kid, black, top grade, per square foot, Boston	.675	.675	.650	269.6	269.6	259.6
Harness, California oak, No. 1, per pound, Chicago	.421	.421	.402	105.0	105.0	100.1
Side, black, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston	.250	.250	.250	97.7	97.7	97.7
Sole, per pound—						
Oak, in sides, middle weight, tannery run, Boston	.340	.340	.340	114.0	114.0	114.0
Oak, scoured backs, heavy, Boston	.460	.460	.425	102.5	102.5	94.7
Union, middle weight, New York	.423	.411	.400	105.4	102.5	99.7
Paper and pulp				167.0	168.1	167.7
Paper—						
Newsprint, roll, per pound, f. o b. mill	.039	.039	.039	187.6	187.6	187.6
Wrapping, manila, No. 1, jute, per pound, New York	.101	.103	.103	206.6	210.0	210.0
Wood pulp, sulphite, domestic, unbleached, per 100 pounds, New York	2.625	2.625	2.600	118.0	118.0	116.9
Other miscellaneous				88.5	88.7	88.3
Hemp, manila, fair, current, shipment, per pound, New York	.109	.104	.106	117.2	111.9	114.5
Jute, raw, medium grade, per pound, New York	.058	.058	.056	86.0	86.0	83.7
Lubricating oil, paraffin, 903 gravity, per gallon, New York	.200	.200	.200	140.4	140.4	140.4
Rope, pure manila, best grade, per pound, New York	.185	.185	.185	126.1	126.1	126.1
Rubber, Para, island, fine, per pound, New York	.168	.173	.164	20.8	21.4	20.3
Sisal, Mexican, current, shipment, per pound, New York	.066	.066	.076	153.5	153.5	176.6
Soap—						
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Cincinnati	4.125	4.125	4.125	133.8	133.8	133.8
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Philadelphia	4.851	4.851	4.694	137.5	137.5	133.1
Starch, laundry, bulk, per pound, New York	.055	.055	.055	150.7	150.7	150.7
Tobacco—						
Plug, per pound, New York	.696	.696	.696	179.0	179.0	179.0
Smoking, 1-ounce bags, per gross, New York	8.320	8.320	8.320	147.5	147.5	147.5
ALL COMMODITIES (404 price series)				148.4	146.9	144.6

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Agricultural and Nonagricultural Commodities, 1910 to June, 1924

FOR some months the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture has published index numbers of wholesale prices of nonagricultural products in comparison with index numbers of farm prices of crops and livestock. The data for nonagricultural commodities were prepared in the Bureau of Labor Statistics and, in conformity with the policy agreed upon, were made by combining into one group all articles except those classed by the latter bureau as farm products or foods. The year 1913 was retained as the base period in constructing these index numbers.

It has recently been suggested by the Secretary of Agriculture that a somewhat broader base, viz., the five years 1910–1914, would better serve the purpose of comparing agricultural with nonagricultural price trends. It was also suggested that certain changes be made in the farm products and food groups in order to eliminate therefrom articles not originating on American farms. These two groups were accordingly revised by excluding (from the farm products group) hides and skins and (from the food group) cocoa beans, coffee, copra, fish, pepper, salt, tea, and coconut oil. The remaining articles in the farm products and food groups were then combined in one group under the designation "agricultural commodities," to which were added the four items of cattle feed, viz, bran, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, and mill feed middlings, included in the miscellaneous group of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

All other commodities in the bureau's compilation of wholesale prices,[1] including those eliminated from the farm products and food groups as stated above, were thrown into one large group and designated as "nonagricultural commodities." The results for the years from 1910 to 1923 and for the months from January, 1923, to June, 1924, are shown in the table which follows. To show more minutely the fluctuations in the course of wholesale prices all index numbers are here published to the fourth significant figure.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, BY YEARS, 1910 TO 1923, AND BY MONTHS, JANUARY, 1923, TO JUNE, 1924

[1910-1914=100]

Year and month	Agricultural commodities	Nonagricultural commodities	All commodities	Year and month	Agricultural commodities	Nonagricultural commodities	All commodities
1910	103.0	102.2	102.7	1923:			
1911	93.9	95.5	94.7	April	143.5	180.4	161.6
1912	101.2	100.3	100.9	May	142.4	176.1	159.0
1913	99.4	104.5	101.8	June	140.6	172.4	156.2
1914	102.4	97.4	99.9	July	138.3	168.8	153.3
1915	104.3	101.1	102.6	August	139.3	166.7	152.8
1916	120.6	138.4	129.0	September	146.2	166.9	156.5
1917	179.1	182.1	180.3	October	146.7	165.0	155.8
1918	207.8	187.6	197.7	November	146.4	163.2	154.8
1919	221.1	199.0	210.1	December	145.5	162.0	153.7
1920	220.6	241.0	230.2	1924:			
1921	133.2	167.4	149.6	January	144.3	163.7	153.9
1922	136.2	168.0	151.5	February	142.7	166.3	154.4
1923	142.8	171.3	56.5	March	139.7	165.8	152.6
1923:				April	138.7	163.7	151.0
January	141.3	176.6	158.6	May	137.6	161.8	149.1
February	141.9	177.7	159.5	June	135.2	159.3	147.2
March	144.0	179.4	161.4				

[1] For a list of the commodities see pp. 68 to 76 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Changes in Cost of Living in the United States

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has secured data on cost of living for June, 1924. These data, together with the data that have been given in previous reports, are shown in the tables following. The information is based on actual prices secured from merchants and dealers for each of the periods named. The prices of food and of fuel and light (which include coal, wood, gas, electricity, and kerosene) are furnished the bureau in accordance with arrangements made with establishments through personal visits of the bureau's agents. In each city food prices are secured from 15 to 25 merchants and dealers, and fuel and light prices from 10 to 15 firms, including public utilities. All other data are secured by special agents of the bureau who visit the various merchants, dealers, and agents and secure the figures directly from their records. Four quotations are secured in each city (except in Greater New York, where five are obtained) on each of a large number of articles of clothing, furniture, and miscellaneous items. Rental figures are secured for from 400 to 2,000 houses and apartments in each city, according to its population.

Table 1 shows the changes in the total cost of living from June, 1920, June, 1923, and March, 1924, respectively, to June, 1924, in 32 cities, and in the United States as determined by a consolidation of the figures for the 32 cities.

TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN TOTAL COST OF LIVING IN SPECIFIED CITIES FROM JUNE, 1920, JUNE, 1923, AND MARCH, 1924, TO JUNE, 1924

City	Per cent of decrease from—			City	Per cent of decrease from—		
	June, 1920, to June, 1924	June, 1923, to June, 1924	March, 1924, to June, 1924		June, 1920, to June, 1924	June, 1923, to June, 1924	March, 1924, to June, 1924
Atlanta	22.6	0.5	0.2	Mobile	23.7	0.4	0.9
Baltimore	19.8	.1	(1)	New Orleans	17.7	.8	1.7
Birmingham	20.3	.4	1.0	New York	21.3	.1	.1
Boston	22.5	.2	.9	Norfolk	24.2	1.6	1.5
Buffalo	21.5	.1	.7	Philadelphia	19.7	.3	.2
Chicago	19.6	[2] 1.8	[2] .3	Pittsburgh	17.9	[2] .9	[2] 1.3
Cincinnati	20.9	[2] .7	.8	Portland, Me	21.8	.6	1.0
Cleveland	20.2	.7	.8	Portland, Oreg	23.8	1.2	1.6
Denver	21.6	1.8	.6	Richmond	21.1	1.2	1.7
Detroit	22.7	[2] .4	.3	St. Louis	20.2	[2] .9	.5
Houston	22.2	1.3	1.6	San Francisco	19.7	.2	.4
Indianapolis	20.6	.1	(1)	Savannah	27.1	1.9	.9
Jacksonville	22.7	.2	1.4	Scranton	19.2	(1)	.4
Kansas City	24.3	.9	1.3	Seattle	20.8	[2] .2	[2] .2
Los Angeles	13.2	(1)	1.3	Washington	20.9	1.1	.4
Memphis	19.7	1.9	1.6				
Minneapolis	19.0	1.0	1.4	Average, U. S	21.9	.4	.8

[1] No change. [2] Increase.

Table 2 shows the changes in each of six groups of items in 19 cities from December, 1914, to June, 1924.

In studying this and the following tables it should be borne in mind that the figures for the 19 cities in Table 2 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1914, the figures for the 13 cities in Table 3 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1917, while the figures for the United States, shown in Table 4, are a summarization of the figures in Tables 2 and 3, computed on a 1913 base.

It will be noted that from the beginning of the studies to June, 1920, there was, with an occasional exception, a steady increase in prices, becoming much more decided during the latter part of that period. From June, 1920, to March, 1922, there was a decrease during each period covered by the tables. During the latter part of this time the decreases were very small. From March to June, 1922, and from June to September of the same year the changes were small, being increases in some cities and decreases in others. From September to December, 1922, an increase was shown in each of the 32 cities.

From December, 1922, to March, 1923, the changes ranged from a decrease of 2.9 per cent to an increase of 0.8 per cent, the average for the United States being a decrease of 0.4 per cent.

During the period from March to June, 1923, the changes ranged from a decrease of 0.9 per cent to an increase of 2.8 per cent, the average for the United States being an increase of 0.5 per cent. This brings the cost of living to within three-tenths of 1 per cent of what it was in December, 1922.

During the three months from March to June, 1923, the price of food increased in 28 of the 32 cities, clothing increased in 22 of the cities, and furniture increased in all of the cities. Housing increased in 17 and decreased in 12 cities, miscellaneous items increased in 11 and decreased in 15 cities, while fuel and light increased in 2 cities and decreased in 28 cities. In a few cities one or more of the groups of items remained the same in June as in March.

From June to September, 1923, there was an increase in every city, the range being from 0.2 per cent to 2.7 per cent. The average increase for the United States was 1.4 per cent. Food and clothing increased in every city, rents increased in 25 cities. The other groups of items increased in the majority of cities, but decreased in a few.

From September to December, 1923, the changes ranged from 1.3 per cent decrease to 1.4 per cent increase, the average for the United States being an increase of 0.6 per cent. There was an increase in all but 5 of the cities. In 23 cities there was an increase in the cost of food; in clothing there was an increase in 12 cities and a decrease in 13; in housing there was an increase in 27 cities; in fuel and light an increase in 24 cities; while in house-furnishing goods and miscellaneous items the increases and decreases were fairly divided among the cities.

From December, 1923, to March, 1924, there was a decrease in every city, ranging from 0.4 to 2.9 per cent, the average for the United States being 1.6 per cent. There was a decrease in the cost of food in every city. The cost of clothing was less in 22 cities, and of housefurnishings in 19 cities. Housing increased in 19 cities and decreased in 11 cities.

During the period from March to June, 1924, the changes ranged from a decrease of 1.7 per cent to an increase of 1.3 per cent. There was a decrease in all but three of the cities. In two of the cities in which there was an increase this was due to a decided increase in rents. The average change for the United States was a decrease of 0.8 per cent.

There was a decrease in the price of food in 24 cities. In clothing and house furnishings there was a decrease in all of the cities, and in fuel and light in every city except one. There was an increase in rents in 16 cities, a decrease in 15, and no change in 1. In miscellaneous items there was an increase in 10 cities and a decrease in 18.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1924

Baltimore, Md.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																			
	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924
Food	[1] 4.1	20.9	64.4	96.4	91.1	92.5	110.9	75.6	43.4	48.6	46.9	38.3	39.9	39.4	46.1	42.6	46.5	52.0	50.6	43.9	44.0
Clothing	2.7	24.0	52.1	107.7	128.9	177.4	191.3	159.5	123.2	101.5	88.6	82.0	78.9	77.8	80.5	81.6	81.4	82.9	81.8	81.6	78.3
Housing	[1] .2	.9	3.0	13.8	16.8	25.8	41.6	49.5	63.0	64.0	64.7	65.2	65.4	65.6	66.9	67.6	69.6	70.4	71.9	71.7	72.4
Fuel and light	.5	9.1	25.5	46.0	37.1	48.1	57.6	79.0	70.9	84.9	85.5	85.5	84.8	90.9	94.9	95.5	91.6	88.2	93.5	93.5	84.8
House-furnishing goods	5.6	20.4	60.8	122.3	134.6	167.0	191.8	181.9	147.5	128.7	123.7	115.0	113.3	114.2	116.6	125.0	127.5	129.5	130.2	132.7	129.4
Miscellaneous	[1] 1.4	18.5	51.3	78.7	82.8	99.4	111.4	112.9	111.8	112.2	108.6	106.9	104.4	103.8	102.6	103.2	103.8	104.0	105.2	105.6	109.9
All items	[1] 1.4	18.5	51.3	84.7	84.0	98.4	114.3	96.8	77.4	76.5	73.2	67.9	67.6	67.2	70.9	70.2	72.0	74.7	74.8	71.9	71.9

Boston, Mass.

Food	[1] 0.3	18.0	45.8	74.9	67.9	80.8	105.0	74.4	41.9	52.1	50.4	34.3	32.5	37.4	44.9	41.2	39.7	47.9	48.8	39.3	37.9
Clothing	6.6	21.9	47.5	117.5	137.9	192.4	211.1	192.7	150.3	118.8	106.3	98.9	96.7	92.4	92.0	92.6	93.0	93.4	92.6	92.0	91.2
Housing	[1] .1	.1	[1] .1	2.8	5.1	12.2	16.2	25.8	29.8	31.6	33.8	33.9	34.4	34.9	36.7	37.2	40.2	44.3	47.0	49.1	50.7
Fuel and light	1.1	10.5	29.2	56.6	55.0	63.2	83.6	106.0	97.8	94.4	98.5	93.9	92.5	91.7	99.9	97.7	88.8	92.8	97.0	91.1	90.7
House-furnishing goods	8.4	26.3	58.4	137.6	153.7	198.7	233.7	226.4	171.2	139.5	136.9	128.1	124.2	124.0	133.6	142.5	150.5	148.7	148.2	147.0	136.9
Miscellaneous	1.6	15.7	38.1	62.0	64.8	81.1	91.8	96.6	96.2	94.6	93.0	91.6	89.5	89.3	87.8	88.4	89.2	89.2	93.0	90.3	88.9
All items	1.6	15.7	38.1	70.6	72.8	92.3	110.7	97.4	74.4	72.8	70.2	61.2	59.6	60.9	65.1	63.9	63.5	67.9	69.4	64.6	63.2

Buffalo, N. Y.

Food	2.4	30.1	64.1	87.8	82.9	94.7	115.7	78.5	37.7	49.9	50.8	39.4	38.5	41.2	48.8	41.5	41.6	50.9	51.9	42.3	39.5
Clothing	8.9	29.6	58.5	123.1	140.7	190.8	210.6	168.7	131.6	102.4	96.5	87.7	83.6	79.4	81.4	83.0	83.4	84.9	83.8	83.2	81.7
Housing	1.2	4.7	9.4	20.7	28.0	29.0	46.6	48.5	61.1	61.7	61.7	61.9	64.7	64.7	64.9	64.9	70.0	70.9	71.8	72.0	76.3
Fuel and light	1.3	9.3	23.5	49.3	51.9	55.7	69.8	74.9	73.9	79.5	79.7	78.8	78.8	122.1	115.7	119.5	119.1	116.7	120.4	122.2	116.6
House-furnishing goods	7.1	24.1	50.2	106.3	118.1	165.4	199.7	189.2	151.3	130.9	124.7	115.5	108.0	107.8	112.8	121.3	127.9	127.0	127.5	125.7	121.0
Miscellaneous	3.5	24.4	51.1	76.0	78.7	90.3	101.9	107.4	107.8	105.7	103.0	99.5	97.9	97.9	97.5	98.7	100.5	102.7	102.5	102.5	101.9
All items	3.5	24.4	51.1	80.9	84.2	102.7	121.5	101.7	80.3	78.4	76.8	69.9	68.6	71.0	73.9	72.5	74.1	78.2	78.6	75.1	73.9

Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, Ill.

Food	2.7	25.2	53.4	78.7	73.3	93.1	120.0	70.5	41.9	51.3	48.3	38.3	41.6	40.7	44.8	42.4	45.1	52.5	52.5	48.3	47.9
Clothing	7.5	24.2	50.6	138.9	157.1	224.0	205.3	158.6	122.7	86.0	74.3	66.8	63.0	65.8	67.5	71.2	72.2	76.0	76.0	74.9	72.6
Housing	[1].1	.7	1.4	2.6	8.0	14.0	35.1	48.9	78.2	79.8	83.9	84.1	87.4	87.6	88.9	89.1	92.1	92.4	95.4	95.8	104.4
Fuel and light	[1].9	6.6	19.3	37.1	35.7	40.1	62.4	83.5	65.3	67.1	69.4	54.8	55.4	64.3	65.6	62.4	54.9	57.3	59.3	57.7	53.0
House-furnishing goods	5.9	20.0	47.5	108.9	126.9	176.0	215.9	205.8	162.4	138.0	133.7	114.5	108.5	107.5	120.4	127.2	133.1	133.9	132.9	131.7	122.2
Miscellaneous	3.0	19.5	41.8	58.7	61.7	84.3	87.5	96.5	98.5	97.5	94.5	92.7	87.9	87.3	86.7	87.3	87.7	88.1	88.1	88.1	90.7
All items	3.0	19.5	41.8	72.2	74.5	100.6	114.6	93.3	78.4	75.3	72.3	65.1	65.0	65.6	68.0	68.0	69.6	73.2	73.7	72.0	72.6

Cleveland, Ohio

Food	1.4	26.4	54.3	79.4	79.7	92.9	118.7	71.7	37.4	47.7	40.9	29.8	34.6	32.3	41.1	37.1	42.1	47.0	43.6	38.2	37.2
Clothing	2.0	18.0	43.7	102.6	125.2	171.2	185.1	156.0	124.0	90.8	85.8	77.4	72.4	69.5	70.9	77.1	77.6	79.6	79.6	79.1	78.4
Housing	.1	.9	11.3	16.5	21.8	39.9	47.3	80.0	88.1	82.8	81.2	72.0	69.6	70.1	74.0	73.8	73.8	74.7	78.7	79.1	77.7
Fuel and light	.3	10.0	26.8	51.9	47.9	62.9	90.3	94.5	89.6	91.9	103.8	102.2	102.2	113.5	116.3	118.0	151.6	150.8	147.0	145.3	142.6
House-furnishing goods	4.7	19.7	47.8	102.4	117.0	165.5	186.5	176.8	133.6	110.0	100.8	88.4	87.8	92.3	104.8	118.7	129.6	130.5	129.3	122.7	118.0
Miscellaneous	1.4	19.1	42.9	67.1	74.7	85.9	117.9	134.0	129.6	123.4	123.2	111.1	110.7	109.4	109.4	109.4	108.1	110.8	113.1	112.7	112.7
All items	1.4	19.1	42.9	71.4	77.2	98.2	120.3	107.3	87.5	82.4	78.8	68.5	68.9	68.1	72.9	73.3	77.1	79.9	79.6	77.3	75.9

Detroit, Mich.

Food	4.1	26.5	59.7	82.5	86.4	99.5	132.0	75.6	41.1	54.3	47.3	36.5	43.1	39.8	44.8	42.6	46.7	54.2	47.5	43.4	45.5
Clothing	2.3	18.9	46.7	113.8	125.2	181.8	208.8	176.1	134.1	99.9	92.5	82.7	81.4	81.2	79.9	83.1	84.0	84.2	85.3	84.7	82.3
Housing	2.1	17.5	32.6	39.0	45.2	60.2	68.8	108.1	101.4	96.6	91.1	88.0	86.9	87.6	92.1	92.3	96.9	99.1	107.5	107.3	105.6
Fuel and light	1.6	9.9	30.2	47.6	47.6	57.9	74.9	104.5	83.6	81.9	77.5	74.0	75.2	90.3	95.5	93.3	87.3	86.0	84.9	81.4	76.5
House-furnishing goods	8.7	24.5	50.4	107.3	129.3	172.6	206.7	184.0	134.0	102.9	96.8	82.6	76.0	80.0	81.1	100.5	105.7	104.9	105.3	106.7	103.4
Miscellaneous	3.5	22.3	49.9	72.6	80.3	100.1	141.3	144.0	140.1	131.9	130.7	126.3	121.3	122.2	121.5	123.5	124.2	128.2	128.4	127.7	127.2
All items	3.5	22.3	49.9	78.0	84.4	107.9	136.0	118.6	93.3	88.0	82.4	74.6	75.3	75.6	79.4	79.4	81.7	85.5	84.7	83.0	82.4

Houston, Tex.

Food	[1]1.0	19.9	57.3	86.1	85.7	97.5	107.5	83.2	45.6	49.7	50.1	40.2	38.9	38.5	45.0	39.1	41.2	43.5	46.4	40.8	37.3
Clothing	2.7	25.0	51.5	117.3	134.8	192.0	211.3	187.0	143.4	111.5	104.9	98.8	98.4	97.8	98.2	100.4	100.4	102.6	102.6	102.0	100.8
Housing	[1]2.3	[1]7.3	[1]7.7	[1]1.7	1.9	13.4	25.3	35.1	39.4	39.4	39.8	39.5	38.5	38.1	37.3	37.0	36.7	36.7	36.4	35.7	34.9
Fuel and light	[1].9	8.3	22.7	47.5	37.6	60.0	55.1	74.2	46.0	39.0	39.4	34.4	32.9	35.7	39.2	33.6	36.5	40.2	55.8	56.4	45.0
House-furnishing goods	6.1	39.6	62.3	119.9	144.5	181.8	213.9	208.2	173.7	156.7	148.2	137.5	133.7	131.8	140.4	146.7	150.2	149.2	148.2	148.2	143.7
Miscellaneous	[1].3	16.4	44.9	67.6	72.3	88.2	90.4	103.9	100.8	100.0	99.0	96.0	94.0	93.0	93.0	92.8	91.5	91.9	93.2	90.1	89.5
All items	[1].3	16.4	44.9	75.7	80.2	101.7	112.2	104.0	79.7	75.0	73.6	67.2	65.9	65.4	68.4	66.5	67.2	68.7	70.6	67.7	65.0

[1] Decrease.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1924—Continued

Jacksonville, Fla.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																			
	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924
Food	[1] 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	90.1	65.6	32.6	43.1	40.6	30.0	30.6	28.9	34.8	31.0	32.0	35.1	39.9	33.5	30.2
Clothing	10.5	33.7	71.9	130.5	139.8	217.2	234.0	209.3	167.5	131.1	117.9	104.8	99.9	99.1	99.3	101.3	101.1	104.9	104.5	103.7	102.7
Housing	[1] 6.9	[1] 18.2	[1] 3.7	5.9	9.7	22.0	28.9	34.1	36.5	37.7	38.3	37.6	35.3	34.2	35.1	35.2	34.3	33.0	33.4	33.4	33.3
Fuel and light	([2])	2.3	15.1	55.2	49.2	61.1	72.6	92.6	80.7	68.1	68.9	61.6	58.9	58.9	65.7	65.9	63.6	62.1	75.1	75.1	72.1
House-furnishing goods	15.1	43.4	73.7	126.5	140.0	186.2	224.2	222.3	182.7	140.9	134.9	122.0	115.3	117.7	127.1	134.6	137.9	139.6	139.4	140.6	132.9
Miscellaneous	1.3	14.7	41.6	60.5	65.9	80.9	102.8	105.6	107.5	100.9	99.3	98.7	95.5	95.5	94.7	95.3	95.3	97.8	96.6	97.0	95.0
All items	1.3	14.7	41.6	71.5	77.5	101.5	116.5	106.2	85.8	78.7	75.1	68.0	65.7	65.0	67.8	67.4	67.7	69.9	71.9	69.7	67.3

Los Angeles, Calif.

Food	[1] 4.1	0.4	33.4	61.8	60.7	71.0	90.8	62.7	33.2	39.3	38.4	27.5	30.6	34.0	39.4	29.9	36.2	40.5	42.1	37.5	35.2
Clothing	2.8	14.3	45.0	109.1	123.3	167.6	184.5	166.6	127.4	98.3	94.3	84.4	81.3	78.2	78.0	83.2	82.5	83.6	83.0	83.2	81.4
Housing	[1] 2.7	[1] 2.5	[1] .6	4.4	8.7	26.8	42.6	71.4	85.3	86.0	90.1	96.0	95.6	94.4	94.8	97.1	97.7	99.3	100.9	103.7	99.4
Fuel and light	.4	2.3	10.4	18.3	18.6	35.3	53.5	53.5	52.7	52.7	52.7	48.4	39.1	35.9	35.6	34.5	33.7	33.8	34.1	34.0	33.6
House-furnishing goods	6.3	23.1	56.4	118.5	134.2	175.5	202.2	202.2	156.6	148.4	143.2	133.7	128.8	128.1	138.1	148.6	153.6	152.3	152.0	147.0	136.1
Miscellaneous	[1] 1.9	7.7	28.9	52.0	59.1	76.9	86.6	100.6	96.8	98.8	99.6	104.0	103.8	102.2	101.2	101.4	100.8	101.0	104.2	105.0	105.4
All items	[1] 1.9	7.7	28.9	58.0	65.1	85.3	101.7	96.7	78.7	76.8	76.4	72.4	72.5	72.4	74.5	72.9	75.1	77.1	78.8	77.4	75.1

Mobile, Ala.

Food	[1] 1.0	19.9	57.3	80.6	83.6	98.4	110.5	73.5	39.1	43.7	42.4	32.3	33.2	32.9	39.1	36.2	37.7	41.3	44.7	38.2	33.4
Clothing	2.0	9.0	38.8	86.0	94.0	123.7	137.4	122.2	90.6	68.1	57.7	50.3	49.7	51.0	50.8	51.3	51.8	55.4	55.4	55.2	54.3
Housing	[1] 1.9	[1] 4.3	[1] 3.6	11.2	11.9	29.6	34.6	53.6	53.3	53.1	49.9	48.4	47.7	47.3	43.8	43.1	42.5	42.5	42.6	42.3	41.4
Fuel and light	([2])	8.8	27.1	57.1	66.6	75.6	86.3	122.3	102.1	97.2	98.2	86.1	84.4	90.9	96.4	95.6	93.3	91.0	98.1	98.1	91.4
House-furnishing goods	4.1	15.3	42.8	108.3	113.9	163.3	177.9	175.4	140.7	124.3	116.9	98.2	97.8	93.1	97.9	108.6	114.0	114.2	114.8	114.4	109.3
Miscellaneous	[1].4	13.8	43.2	72.4	75.3	87.0	100.3	100.7	96.9	96.1	94.3	89.6	87.5	87.3	91.0	90.4	89.8	89.8	91.3	88.8	93.7
All items	[1].4	13.8	43.2	71.4	76.6	94.5	107.0	93.3	70.8	67.2	63.6	55.8	55.3	55.5	58.8	58.0	58.6	60.5	62.6	59.5	58.0

New York, N. Y.

New York, N. Y.

Food	1.3	16.3	55.3	82.6	75.3	91.0	105.3	73.5	42.5	50.3	51.8	36.5	40.0	38.8	49.5	43.0	44.4	48.2	52.0	41.2	41.1
Clothing	4.8	22.3	54.2	131.3	151.6	219.7	241.4	201.8	159.5	131.5	117.8	107.1	103.0	98.1	98.3	100.9	100.7	102.5	102.7	102.7	100.7
Housing	[1].1	[1].1	2.6	6.5	13.4	23.4	32.4	38.1	42.2	44.0	53.7	54.5	55.7	56.2	56.7	58.4	59.4	60.8	62.4	63.5	64.5
Fuel and light	[1].1	11.0	19.9	45.5	45.4	50.6	60.1	87.5	95.9	92.4	90.7	89.4	89.0	97.7	95.7	93.2	89.1	94.6	94.2	93.2	88.8
House-furnishing goods	8.4	27.6	56.5	126.5	136.6	172.9	205.1	185.9	156.5	136.7	132.0	122.3	118.3	117.9	121.6	128.0	130.3	131.7	131.5	125.5	121.4
Miscellaneous	2.0	14.9	44.7	70.0	75.1	95.8	111.9	116.3	117.6	117.8	116.9	113.2	112.8	112.4	111.6	111.0	110.8	112.9	113.5	113.5	115.0
All items	2.0	14.9	44.7	77.3	79.2	103.8	119.2	101.4	81.7	79.7	79.3	69.9	70.7	69.7	74.2	72.2	72.6	75.4	77.3	72.7	72.5

Norfolk, Va.

Food	0.8	22.4	63.9	86.2	89.8	91.5	107.6	76.3	45.4	50.2	43.4	31.9	33.5	32.4	38.6	32.4	36.9	41.3	40.7	36.1	33.1
Clothing	.8	6.0	31.6	94.6	104.8	158.4	176.5	153.6	121.6	93.9	90.2	81.8	77.6	74.6	73.2	78.0	79.1	80.4	80.8	80.8	78.6
Housing	.1	[1]1.7	[1]1.7	39.0	46.5	63.3	70.8	90.8	94.6	94.6	93.4	91.7	88.1	82.5	77.2	74.7	73.0	70.1	67.0	66.2	64.2
Fuel and light	[2]	17.0	33.3	74.6	69.7	89.9	110.6	128.9	97.3	98.1	91.6	93.5	87.7	97.8	106.5	114.8	102.1	100.3	96.9	101.0	94.4
House-furnishing goods	.6	8.7	39.0	105.5	110.7	143.6	165.0	160.5	129.0	110.5	106.1	95.0	88.4	86.7	89.1	96.3	101.0	104.4	103.8	105.0	100.1
Miscellaneous	.6	14.7	45.2	76.8	83.7	97.5	108.4	106.3	106.3	112.5	109.3	102.6	100.8	100.6	99.6	99.8	102.2	105.2	104.4	103.8	103.0
All items	.6	14.7	45.2	80.7	87.1	107.0	122.2	109.0	88.1	83.9	79.2	71.3	69.5	68.1	69.9	69.5	71.1	73.4	72.4	70.9	68.4

Philadelphia, Pa.

Food	0.3	18.9	54.4	80.7	75.5	87.2	101.7	68.1	37.8	44.6	43.9	34.4	38.1	32.7	43.4	38.3	42.7	46.3	45.1	38.2	39.3
Clothing	3.6	16.0	51.3	111.2	135.9	190.3	219.6	183.5	144.7	112.2	104.6	96.2	89.5	87.4	87.6	88.0	88.0	88.4	88.2	87.4	85.5
Housing	[1].3	[1].7	2.6	8.0	11.3	16.7	28.6	38.0	44.2	47.1	48.1	48.7	49.6	51.1	52.9	54.7	58.1	62.4	66.9	69.9	72.4
Fuel and light	[1].8	5.4	21.5	47.9	43.3	51.3	66.8	96.0	85.6	89.3	92.0	89.7	85.7	86.3	93.0	94.4	89.9	95.0	102.2	98.0	91.7
House-furnishing goods	6.9	19.9	49.8	107.7	117.8	162.8	187.4	183.4	135.5	109.1	101.6	91.7	90.0	89.1	96.9	108.1	110.8	110.8	111.6	108.8	102.3
Miscellaneous	1.2	14.7	43.8	67.5	71.2	88.6	102.8	122.3	119.2	116.4	116.2	113.8	112.3	111.5	110.7	112.0	112.4	112.0	112.0	112.0	110.7
All items	1.2	14.7	43.8	73.9	76.2	96.5	113.5	100.7	79.8	76.0	74.3	68.2	68.2	65.5	70.7	69.8	72.1	74.2	74.7	71.9	71.5

Portland, Me.

Food	[1]2.0	18.6	49.8	86.8	80.6	91.9	114.5	78.7	46.7	56.8	54.8	39.2	39.9	44.5	49.1	48.1	45.3	51.7	52.3	45.9	44.1
Clothing	2.1	9.7	32.8	85.8	103.8	148.5	165.9	147.8	116.3	96.6	88.1	81.0	76.7	74.8	74.8	76.2	77.3	77.8	76.7	76.5	75.4
Housing	.2	.6	2.4	2.5	5.7	10.7	14.5	20.0	23.1	23.3	26.6	27.0	24.8	26.3	30.7	31.1	27.3	27.4	31.7	31.6	27.4
Fuel and light	.4	11.4	28.9	67.7	58.4	69.8	83.9	113.5	96.8	90.9	94.0	93.8	96.1	96.7	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.9	100.0	100.0	96.2
House-furnishing goods	6.2	20.9	43.5	110.8	126.4	163.7	190.3	191.2	152.2	139.1	123.6	110.6	108.1	106.4	114.2	122.6	129.7	130.4	130.2	127.4	126.7
Miscellaneous	[1].4	13.8	38.0	65.6	72.1	83.2	89.4	94.3	94.1	94.1	91.2	89.5	88.2	88.0	88.0	88.0	88.0	87.6	89.3	88.7	87.9
All items	[1].4	13.8	38.0	72.2	74.3	91.6	107.6	93.1	72.1	72.0	69.2	60.7	59.7	61.5	64.1	64.4	63.3	65.8	66.9	64.1	62.4

[1] Decrease. [2] No change.

TABLE 2.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1914, TO JUNE, 1924—Concluded

Portland, Oreg.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1914, to—																			
	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924
Food	[1] 3.8	9.8	42.2	70.6	67.1	81.6	107.1	60.9	26.0	35.9	33.1	24.6	26.5	30.1	34.3	26.5	29.5	34.1	35.1	28.6	28.5
Clothing	3.0	15.8	44.4	96.6	115.5	142.1	158.6	122.1	91.2	70.4	65.3	55.5	53.2	53.4	54.9	60.3	61.3	61.8	61.8	62.1	61.1
Housing	[1] 10.9	[1] 19.6	[1] 22.2	12.3	20.2	27.7	33.2	36.9	42.9	43.3	43.3	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.6	43.5	42.5	42.6	42.7	43.4	43.3
Fuel and light	[1] 1.0	3.4	20.2	30.9	31.3	42.3	46.9	65.9	67.1	58.9	59.4	56.2	50.3	59.0	65.7	70.2	61.3	62.1	67.1	65.3	55.5
House-furnishing goods	2.9	18.0	54.5	109.0	122.1	145.1	183.9	179.9	148.0	126.9	121.9	104.6	101.9	100.3	102.9	109.4	109.8	109.6	109.0	106.3	102.2
Miscellaneous	[1] 3.1	6.1	31.2	57.9	62.3	71.6	79.7	81.1	81.1	80.9	80.0	78.9	78.5	80.5	79.4	78.1	75.8	76.3	79.6	78.7	73.0
All items	[1] 3.1	6.1	31.2	64.2	69.2	83.7	100.4	80.3	62.2	60.5	58.3	52.3	52.1	54.2	56.1	54.6	54.6	56.4	57.8	55.3	52.8

San Francisco, and Oakland, Calif.

Food	[1] 4.3	9.6	35.9	66.2	63.3	74.2	93.9	64.9	33.3	40.6	40.4	29.6	31.1	34.6	38.8	29.0	34.2	40.5	42.3	35.3	35.0
Clothing	2.5	14.5	43.6	100.0	134.6	170.4	191.0	175.9	140.9	110.1	106.3	97.8	90.7	86.1	85.4	90.0	92.1	93.8	94.4	94.4	91.5
Housing	[1] .7	[1] 2.5	[1] 4.0	[1] 3.9	[1] 3.5	4.7	9.4	15.0	21.7	23.6	25.8	27.7	29.4	30.3	30.0	31.7	33.4	34.1	36.0	37.0	38.0
Fuel and light	[1] .1	4.6	14.4	30.1	28.9	41.3	47.2	66.3	63.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	59.5	52.0	52.5	48.4	42.6	46.2	48.8	53.6	49.9
House-furnishing goods	6.0	21.7	48.2	103.4	116.6	143.8	180.1	175.6	143.9	121.7	113.9	105.6	104.4	103.8	105.4	116.5	116.7	117.1	116.9	115.8	113.4
Miscellaneous	[1] 1.7	8.3	28.6	50.5	61.0	74.7	79.6	84.8	84.4	87.4	86.8	84.4	83.7	83.5	84.2	84.8	79.4	79.2	81.2	72.7	73.2
All items	[1] 1.7	8.3	28.6	57.8	65.6	87.8	96.0	85.1	66.7	64.6	63.6	57.5	56.8	57.1	58.8	56.5	57.6	60.4	62.1	58.0	57.3

Savannah, Ga.

Food	[1] 0.3	17.6	50.8	76.2	74.2	80.9	91.7	63.5	28.7	36.8	33.7	16.7	22.7	13.4	20.8	17.4	16.1	17.7	18.4	13.1	11.3
Clothing	.8	24.1	56.6	133.6	146.3	195.9	212.1	171.5	133.2	101.3	84.2	74.1	71.7	77.4	76.2	81.7	81.2	82.4	80.9	81.1	79.1
Housing	[1] 1.4	[1] 3.0	[1] 4.3	5.9	10.2	22.0	33.5	58.6	61.9	60.6	60.9	58.8	57.8	56.5	52.7	51.5	49.5	48.2	47.5	46.5	45.3
Fuel and light	[1] 1.3	[1] 1.7	[1] 21.1	37.5	35.5	52.2	65.3	94.4	74.2	66.4	66.1	65.3	55.2	60.6	68.3	67.8	61.9	62.2	64.1	63.6	59.7
House-furnishing goods	1.8	12.8	50.7	128.6	136.5	182.1	207.2	206.6	175.9	150.2	133.7	126.0	120.1	121.6	123.8	133.6	135.9	135.0	133.4	132.2	130.6
Miscellaneous	[1] .2	14.5	42.5	67.3	71.2	82.0	83.8	91.5	93.0	88.0	87.4	84.6	81.1	80.9	79.5	78.8	77.5	77.2	76.7	77.9	77.5
All items	[1] .2	14.6	42.5	75.0	79.8	98.7	109.4	98.7	77.6	71.3	66.2	56.9	56.8	55.0	56.8	57.0	55.6	56.1	55.9	54.1	52.7

Seattle, Wash.

All items	[1].2	14.6	42.5	75.0	79.8	98.7	109.4	98.7	77.6	71.3	66.2	56.9	56.8	55.0	56.8	57.0	55.6	56.1	55.9	54.1	52.7

Seattle, Wash.

Food	[1]2.8	8.5	38.7	72.5	69.3	80.9	102.3	54.1	27.1	34.9	30.5	27.1	30.0	31.6	33.9	28.1	31.0	36.1	35.8	32.7	33.1
Clothing	1.2	11.3	36.4	88.0	110.2	154.5	173.9	160.5	128.7	93.5	88.7	79.8	78.0	73.9	74.2	75.6	76.7	77.6	77.6	77.4	76.2
Housing	[1]2.4	[1]5.4	[1].6	44.3	51.5	71.5	74.8	76.7	74.8	71.3	69.2	67.0	64.7	63.4	63.1	62.8	62.3	62.6	62.9	63.2	64.0
Fuel and light	[1].2	2.9	23.9	51.8	51.8	63.8	65.8	78.7	78.7	77.3	69.0	67.5	64.0	62.7	59.6	60.9	58.0	58.2	59.1	57.7	56.8
House-furnishing goods	8.5	27.4	52.3	141.5	154.4	201.0	221.2	216.4	177.2	151.7	149.9	142.4	137.3	134.7	136.1	140.3	143.9	144.4	144.2	147.6	140.7
Miscellaneous	[1]1.0	7.4	31.1	58.5	71.4	86.8	90.4	95.5	105.5	105.5	102.6	99.2	97.6	97.4	96.4	82.5	96.6	96.6	96.6	92.5	94.6
All items	[1]1.0	7.4	31.1	69.9	76.9	97.7	110.5	94.1	80.2	75.5	71.5	67.4	67.0	66.5	66.7	61.9	66.4	68.4	68.5	66.3	66.7

Washington, D. C.

					[3]	[4]														
Food	0.6	15.7	61.1	90.9	84.6	93.3	108.4	79.0	47.4	59.1	51.1	40.8	44.3	42.5	49.2	43.0	48.8	52.7	52.3	43.5	43.7
Clothing	3.7	23.2	60.1	112.6	109.5	165.9	184.0	151.1	115.9	89.8	87.1	79.8	77.5	75.5	74.8	77.8	78.9	80.3	81.2	81.4	78.9
Housing	[1]1.5	[1]3.7	[1]3.4	[1]1.5	[1]1.4	5.4	15.6	24.7	28.8	29.1	30.4	31.3	31.4	32.1	32.6	33.0	33.9	34.0	34.3	34.8	35.7
Fuel and light	[2]	7.3	24.9	40.9	41.8	42.8	53.7	68.0	57.1	57.6	49.9	47.1	44.5	49.0	55.1	53.2	51.2	49.4	47.0	46.4	42.9
House-furnishing goods	6.3	30.5	72.1	127.4	126.0	159.3	196.4	194.0	149.0	132.1	122.4	110.4	108.1	109.3	112.6	123.4	129.0	130.4	128.8	129.5	124.5
Miscellaneous	.4	15.3	44.3	55.9	57.4	62.7	68.2	73.9	72.0	70.5	75.8	73.7	73.7	73.7	72.0	72.2	72.5	73.2	74.9	75.2	75.0
All items	1.0	14.6	47.3	73.8	71.2	87.6	101.3	87.8	67.1	66.2	63.0	56.8	57.6	56.9	59.5	58.2	60.9	62.9	63.2	59.9	59.2

[1] Decrease. [2] No change. [3] Figures in this column are for April, 1919. [4] Figures in this column are for November, 1919.

Table 3 shows the changes in the cost of living from December, 1917, to June, 1924, for 13 cities. The table is constructed in the same manner as the preceding one and differs from it only in the base period and in the length of time covered.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO JUNE, 1924

Atlanta, Ga.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—																	
	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924
Food	19.0	18.0	27.9	34.0	12.8	[1]8.9	[1]5.8	[1]7.2	[1]11.9	[1]10.5	[1]12.3	[1]8.9	[1]11.8	[1]10.3	[1]6.9	[1]6.3	[1]11.2	[1]10.2
Clothing	29.1	40.7	66.9	80.5	56.5	35.2	13.6	8.3	1.9	.4	3.1	2.8	5.4	5.9	6.7	6.9	6.9	5.7
Housing	14.0	14.5	32.6	40.4	73.1	78.8	77.0	75.4	72.2	68.1	63.2	62.7	61.9	61.4	62.5	62.2	60.9	60.1
Fuel and light	17.0	17.9	30.8	61.0	66.8	56.1	46.6	43.7	34.8	39.1	58.7	57.6	56.5	42.7	42.4	39.3	38.2	32.0
House-furnishing goods	24.9	30.1	49.9	65.0	58.4	38.0	25.3	23.0	16.1	15.2	13.9	17.4	21.6	23.9	23.7	23.5	22.0	20.4
Miscellaneous	14.8	21.5	31.7	34.6	39.7	40.5	39.4	39.7	36.1	34.5	34.2	34.1	34.1	32.8	33.6	33.3	33.8	33.8
All items	19.7	23.3	37.9	46.7	38.5	25.2	20.7	18.7	13.8	13.7	13.9	15.1	14.6	14.2	15.9	16.0	13.8	13.6

Birmingham, Ala.

Food	17.7	18.3	26.5	36.4	11.9	[1]9.1	[1]6.2	[1]8.5	[1]14.0	[1]13.1	[1]14.5	[1]9.9	[1]12.5	[1]9.9	[1]8.3	[1]6.6	[1]11.1	[1]12.6
Clothing	23.9	29.8	57.6	66.4	45.1	24.8	6.7	[1].4	[1]5.2	[1]6.1	[1]1.2	[1]1.7	1.5	1.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.2
Housing	8.1	12.8	34.9	40.3	68.5	77.4	76.5	70.9	67.5	67.0	66.0	62.3	62.6	63.1	64.6	67.9	68.4	68.6
Fuel and light	22.8	31.9	39.8	55.3	74.2	54.3	53.1	44.1	29.8	25.0	40.0	49.9	49.8	40.7	46.0	50.2	48.1	40.5
House-furnishing goods	19.4	20.2	45.1	55.6	48.1	32.0	15.0	12.0	3.0	3.3	5.4	8.9	14.9	17.8	18.6	19.7	17.7	14.3
Miscellaneous	13.8	16.3	26.8	28.7	30.4	33.8	35.9	35.5	31.8	30.4	29.6	29.6	29.3	28.5	25.7	27.2	27.2	27.2
All items	17.0	19.8	34.3	41.9	33.3	22.1	19.6	16.2	11.0	10.7	11.4	13.2	12.9	13.6	14.4	16.0	14.2	13.1

Cincinnati, Ohio

Food	15.3	18.1	22.9	38.7	10.3	[1]7.4	[1]2.2	[1]8.3	[1]12.4	[1]8.9	[1]12.7	[1]10.4	[1]11.9	[1]9.3	[1]7.1	[1]6.7	[1]9.4	[1]10.2
Clothing	33.8	48.3	84.2	96.7	73.5	49.0	22.6	13.9	6.7	4.9	5.5	5.5	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.2	7.8	6.4
Housing	.2	.8	12.8	13.6	25.0	27.6	28.2	28.5	30.3	31.0	33.6	35.2	38.3	40.7	42.2	45.6	48.7	49.3
Fuel and light	10.0	5.6	11.0	26.9	34.1	15.7	15.6	42.4	35.6	35.2	58.2	61.0	58.6	51.9	51.6	53.0	49.3	39.3
House-furnishing goods	25.7	30.5	51.1	75.5	66.7	39.7	25.2	22.3	16.7	15.8	15.7	17.2	21.3	24.3	25.8	26.2	26.5	23.2
Miscellaneous	20.4	21.8	40.3	47.6	53.4	52.3	48.2	47.3	44.4	44.0	43.6	42.7	43.1	42.8	43.4	43.3	46.2	46.9
All items	17.3	21.1	35.2	47.1	34.7	21.7	18.3	15.3	11.8	12.7	12.5	13.8	14.2	15.5	16.8	17.7	17.2	16.3

Denver, Colo.

All items	17.3	21.1	35.2	47.1	34.7	21.7	18.3	15.3	11.8	12.7	12.5	13.8	14.2	15.5	16.8	17.7	17.2	16.3

Denver, Colo.

Food	20.0	20.7	26.0	41.5	7.9	[1] 13.1	[1] 7.8	[1] 8.8	[1] 17.6	[1] 14.2	[1] 17.2	[1] 9.0	[1] 14.6	[1] 11.5	[1] 10.4	[1] 8.7	[1] 13.9	[1] 13.5
Clothing	40.1	53.2	82.1	96.8	78.3	53.9	33.7	27.7	18.3	15.3	15.9	16.6	16.9	16.9	17.5	17.9	17.2	16.1
Housing	12.8	21.8	33.5	51.9	69.8	76.9	80.1	82.6	84.4	84.8	85.0	86.9	87.1	85.4	86.7	88.9	87.6	84.4
Fuel and light	8.1	8.4	19.6	22.3	47.1	37.5	40.0	39.7	33.1	32.8	41.4	40.7	38.0	30.4	37.6	37.2	16.3	19.7
House-furnishing goods	22.6	31.3	46.3	60.2	58.9	42.5	32.5	27.9	21.1	20.4	20.0	21.2	24.7	26.1	26.7	27.0	26.2	23.8
Miscellaneous	14.8	17.7	32.3	35.4	38.8	42.8	44.1	43.1	40.2	38.1	37.7	37.6	37.9	37.1	37.5	36.8	36.5	35.1
All items	20.7	25.3	38.2	50.3	38.7	26.9	26.1	24.5	18.5	18.8	18.1	21.6	19.7	19.9	21.2	22.1	18.5	17.8

Indianapolis, Ind.

Food	17.8	16.4	28.2	49.0	11.0	[1] 10.1	[1] 2.1	[1] 8.4	[1] 13.4	[1] 9.9	[1] 13.2	[1] 11.1	[1] 10.3	[1] 8.0	[1] 4.2	[1] 6.5	[1] 9.8	[1] 10.0
Clothing	32.4	40.1	73.8	87.9	72.3	45.8	21.5	16.2	10.9	7.9	8.3	8.6	11.5	11.6	13.1	13.4	12.8	11.9
Housing	1.6	2.6	11.6	18.9	32.9	37.4	41.4	43.8	42.2	41.3	41.7	44.1	44.5	44.6	45.9	47.1	47.2	46.5
Fuel and light	19.8	16.7	27.3	45.6	60.3	49.4	47.5	42.5	34.8	44.9	71.3	73.4	69.1	54.9	54.3	41.5	42.6	38.2
House-furnishing goods	18.9	24.8	48.4	67.5	63.0	35.3	25.0	22.5	13.9	13.7	14.2	16.7	21.5	23.2	23.6	24.0	24.4	21.4
Miscellaneous	21.9	26.8	38.2	40.5	47.5	47.4	46.5	46.2	45.8	45.4	46.0	46.7	47.1	46.1	49.9	49.2	48.5	51.5
All items	19.1	21.1	36.5	50.2	37.6	23.9	22.6	19.3	15.3	16.4	17.1	18.8	19.7	19.4	22.2	20.6	19.3	19.3

Kansas City, Mo.

Food	17.3	15.1	24.5	44.9	10.2	[1] 8.3	[1] 4.3	[1] 6.6	[1] 15.7	[1] 13.5	[1] 16.1	[1] 12.0	[1] 12.9	[1] 12.5	[1] 12.1	[1] 10.2	[1] 12.2	[1] 12.7
Clothing	40.7	44.7	89.9	104.5	76.3	52.3	27.9	24.1	17.4	15.9	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.5	15.3	15.2	14.3	13.3
Housing	5.4	6.7	26.0	29.4	63.9	65.0	66.2	69.7	64.8	59.4	57.8	61.4	61.1	53.7	53.9	56.8	55.1	49.5
Fuel and light	18.0	9.6	27.5	35.2	55.1	43.3	43.7	42.6	36.0	36.3	47.1	40.2	38.6	36.1	35.1	36.7	35.9	34.5
House-furnishing goods	31.1	37.9	61.8	73.0	68.7	50.0	32.8	26.2	15.2	11.6	10.3	12.1	21.2	22.5	23.0	22.6	21.5	16.8
Miscellaneous	15.6	20.8	31.5	37.1	40.3	40.4	38.2	37.6	33.1	32.3	32.4	33.3	33.4	33.8	34.6	36.2	35.4	35.3
All items	19.6	20.6	38.2	51.0	39.5	27.3	23.9	22.5	15.3	15.0	14.2	16.2	16.0	15.3	15.5	17.2	15.8	14.3

Memphis, Tenn.

Food	20.3	22.7	28.4	38.8	7.0	[1] 14.2	[1] 9.2	[1] 11.2	[1] 16.1	[1] 15.1	[1] 17.7	[1] 14.9	[1] 15.3	[1] 13.9	[1] 11.7	[1] 11.2	[1] 14.1	[1] 17.1
Clothing	27.7	38.3	66.2	77.5	59.0	36.1	20.2	15.3	9.3	7.3	7.0	6.7	9.5	9.8	10.9	11.0	10.0	9.5
Housing	[2]	8.2	23.1	35.9	66.2	79.7	77.7	77.3	75.5	74.8	73.9	72.5	72.3	72.3	72.0	72.5	72.2	72.4
Fuel and light	26.8	23.4	34.1	49.7	105.4	64.5	66.1	67.1	61.8	56.3	70.4	69.2	70.5	62.8	62.1	65.0	66.2	55.1
House-furnishing goods	25.4	30.7	53.2	67.1	53.9	29.9	19.2	14.7	8.9	6.8	7.8	12.2	20.3	23.2	22.1	23.4	22.3	18.6
Miscellaneous	16.1	20.9	28.3	38.8	43.2	42.9	42.2	42.3	39.9	37.8	37.8	37.4	38.2	38.1	37.3	37.3	36.6	36.3
All items	18.3	23.3	35.2	46.4	39.3	26.7	25.1	23.2	19.2	18.2	17.9	18.6	19.6	19.9	20.6	21.0	19.5	17.6

[1] Decrease.

[2] No change.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO JUNE, 1924—Concluded

Minneapolis, Minn.

Item of expenditure	Per cent of increase from December, 1917, to—																	
	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924
Food	17.7	21.4	34.1	50.0	13.0	[1] 7.9	[1] 3.5	[1] 4.9	[1] 10.0	[1] 6.0	[1] 9.9	[1] 5.3	[1] 7.6	[1] 6.4	[1] 5.0	[1] 4.7	[1] 6.7	[1] 7.9
Clothing	33.5	40.1	67.0	76.7	63.6	41.0	18.4	14.3	9.7	7.9	6.0	6.5	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.4	7.4
Housing	[1] .1	[1] 2.0	8.0	10.7	36.8	39.0	44.0	46.7	46.7	44.6	46.2	46.8	46.8	42.5	43.4	47.4	47.4	44.7
Fuel and light	14.7	13.4	22.4	36.9	60.3	52.8	50.5	50.2	43.7	43.7	44.8	47.0	48.0	44.9	43.0	45.6	44.4	42.2
House-furnishing goods	18.1	23.6	45.6	65.5	65.8	43.3	30.5	27.9	21.9	21.4	21.3	22.5	26.7	29.7	27.8	28.2	26.5	22.8
Miscellaneous	12.3	15.9	25.4	31.3	37.6	37.9	37.3	37.4	34.5	32.6	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.8	32.3	32.0	31.7	31.3
All items	15.8	18.8	32.7	43.4	35.7	23.7	21.6	20.7	17.0	17.3	15.9	18.0	17.8	17.4	17.8	18.8	17.9	16.2

New Orleans, La.

Food	16.6	17.4	21.1	28.6	10.7	[1] 10.7	[1] 6.4	[1] 9.3	[1] 12.0	[1] 12.8	[1] 13.7	[1] 10.5	[1] 12.5	[1] 13.2	[1] 9.9	[1] 8.7	[1] 11.0	[1] 14.6
Clothing	36.8	48.8	83.2	94.9	69.4	45.0	29.2	24.9	18.9	15.6	15.4	16.2	16.4	17.8	19.0	19.5	19.1	18.6
Housing	(2)	.1	10.8	12.9	39.7	46.7	49.5	57.9	58.2	58.5	58.7	54.7	54.7	55.5	55.8	57.4	57.9	57.1
Fuel and light	19.7	20.8	24.7	36.3	41.5	29.2	36.2	40.4	31.8	33.4	30.7	38.5	35.2	32.9	34.4	37.1	34.5	32.9
House-furnishing goods	23.8	30.0	57.7	75.9	63.9	47.7	30.7	28.5	20.8	17.9	17.7	26.2	29.9	34.8	33.7	33.6	32.0	29.2
Miscellaneous	15.9	17.5	35.1	42.8	57.1	58.2	61.0	60.2	59.1	58.6	55.6	51.9	50.1	50.1	50.3	50.3	49.4	48.7
All items	17.9	20.7	33.9	41.9	36.7	23.8	23.8	22.7	19.9	18.9	17.8	18.6	17.6	17.7	19.4	20.2	18.8	16.8

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Food	18.8	16.2	25.1	36.5	14.3	[1] 8.8	[1] 3.0	[1] 5.6	[1] 14.4	[1] 12.2	[1] 11.7	[1] 5.4	[1] 8.1	[1] 5.4	[1] 4.2	[1] 2.1	[1] 7.9	[1] 7.5
Clothing	35.9	45.3	82.8	91.3	75.4	50.7	27.2	23.6	19.3	17.3	14.0	13.1	13.9	14.8	15.9	14.9	14.0	13.7
Housing	7.6	13.5	15.5	34.9	35.0	55.5	55.5	55.3	55.3	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.9	60.4	60.7	60.7	61.0	71.8
Fuel and light	9.2	9.4	9.8	31.7	64.4	59.8	55.6	66.2	66.0	66.0	73.0	72.8	73.1	68.4	69.1	76.9	76.2	74.8
House-furnishing goods	26.3	34.1	63.1	77.4	78.1	58.2	36.2	31.6	23.7	20.1	22.0	25.1	27.0	29.4	29.4	29.0	30.8	29.0
Miscellaneous	16.3	16.7	28.3	41.2	46.3	48.6	47.6	48.0	44.4	43.4	42.8	42.8	44.1	44.1	45.7	43.1	45.7	45.3
All items	19.8	21.8	36.2	49.1	39.3	27.7	24.4	22.8	17.4	17.8	17.6	20.1	19.6	21.3	22.3	22.9	20.8	22.4

Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va.

Food	20.5	20.6	23.1	36.1	11.9	[1] 7.4	[1] 1.0	[1] 2.9	[1] 10.2	[1] 7.8	[1] 10.8	[1] 6.3	[1] 9.0	[1] 7.2	[1] 5.1	[1] 4.8	[1] 8.9	[1] 11.3
Clothing	33.8	42.3	78.6	93.6	69.0	43.8	24.2	21.2	15.9	12.9	10.6	10.6	11.8	12.5	13.4	12.9	12.7	11.9
Housing	1.0	3.6	9.8	12.5	25.9	29.4	33.0	34.1	34.2	34.5	35.4	35.3	35.7	35.7	39.1	39.4	39.5	39.5
Fuel and light	11.8	11.4	18.7	36.1	62.2	47.1	46.7	46.8	36.7	33.4	44.5	54.2	59.9	52.7	54.7	61.2	60.7	49.1
House-furnishing goods	26.3	28.6	55.9	75.4	70.0	48.8	36.0	33.0	28.1	27.6	27.5	29.4	34.7	40.0	40.4	40.5	40.8	37.8
Miscellaneous	9.0	13.5	24.0	32.4	36.0	38.7	38.4	38.4	35.5	34.7	34.6	33.5	33.9	33.9	34.7	35.4	35.8	35.8
All items	17.9	20.6	32.0	43.8	33.3	20.2	19.5	18.3	12.9	13.2	12.1	14.4	14.3	14.9	16.6	17.1	15.5	13.5

St. Louis, Mo.

Food	18.0	16.1	26.2	46.2	8.8	[1] 10.1	[1] 4.5	[1] 11.6	[1] 14.0	[1] 12.1	[1] 13.8	[1] 9.5	[1] 12.7	[1] 11.5	[1] 8.6	[1] 7.5	[1] 10.6	[1] 11.4
Clothing	32.4	39.3	78.1	89.7	70.0	43.8	21.2	17.2	9.1	7.9	6.2	6.3	9.0	9.0	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.6
Housing	2.7	3.8	16.8	29.8	42.4	52.5	61.2	63.8	64.1	65.7	67.0	68.0	70.2	74.6	77.4	79.5	80.9	83.4
Fuel and light	4.8	3.7	8.2	19.6	42.6	30.9	29.5	33.4	30.9	32.3	44.3	48.9	47.5	30.8	31.7	32.1	31.3	21.6
House-furnishing goods	21.8	32.5	52.9	73.1	70.2	43.5	25.1	19.2	14.3	12.8	12.3	14.9	27.5	29.8	31.0	30.5	30.6	26.2
Miscellaneous	14.5	15.7	30.3	37.6	43.2	42.1	42.0	40.6	34.7	33.2	33.1	33.4	33.5	33.4	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.7
All items	16.7	17.9	34.2	48.9	35.4	23.1	22.0	18.5	14.7	15.1	15.0	17.0	17.3	17.7	19.9	20.6	19.4	18.8

Scranton, Pa.

Food	21.3	18.1	26.9	41.4	17.8	[1] 4.0	2.8	4.1	[1] 6.8	[1] 6.7	[1] 9.0	[1] 2.1	[1] 5.5	[1] 5.1	[1] 1.3	0.2	[1] 6.7	[1] 8.7
Clothing	34.4	49.6	82.1	97.7	76.5	54.3	31.3	29.1	25.2	24.2	21.1	20.7	21.5	21.7	23.3	23.2	23.1	22.2
Housing	.5	6.2	2.4	17.2	18.5	41.5	42.2	44.6	46.6	52.8	53.1	53.6	53.6	59.0	59.5	60.8	61.0	67.6
Fuel and light	24.7	25.7	31.5	43.5	67.3	62.8	64.8	67.1	65.8	68.0	69.3	68.6	65.2	65.2	65.4	75.3	73.9	68.9
House-furnishing goods	27.0	35.6	48.9	62.8	62.0	48.6	34.6	30.7	25.7	24.2	25.4	28.5	31.8	34.7	34.4	34.9	35.4	31.6
Miscellaneous	21.4	24.9	34.7	47.9	50.4	54.6	53.8	52.4	50.1	49.9	49.3	49.3	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.7	52.8	53.7
All items	21.9	25.0	37.1	51.5	39.1	28.2	26.3	26.3	20.4	20.9	19.4	22.4	21.6	22.4	24.4	25.8	22.9	22.4

[1] Decrease.

[2] No change.

The following table shows the increase in the cost of living in the United States from 1913 to June, 1924. These figures are a summarization of the figures for the 32 cities, the results of which appear in the preceding tables, computed on a 1913 base.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913 TO JUNE, 1924

Item o fexpenditure	Per cent of increase from 1913 (average) to—																					
	Dec., 1914	Dec., 1915	Dec., 1916	Dec., 1917	Dec., 1918	June, 1919	Dec., 1919	June, 1920	Dec., 1920	May, 1921	Sept., 1921	Dec., 1921	Mar., 1922	June, 1922	Sept., 1922	Dec., 1922	Mar., 1923	June, 1923	Sept., 1923	Dec., 1923	Mar., 1924	June, 1924
Food	5.0	5.0	26.0	57.0	87.0	84.0	97.0	119.0	78.0	44.7	53.1	49.9	38.7	41.0	39.8	46.6	42.0	44.3	49.3	50.3	43.7	42.4
Clothing	1.0	4.7	20.0	49.1	105.3	114.5	168.7	187.5	158.5	122.6	92.1	84.4	75.5	72.3	71.3	71.5	74.4	74.9	76.5	76.3	75.8	74.2
Housing	(1)	1.5	2.3	.1	9.2	14.2	25.3	34.9	51.1	59.0	60.0	61.4	60.9	60.9	61.1	61.9	62.4	63.4	64.4	66.5	67.0	68.0
Fuel and light	1.0	1.0	8.4	24.1	47.9	45.6	56.8	71.9	94.9	81.6	80.7	81.1	75.8	74.2	83.6	86.4	86.2	80.6	81.3	84.0	82.2	76.7
House-furnishing goods	4.0	10.6	27.8	50.6	113.6	125.1	163.5	192.7	185.4	147.7	124.7	118.0	106.2	102.9	102.9	108.2	117.4	122.2	122.4	122.4	121.3	116.0
Miscellaneous	3.0	7.4	13.3	40.5	65.8	73.2	90.2	101.4	108.2	108.8	107.8	106.8	103.3	101.5	101.1	100.5	100.3	100.3	101.1	101.7	101.1	101.1
All items	3.0	5.1	18.3	42.4	74.4	77.3	99.3	116.5	100.4	80.4	77.3	74.3	66.9	66.6	66.3	69.5	68.8	69.7	72.1	73.2	70.4	69.1
Electricity [2]	3.7	6.2	8.6	11.1	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	6.2	6.2	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6

[1] No change.

[2] This line shows the per cent of *decrease* in the price of electricity on the dates named as compared with the price in December, 1913. These figures are based on the weighted averages of consumption at the various rates charged.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wages and Hours in the Bar, Blooming, Plate, Puddling, and Standard Rail Mill Departments of the Iron and Steel Industry, 1924

THE United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics has just completed the collection of data concerning wages and hours of labor in 10 departments of the iron and steel industry in the United States. Summary figures covering five departments—bar mills, blooming mills, plate mills, puddling mills, and standard rail mills—are here presented; figures for the other five departments appeared in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for June and July. While a survey of all establishments in the industry could not be undertaken, the statistics for each department may be accepted as fully representative, as they are based on a sufficient number of representative plants in each district to show conditions in their locality. Practically all establishments covered in the survey were scheduled for the half-month pay period, January 16 to 31, inclusive.

Summary figures for 1924 are compared with like figures for earlier years for each department except rail mills. In that department only three mills which had been scheduled formerly were found in operation and producing rails the major part of their time. The other four plants covered this year were new and in some cases were located in sections not heretofore included in this department; hence any comparison made between the 1924 figures and those for other years is apt to be more or less misleading. For this reason the bureau decided to make no comparison as between the old and the new figures, and data for rail mills are shown for 1924 only.

The effect of the movement started in the industry to abolish the long 12-hour turn is clearly shown in this survey. Up to the summer of 1923 all departments except sheet mills, tin-plate mills, and puddling mills were largely on a 12-hour shift and many employees also worked 7 days per week. Only a small per cent of the plants covered in the present study, however, retained the 12-hour turn, while fewer still retained the 84-hour week. When the principal productive occupations are combined, full-time hours per week in blooming mills declined 19 per cent in 1924 as compared with 1922. Plate mills show a 14 per cent decrease and bar mills 9 per cent. As stated above, the 12-hour turn in puddling mills had been practically abolished in earlier years and hence no change is noted in that department.

While full-time hours per week have decreased to a great extent in most instances, hourly earnings have increased to an even larger extent. This increase in hourly earnings was more than enough to

compensate for reduced hours, and weekly earnings still show an increase in each department except plate mills. When the principal productive occupations are considered as a whole, hourly earnings in puddling mills in 1924 advanced 51 per cent over those for 1922, in blooming mills 31 per cent, in bar mills 20 per cent, and in plate mills 16 per cent. While the 1924 earnings are less than those in 1920, they are still much higher than those of the pre-war period.

Those employed in the principal productive occupations in puddling mills earned 134 per cent more per hour in 1924 than in 1914. In other words, earnings per hour in 1924 were practically two and one-third times as much as in 1914. In blooming mills hourly earnings in 1924 were 121 per cent more than in 1913, in plate mills 115 per cent more, and in bar mills 107 per cent more.

Summary figures for the principal productive occupations are shown separately for each of the five departments presented in this article. Index numbers resulting from a combination of the data for the principal productive occupations are also shown for each department except rail mills. These index numbers show the relative changes between the various years and 1913 (1914 for puddling mills), which is the base year and equals 100. Secondary productive and nonproductive occupations do not enter into the table of index numbers.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WAGES AND HOURS IN SPECIFIED DEPARTMENTS OF THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

[1913=100, except puddling mills, in which 1914=100]

Year	Bar mills			Blooming mills			Plate mills			Puddling mills		
	Customary full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week	Customary full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week	Customary full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week	Customary full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
1907	106	94	99									
1908	106	84	89									
1909	107	86	91									
1910	104	95	99	102	81	83	99	89	88			
1911	106	90	93	101	82	84	98	87	85			
1912	103	90	93	101	87	88	100	92	91			
1913	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100			
1914	100	96	97	97	102	98	99	101	100	100	100	100
1915	100	98	98	97	104	100	99	107	106	98	96	94
1917				100	133	131	100	156	156			
1919	103	214	221	96	220	217	102	233	237	98	269	263
1920	99	252	253	91	233	220	99	267	265	103	279	288
1922	98	173	171	95	169	166	95	186	175	96	155	151
1924	89	207	189	78	221	177	82	215	172	96	234	224

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS

BAR MILLS

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1913=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	44 and under	Over 44 and under 48	48	Over 48 and under 54	54 and under 60	60	Over 60[5]
Stockers															
1907	8	93	64.4	$0.178	$11.43	107	82	89	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 9	9	83
1908	8	90	64.1	.167	10.72	106	77	83	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 11	9	80
1909	8	88	64.2	.168	10.79	107	78	84	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 9	9	81
1910	13	170	59.0	.250	14.24	98	116	110	(1)	(1)	[2] 16	(1)	[3] 25	4	56
1911	15	211	60.9	.217	12.94	101	100	100	(1)	(1)	[2] 13	(1)	[3] 19	21	47
1912	15	217	60.9	.231	13.79	101	107	107	(1)	(1)	[2] 12	(1)	[3] 17	27	44
1913	31	374	60.2	.216	12.89	100	100	100	(1)	(1)	[2] 4	(1)	[3] 25	34	37
1914	41	603	50.4	.199	12.00	100	92	93	(1)	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	[3] 33	18	47
1915	41	582	60.2	.198	11.91	100	92	92	(1)	(1)	[2] 1	(1)	[3] 46	9	43
1919	15	298	63.7	.524	33.38	106	243	259	(1)	(1)	[2] 1	(1)	[3] 9	31	60
1920	22	458	61.5	.612	37.69	102	283	292	(1)	(1)	[2] 7	(1)	[3] 26	7	59
1922	22	352	59.2	.420	24.90	98	194	193	(1)	(1)	[2] 11	(1)	[3] 40	5	44
1924	25	298	56.0	.502	28.20	93	232	219	10	8	4	3	38	17	19
Heaters															
1907	15	121	63.9	$0.508	$32.35	107	86	93	(1)	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	[3] 13	2	82
1908	15	112	63.9	.467	29.66	107	79	85	(1)	(1)	[2] 3	(1)	[3] 18	2	78
1909	15	112	64.0	.488	31.06	107	83	89	(1)	(1)	[2] 3	(1)	[3] 18	2	78
1910	25	217	62.9	.507	31.73	105	86	91	(1)	(1)	[2] 8	(1)	[3] 13	7	71
1911	26	184	62.7	.510	31.87	105	86	92	(1)	(1)	[2] 10	(1)	[3] 17	1	71
1912	26	199	62.4	.482	29.84	105	82	86	(1)	(1)	[2] 9	(1)	[3] 22	1	68
1913	44	295	59.7	.590	34.74	100	100	100	(1)	(1)	[2] 10	(1)	[3] 37	1	52
1914	57	409	59.9	.548	32.49	100	93	94	(1)	(1)	[2] 9	(1)	[3] 34	1	56
1915	57	392	60.1	.562	33.50	101	95	96	(1)	(1)	[2] 9	(1)	[3] 35	(4)	57
1919	23	209	61.7	1.147	70.77	103	194	204	(1)	(1)	[2] 13	(1)	[3] 1	17	68
1920	24	213	60.1	1.176	70.73	101	199	204	(1)	(1)	[2] 13	(1)	[3] 27	2	59
1922	23	109	59.9	.759	45.50	100	129	131	(1)	(1)	[2] 9	(1)	[3] 34	-----	57
1924	28	181	55.3	.949	53.03	93	161	153	16	14	1	5	20	12	31
Heaters' helpers															
1907	14	167	65.3	$0.246	$15.77	108	91	97	(1)	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	[3] 12	2	85
1908	14	153	65.1	.227	14.50	108	84	89	(1)	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	[3] 16	3	80
1909	14	151	65.0	.234	14.87	107	87	92	(1)	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	[3] 16	3	79
1910	24	295	62.6	.273	16.77	103	101	103	(1)	(1)	[2] 16	(1)	[3] 11	8	65
1911	25	293	62.7	.259	15.94	104	96	98	(1)	(1)	[2] 16	(1)	[3] 13	2	68
1912	25	319	62.2	.260	16.01	103	97	99	(1)	(1)	[2] 14	(1)	[3] 23	2	60
1913	42	467	60.5	.269	16.21	100	100	100	(1)	(1)	[2] 8	(1)	[3] 42	2	48
1914	54	582	60.9	.265	16.09	101	99	99	(1)	(1)	[2] 6	(1)	[3] 36	1	57
1915	54	570	60.3	.272	16.37	100	101	101	(1)	(1)	[2] 11	(1)	[3] 32	(4)	55
1919	21	323	60.7	.655	39.76	100	243	245	(1)	(1)	[2] 24	(1)	[3] 1	17	57
1920	23	435	59.5	.744	44.16	98	277	272	(1)	(1)	[2] 14	(1)	[3] 30	5	51
1922	25	326	59.1	.517	30.56	98	192	189	(1)	(1)	[2] 6	(1)	[3] 52	-----	41
1924	28	312	54.7	.630	34.86	90	234	215	8	13	8	3	36	20	12
Chargers and helpers															
1907	12	104	65.5	$0.173	$11.34	105	77	81	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 10	5	85
1908	12	102	65.6	.161	10.56	105	71	75	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 10	[6] 5	86
1909	12	107	65.9	.161	10.60	105	71	76	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 9	4	87
1910	18	179	65.3	.192	12.40	104	85	89	(1)	(1)	[2] 7	(1)	[3] 8	7	79
1911	19	185	64.8	.184	11.90	104	81	85	(1)	(1)	[2] 6	(1)	[3] 14	3	77
1912	19	182	65.0	.192	12.45	104	85	89	(1)	(1)	[2] 5	(1)	[3] 13	3	79
1913	31	262	62.5	.226	14.00	100	100	100	(1)	(1)	[2] 4	(1)	[3] 27	2	67
1914	41	346	61.9	.219	13.47	99	97	96	(1)	(1)	[2] 4	(1)	[3] 32	1	64
1915	41	333	61.7	.222	13.56	99	98	97	(1)	(1)	[2] 9	(1)	[3] 27	(4)	65
1919	14	189	62.4	.561	35.01	100	248	250	(1)	(1)	[3] 17	(1)	[3] 10	5	69
1920	19	328	61.9	.636	39.45	99	281	282	(1)	(1)	[2] 5	(1)	[3] 28	2	65
1922	21	293	61.2	.427	26.24	98	189	187	(1)	(1)	[2] 6	(1)	[3] 36	2	56
1924	26	295	54.9	.540	29.58	88	239	211	6	20	5	1	21	34	12

[1] Not presented separately.
[2] Includes all "48 and under."
[3] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."
[4] Less than 1 per cent.
[5] All employees in 1924 who worked more than 60 hours per week worked less than 72 hours, except 5 stockers, 2 heaters' helpers, 8 roll engineers, and 32 laborers, who worked 72 hours, and 4 roll engineers, who worked 84 hours. For more detailed classification for former years see Bul. 353 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
[6] 5

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

BAR MILLS—Continued

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1913=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	44 and under	Over 44 and under 48	48	Over 48 and under 54	54 and under 60	60	Over 60
						Drag-downs									
1907	11	86	64.4	$0.271	$17.31	106	96	102	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 19	-----	81
1908	11	82	63.9	.246	15.58	105	87	92	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 24	-----	76
1909	11	83	64.0	.250	15.93	105	89	94	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 24	-----	76
1910	19	132	65.1	.269	17.44	107	95	103	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 18	3	79
1911	20	127	64.7	.262	16.78	106	93	99	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 24	-----	76
1912	20	130	64.3	.253	16.12	106	90	95	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 25	-----	75
1913	33	186	60.8	.282	16.98	100	100	100	(1)	(1)	[2] 9	(1)	[3] 38	1	53
1914	45	265	60.7	.277	16.58	100	98	98	(1)	(1)	[2] 6	(1)	[3] 38	-----	56
1915	45	256	61.1	.280	16.96	100	99	100	(1)	(1)	[2] 5	(1)	[3] 36	-----	59
1919	18	131	64.9	.696	45.17	107	247	266	(1)	(1)	[2] 3	(1)	[3] 3	11	83
1920	20	205	60.6	.725	43.33	100	257	255	(1)	(1)	[2] 17	(1)	[3] 16	2	65
1922	20	161	59.7	.470	27.98	98	167	165	(1)	(1)	[2] 7	(1)	[3] 52	-----	40
1924	26	187	55.2	.560	31.12	91	199	183	16	7	9	1	19	36	13
						Roll engineers									
1907	13	58	72.3	$0.226	$16.29	104	91	95	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100
1908	13	56	71.4	.221	15.76	103	89	92	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100
1909	13	56	71.5	.217	15.52	103	88	91	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100
1910	22	99	72.0	.229	16.46	104	93	96	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	97
1911	22	95	70.4	.228	16.07	102	92	94	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	97
1912	22	97	70.0	.229	16.05	101	93	94	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 4	1	95
1913	41	153	69.2	.247	17.06	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 7	6	87
1914	52	183	68.8	.247	16.97	99	100	99	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 6	5	88
1915	52	178	68.9	.246	16.77	99	100	98	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 6	4	90
1919	21	94	70.2	.558	39.17	101	226	230	(1)	(1)	[2] 2	-----	-----	15	83
1920	22	109	69.7	.657	45.65	101	266	268	(1)	(1)	[2] 3	(1)	[3] 2	3	93
1922	22	100	69.1	.478	32.75	100	194	192	(1)	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	[3] 10	-----	88
1924	24	106	60.9	.569	34.55	88	230	203	9	4	-----	20	11	3	53
						Rollers									
1907	13	65	65.5	$1.013	$66.88	110	103	114	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 17	17	66
1908	13	63	65.7	.878	57.88	111	89	98	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 19	13	68
1909	13	63	65.5	.917	60.40	110	93	103	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 19	13	68
1910	22	124	62.4	.928	58.21	105	94	99	(1)	(1)	[2] 12	(1)	[3] 16	13	59
1911	23	120	62.0	.873	54.65	105	89	93	(1)	(1)	[2] 13	(1)	[3] 22	8	58
1912	24	128	61.6	.863	53.60	104	88	91	(1)	(1)	[2] 12	(1)	[3] 26	9	54
1913	42	173	59.3	.985	58.85	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 56	-----	44
1914	56	216	59.6	.936	56.13	101	95	95	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 49	-----	51
1915	56	215	59.4	.944	56.75	100	96	96	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 51	-----	49
1919	23	108	61.3	1.821	111.62	103	185	190	(1)	(1)	[2] 22	(1)	[3] 4	21	53
1920	25	141	59.5	1.949	116.13	100	198	197	(1)	(1)	[2] 11	(1)	[3] 26	16	48
1922	25	119	58.4	1.416	82.35	98	144	140	(1)	(1)	[2] 5	(1)	[3] 61	3	30
1924	30	126	53.9	1.577	85.28	91	160	145	15	2	13	5	37	21	7
						Roughers									
1907	15	252	61.5	$0.434	$26.28	103	100	101	(1)	(1)	[2] 13	(1)	[3] 20	5	61
1908	15	242	62.5	.343	21.35	105	79	82	(1)	(1)	[2] 10	(1)	[3] 23	5	62
1909	15	243	62.4	.368	22.72	104	84	87	(1)	(1)	[2] 10	(1)	[3] 23	5	63
1910	25	425	61.0	.402	24.51	102	92	94	(1)	(1)	[2] 17	(1)	[3] 20	8	55
1911	26	403	60.5	.377	22.68	101	86	87	(1)	(1)	[2] 18	(1)	[3] 24	3	55
1912	26	408	60.2	.389	23.36	101	89	90	(1)	(1)	[2] 18	(1)	[3] 25	3	54
1913	26	407	59.8	.436	26.00	100	100	100	(1)	(1)	[2] 6	(1)	[3] 46	1	47
1914	57	385	58.8	.436	25.41	98	100	98	(1)	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	[3] 65	-----	32
1915	57	386	58.9	.438	25.76	98	100	99	(1)	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	[3] 62	-----	36
1919	23	202	60.7	.933	56.63	102	214	218	(1)	(1)	[2] 21	(1)	[3] 10	10	59
1920	25	319	57.8	1.034	59.46	97	237	229	(1)	(1)	[2] 16	(1)	[3] 44	1	39
1922	25	288	57.3	.709	40.41	96	163	155	(1)	(1)	[2] 9	(1)	[3] 58	-----	33
1924	31	263	54.7	.810	44.61	91	186	172	9	10	4	22	24	25	7

[1] Not presented separately. [2] Includes all "48 and under." [3] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

BAR MILLS—Continued

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1913=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	44 and under	Over 44 and under 48	48	Over 48 and under 54	54 and under 60	60	Over 60
Catchers															
1907	11	69	62.5	$0.442	$27.68	108	99	108	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 42	1	56
1908	11	70	62.0	.381	23.57	107	86	92	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 46	-----	54
1909	11	70	61.9	.400	24.93	107	90	97	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 46	-----	54
1910	20	115	60.2	.419	25.45	104	94	99	(1)	(1)	[2] 13	(1)	[3] 35	5	47
1911	20	111	59.9	.392	23.70	103	88	92	(1)	(1)	[2] 14	(1)	[3] 39	-----	48
1912	20	110	59.7	.399	23.92	103	90	93	(1)	(1)	[2] 14	(1)	[3] 39	-----	47
1913	44	222	58.1	.445	25.73	100	100	100	(1)	(1)	[2] 3	(1)	[3] 63	-----	34
1914	57	293	58.6	.430	25.03	101	97	97	(1)	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	[3] 60	-----	38
1915	57	296	58.8	.432	25.35	101	97	99	(1)	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	[3] 60	-----	38
1919	23	187	60.6	.936	56.72	104	210	220	(1)	(1)	[2] 23	(1)	[3] 11	7	59
1920	25	217	57.9	1.022	58.68	100	230	228	(1)	(1)	[2] 19	(1)	[3] 38	1	42
1922	25	191	57.2	.725	41.33	98	163	161	(1)	(1)	[2] 10	(1)	[3] 59	-----	31
1924	31	215	54.8	.818	45.12	94	184	175	10	6	6	8	37	27	6
Stranders															
1907	13	175	59.5	$0.334	$19.45	102	97	97	(1)	(1)	[2] 22	(1)	[3] 17	11	49
1908	13	174	59.7	.277	16.25	102	80	81	(1)	(1)	[2] 22	(1)	[3] 17	11	49
1909	13	174	59.7	.297	17.34	102	86	86	(1)	(1)	[2] 22	(1)	[3] 17	11	49
1910	21	272	60.6	.301	17.85	104	87	89	(1)	(1)	[2] 18	(1)	[3] 16	14	53
1911	22	262	59.8	.272	16.03	103	79	80	(1)	(1)	[2] 18	(1)	[3] 27	8	47
1912	22	266	59.6	.283	16.62	102	82	82	(1)	(1)	[2] 18	(1)	[3] 28	8	46
1913	42	491	58.3	.345	20.15	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 64	-----	36
1914	56	635	58.4	.318	18.57	100	92	92	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 57	11	31
1915	56	615	58.1	.326	18.99	100	94	94	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 77	-----	23
1919	23	381	59.5	.762	45.34	102	221	225	(1)	(1)	[2] 26	(1)	[3] 13	8	53
1920	25	525	57.6	.849	48.79	99	246	242	(1)	(1)	[2] 14	(1)	[3] 46	1	39
1922	25	474	56.6	.577	32.31	97	167	160	(1)	(1)	[2] 9	(1)	[3] 65	-----	26
1924	29	427	53.0	.700	36.92	91	203	183	15	14	6	7	34	16	7
Finishers															
1907	10	65	65.9	$0.309	$20.45	111	88	98	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 12	14	74
1908	10	63	66.4	.279	18.53	111	80	89	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 13	11	76
1909	10	63	66.2	.300	19.85	111	86	96	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 13	10	78
1910	17	111	64.0	.323	20.48	107	92	99	(1)	(1)	[2] 14	(1)	[3] 7	9	70
1911	19	121	62.8	.313	19.60	105	89	94	(1)	(1)	[2] 12	(1)	[3] 20	7	62
1912	21	137	62.0	.328	20.29	104	94	98	(1)	(1)	[2] 11	(1)	[3] 31	7	51
1913	40	182	59.6	.350	20.77	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 63	-----	37
1914	54	223	60.0	.341	20.42	101	97	98	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 43	1	55
1915	54	222	59.8	.352	20.95	100	101	101	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 48	1	51
1919	22	123	61.6	.766	47.19	103	219	227	(1)	(1)	[2] 16	(1)	[3] 13	13	57
1920	24	177	60.0	.866	52.05	101	247	251	(1)	(1)	[2] 9	(1)	[3] 34	5	51
1922	25	165	57.9	.638	36.56	97	182	176	(1)	(1)	[2] 10	(1)	[3] 56	1	34
1924	30	185	54.0	.749	40.35	91	214	194	10	9	5	6	41	23	5
Hook-ups															
1907	12	92	63.9	$0.268	$17.30	107	92	100	(1)	(1)	[2] 10	(1)	[3] 3	9	78
1908	12	84	65.3	.225	14.70	110	77	85	(1)	(1)	[2] 4	(1)	[3] 5	17	75
1909	12	82	65.7	.241	15.82	110	83	91	(1)	(1)	[2] 4	(1)	[3] 5	10	81
1910	20	174	63.2	.272	17.13	106	93	99	(1)	(1)	[2] 16	(1)	[3] 6	11	68
1911	21	154	63.0	.250	15.66	106	86	90	(1)	(1)	[2] 14	(1)	[3] 14	6	67
1912	22	177	61.9	.254	15.74	104	87	91	(1)	(1)	[2] 12	(1)	[3] 24	8	56
1913	36	227	59.6	.291	17.32	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 46	-----	53
1914	47	262	59.8	.268	16.03	100	92	93	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 48	-----	52
1915	47	245	60.3	.270	16.25	101	93	94	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 41	-----	59
1919	21	156	59.6	.641	38.20	100	220	221	(1)	(1)	[2] 22	(1)	[3] 20	13	45
1920	24	277	57.7	.771	43.83	97	265	253	(1)	(1)	[2] 18	(1)	[3] 35	1	46
1922	25	213	59.0	.516	30.17	99	177	174	(1)	(1)	[2] 15	(1)	[3] 46	-----	40
1924	29	317	54.8	.601	33.30	92	207	192	8	14	2	5	37	31	4

[1] Not presented separately.
[2] Includes all "48 and under"
[3] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

BAR MILLS—Continued

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1913=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	44 and under	Over 44 and under 48	48	Over 48 and under 54	54 and under 60	60	Over 60
						Roll hands, other									
1907	9	97	66.8	$0.278	$18.53	106	88	93	(1)	(1)	[2] 6	(1)	[3] 4	4	85
1908	9	94	67.0	.255	16.97	106	81	85	(1)	(1)	[2] 6	(1)	[3] 4	4	85
1909	9	94	66.8	.266	17.65	106	84	88	(1)	(1)	[2] 6	(1)	[3] 4	4	85
1910	18	180	62.8	.295	18.35	99	93	92	(1)	(1)	[2] 22	(1)	[3] 10	4	64
1911	18	177	62.5	.273	16.97	99	86	85	(1)	(1)	[2] 22	(1)	[3] 13	2	62
1912	18	176	62.7	.287	17.97	99	91	90	(1)	(1)	[2] 20	(1)	[3] 13	2	64
1913	24	199	63.2	.316	20.02	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	[3] 24	-----	76
1914	37	240	63.2	.285	17.92	100	90	90	-----	-----	-----	-----	[3] 21	-----	79
1915	37	235	62.6	.291	18.23	99	92	91	-----	-----	-----	-----	[3] 26	-----	74
1919	18	174	62.1	.684	42.48	98	216	212	(1)	(1)	[2] 17	(1)	[3] 10	2	71
1920	20	352	60.7	.758	45.99	96	240	230	(1)	(1)	[2] 5	(1)	[3] 41	(4)	54
1922	20	353	59.5	.545	32.36	94	172	162	(1)	(1)	[2] 13	(1)	[3] 46	-----	42
1924	24	304	53.2	.702	37.52	84	222	187	14	16	11	2	25	28	4
						Hotbed men									
1907	15	302	63.3	$0.189	$11.98	105	87	92	(1)	(1)	[2] 4	(1)	[3] 21	14	62
1908	15	299	63.2	.174	10.93	105	80	84	(1)	(1)	[2] 4	(1)	[3] 21	19	56
1909	15	286	63.3	.180	11.00	105	83	84	(1)	(1)	[2] 4	(1)	[3] 22	15	59
1910	25	500	62.9	.200	12.46	104	92	95	(1)	(1)	[2] 11	(1)	[3] 16	14	58
1911	26	450	61.9	.188	11.61	103	87	89	(1)	(1)	[2] 12	(1)	[3] 24	6	57
1912	26	461	61.7	.192	11.80	102	88	90	(1)	(1)	[2] 12	(1)	[3] 26	5	56
1913	43	600	60.3	.217	13.06	100	100	100	(1)	(1)	[2] 7	(1)	[3] 43	2	49
1914	56	714	60.3	.213	12.77	100	98	98	(1)	(1)	[2] 5	(1)	[3] 42	2	51
1915	56	721	60.0	.216	12.83	100	100	98	(1)	(1)	[2] 14	(1)	[3] 34	-----	51
1919	23	497	59.4	.545	32.37	99	251	248	(1)	(1)	[2] 27	(1)	[3] 15	8	50
1920	24	727	58.8	.618	36.46	98	285	279	(1)	(1)	[2] 9	(1)	[3] 45	(4)	45
1922	25	755	58.3	.439	25.48	97	202	195	(1)	(1)	[2] 7	(1)	[3] 56	-----	36
1924	30	679	53.8	.538	28.97	89	248	222	10	13	7	3	39	23	5
						Shearmen									
1907	15	94	64.8	$0.249	$16.20	108	89	97	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 15	16	69
1908	15	92	65.1	.216	14.10	108	77	84	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 15	18	67
1909	15	93	65.3	.225	14.72	108	80	88	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 15	18	66
1910	25	156	63.3	.264	16.40	105	94	98	(1)	(1)	[2] 10	(1)	[3] 16	14	60
1911	25	151	62.5	.254	15.55	104	90	93	(1)	(1)	[2] 10	(1)	[3] 23	12	56
1912	24	156	62.4	.251	15.40	104	89	92	(1)	(1)	[2] 10	(1)	[3] 24	10	56
1913	41	218	60.2	.281	16.74	100	100	100	(1)	(1)	[2] 5	(1)	[3] 42	9	44
1914	54	263	60.5	.280	16.78	100	100	100	(1)	(1)	[2] 4	(1)	[3] 38	9	49
1915	54	264	60.5	.293	17.56	100	104	105	(1)	(1)	[2] 11	(1)	[3] 31	6	52
1919	22	145	60.9	.634	38.61	101	226	231	(1)	(1)	[2] 15	(1)	[3] 23	8	54
1920	25	216	58.2	.752	43.99	97	268	263	(1)	(1)	[2] 14	(1)	[3] 42	4	40
1922	24	178	59.2	.526	30.79	98	187	184	(1)	(1)	[2] 4	(1)	[3] 58	-----	38
1924	23	181	53.4	.631	34.10	89	225	204	14	11	7	9	26	25	7
						Shearmen helpers									
1907	15	201	65.9	$0.174	$11.46	105	83	88	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 6	10	83
1908	15	172	66.2	.168	11.07	106	80	85	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 7	13	81
1909	15	185	67.3	.169	11.32	107	81	87	-----	-----	-----	(1)	[3] 6	14	79
1910	23	355	64.7	.187	12.02	103	89	93	(1)	(1)	[2] 13	(1)	[3] 3	12	73
1911	23	359	63.8	.178	11.28	102	85	87	(1)	(1)	[2] 13	(1)	[3] 8	10	73
1912	23	358	63.9	.184	11.74	102	88	90	(1)	(1)	[2] 13	(1)	[3] 9	10	68
1913	35	418	62.7	.209	12.98	100	100	100	(1)	(1)	[2] 4	(1)	[3] 24	6	67
1914	48	487	62.7	.201	12.57	100	96	97	(1)	(1)	[2] 3	(1)	[3] 24	6	66
1915	48	471	62.3	.203	12.66	99	97	98	(1)	(1)	[2] 10	(1)	[3] 20	4	66
1919	19	399	62.3	.513	31.96	99	245	246	(1)	(1)	[2] 17	(1)	[3] 9	6	50
1920	22	507	60.8	.615	37.39	97	294	288	(1)	(1)	[2] 7	(1)	[3] 40	3	50
1922	23	610	60.8	.415	25.27	97	199	195	(1)	(1)	[2] 6	(1)	[3] 47	-----	48
1924	27	500	52.9	.524	27.92	84	251	215	8	16	9	7	25	30	5

[1] Not presented separately.
[2] Includes all "48 and under."
[3] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."
[4] Less than 1 per cent.

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

BAR MILLS—Concluded

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1913=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	44 and under	Over 44 and under 48	48	Over 48 and under 54	54 and under 60	60	Over 60
						Bundlers									
1907	5	41	66.9	$0.202	$13.53	109	93	101	----	----	----	----	----	----	100
1908	5	41	66.9	.174	11.68	109	80	87	----	----	----	----	----	----	100
1909	5	41	66.8	.186	12.42	109	85	93	----	----	----	----	----	----	100
1910	6	77	66.1	.207	13.69	108	95	102	----	----	----	----	----	----	100
1911	7	131	62.0	.197	12.20	101	90	91	----	----	----	(1)	[3] 66	----	34
1912	7	132	62.0	.193	11.94	101	89	89	----	----	----	(1)	[3] 65	----	35
1913	12	178	61.4	.218	13.38	100	100	100	----	----	----	(1)	[3] 71	2	27
1914	13	178	63.9	.203	12.97	104	93	97	----	----	----	(1)	[3] 43	2	55
1915	13	210	64.4	.208	13.38	105	95	100	----	----	----	(1)	[3] 37	1	62
1919	6	115	68.8	.529	36.40	112	243	272	----	----	----	(1)	[3] 2	4	94
1920	10	151	60.9	.555	33.80	99	255	253	(1)	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	[3] 65	6	27
1922	10	161	57.8	.382	22.29	94	175	167	----	----	----	(1)	[3] 68	1	31
1924	11	184	45.9	.526	24.16	75	241	181	58	16	14	2	5	4	2
						Laborers									
1907	10	296	68.3	$0.153	$10.44	109	91	98	----	----	----	----	(1)	17	82
1908	10	227	64.8	.153	9.93	104	91	96	----	----	----	(1)	[3] 1	41	58
1909	10	324	67.8	.150	10.17	108	89	95	----	----	----	(1)	[3] 1	23	75
1910	15	511	67.8	.160	10.86	108	95	102	----	----	----	(1)	[3] 2	29	70
1911	17	390	65.5	.159	10.40	105	94	98	----	----	----	(1)	[3] 9	27	65
1912	21	536	65.0	.160	10.38	104	95	97	----	----	----	(1)	[3] 23	15	63
1913	42	891	62.5	.169	10.66	100	100	100	(1)	----	----	(1)	[3] 26	33	40
1914	54	1,039	63.3	.173	11.00	101	102	103	(1)	(1)	[2] 1	(1)	[3] 18	31	51
1915	54	1,029	62.9	.173	10.91	101	102	102	(1)	(1)	[2] 1	(1)	[3] 22	27	50
1919	21	1,058	66.1	.443	29.28	106	262	275	(1)	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	[3] 9	18	70
1920	20	816	65.1	.506	33.12	104	299	311	(1)	(1)	[2] 6	(1)	[3] 20	11	63
1922	23	806	64.5	.316	21.54	103	187	202	(1)	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	[3] 29	13	55
1924	30	936	57.5	.392	23.06	92	232	216	1	4	11	9	28	39	8

[1] Not presented separately.
[2] Includes all "48 and under."
[3] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

BLOOMING MILLS

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1913=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	48 and under	Over 48 and under 54	54 and under 60	60	Over 60 and under 72	72	Over 72 and not over 84
						Pit cranemen									
1910	18	99	69.6	$0.315	$21.41	100	85	84	-----	(1)	[3] 18	-----	11	51	20
1911	18	95	68.8	.309	21.01	99	84	83	-----	(1)	[3] 19	-----	15	49	17
1912	18	97	68.7	.328	22.33	99	89	88	-----	(1)	[3] 19	-----	19	46	16
1913	19	115	69.3	.369	25.39	100	100	100	-----	(1)	[3] 16	-----	12	52	20
1914	23	124	66.6	.357	23.29	96	97	92	5	(1)	[3] 17	3	11	44	19
1915	23	119	66.7	.375	24.44	96	102	96	5	(1)	[3] 20	3	5	44	23
1917	12	71	66.0	.546	35.02	95	148	138	21	(1)	[3] 9	-----	-----	56	14
1919	19	138	67.2	.816	54.84	97	221	216	6	(1)	[3] 24	-----	1	46	23
1920	20	138	62.4	.871	54.07	90	236	213	12	(1)	[3] 36	-----	6	33	14
1922	24	156	68.6	.611	42.00	99	166	165	-----	(1)	[3] 25	3	10	18	43
1924	25	189	54.8	.803	43.89	79	218	173	22	41	14	5	12	1	6
						Heaters									
1910	19	51	73.4	$0.521	$37.88	103	88	90	-----	(1)	[3] 6	-----	4	61	30
1911	19	49	73.3	.512	37.50	103	86	90	-----	(1)	[3] 6	2	8	51	32
1912	19	55	72.9	.552	40.14	102	93	96	-----	(1)	[3] 5	2	7	60	25
1913	19	79	71.2	.594	41.86	100	100	100	-----	(1)	[3] 19	-----	5	38	38
1914	23	89	63.9	.542	37.03	97	91	88	-----	(1)	[3] 24	2	1	46	27
1915	23	84	69.9	.584	40.06	98	98	96	-----	(1)	[3] 21	2	1	42	34
1917	12	47	65.7	.756	49.85	92	127	119	19	(1)	[3] 13	-----	-----	55	13
1919	18	94	68.7	1.191	81.82	96	201	195	11	(1)	[3] 15	-----	-----	49	26
1920	20	106	64.8	1.271	81.92	91	214	196	7	(1)	[3] 29	1	6	33	25
1922	24	115	68.9	.904	62.18	97	152	149	-----	(1)	[3] 23	-----	12	32	33
1924	25	139	55.2	1.192	65.66	78	201	157	7	64	14	-----	8	1	6
						Heaters' helpers									
1910	11	34	73.4	$0.344	$24.62	114	96	108	-----	(1)	[3] 9	-----	12	35	44
1911	11	34	73.5	.363	26.71	114	101	117	-----	(1)	[3] 9	-----	12	35	44
1912	11	50	67.9	.352	23.63	105	98	104	-----	(1)	[3] 30	-----	8	32	30
1913	10	52	64.6	.359	22.76	100	100	100	-----	(1)	[3] 40	-----	8	19	33
1914	10	43	64.0	.337	20.95	99	94	92	7	(1)	[3] 35	9	-----	14	35
1915	10	39	62.1	.369	22.48	96	103	99	-----	(1)	[3] 46	10	-----	26	18
1917	3	15	59.2	.611	37.66	92	170	165	60	-----	-----	-----	-----	13	27
1919	13	62	64.1	.818	52.43	99	228	230	5	(1)	[3] 37	-----	5	40	12
1920	14	77	60.3	.828	49.37	93	231	217	5	(1)	[3] 51	-----	8	10	26
1922	17	90	65.6	.654	43.51	102	182	191	-----	(1)	[3] 42	2	4	17	35
1924	17	108	55.2	.827	45.76	85	230	201	9	50	26	4	5	-----	6
						Bottom makers									
1910	16	60	70.5	$0.335	$23.26	98	91	88	-----	(1)	[3] 10	-----	3	80	7
1911	16	55	70.8	.331	23.24	98	90	88	-----	(1)	[3] 11	-----	5	67	16
1912	16	58	70.9	.347	24.44	99	95	93	-----	(1)	[3] 10	-----	5	69	16
1913	15	62	71.9	.367	26.32	100	100	100	-----	(1)	[3] 10	-----	6	48	36
1914	20	79	68.6	.370	24.68	95	101	94	4	(1)	[3] 19	-----	5	39	33
1915	20	76	68.5	.389	25.77	95	106	98	4	(1)	[3] 20	-----	3	38	36
1917	11	38	70.8	.497	34.59	98	135	131	-----	(1)	[3] 16	-----	-----	53	31
1919	16	104	69.4	.833	57.81	97	227	220	8	(1)	[3] 10	-----	2	63	18
1920	17	122	63.2	.890	56.50	88	243	215	16	(1)	[3] 25	-----	16	25	20
1922	21	119	66.6	.602	40.22	93	164	153	7	(1)	[3] 24	2	11	29	27
1924	23	162	53.3	.769	40.99	74	210	156	28	51	4	3	10	-----	3

[1] Not presented separately.
[3] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

BLOOMING MILLS—Continued

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1913=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	48 and under	Over 48 and under 54	54 and under 60	60	Over 60 and under 72	72	Over 72 and not over 84
Bottom makers' helpers															
1910	12	47	70.3	$0.251	$17.23	98	95	92	-----	(1)	[2] 13	-----	-----	79	9
1911	12	46	70.3	.243	16.83	98	92	90	-----	(1)	[2] 13	-----	7	65	15
1912	13	50	70.6	.257	17.95	98	98	96	-----	(1)	[2] 12	-----	-----	60	28
1913	13	65	72.0	.263	18.72	100	100	100	-----	(1)	[2] 9	-----	-----	51	40
1914	17	70	69.8	.273	18.45	97	104	99	9	(1)	[2] 9	-----	-----	44	38
1915	17	76	70.5	.269	18.46	98	102	99	8	(1)	[2] 8	-----	1	38	44
1917	9	44	71.3	.384	26.74	99	146	143	-----	(1)	[2] 14	-----	-----	59	27
1919	13	112	68.8	.659	45.34	96	251	242	9	(1)	[2] 18	-----	-----	43	30
1920	14	135	64.6	.654	43.05	90	249	230	13	(1)	[2] 21	-----	9	28	29
1922	21	188	69.6	.463	32.33	97	176	173	9	(1)	[2] 19	3	4	21	45
1924	20	231	53.3	.632	33.69	74	240	180	32	43	5	3	14	-----	3
Roll engineers															
1910	18	42	70.9	$0.392	$27.12	104	83	88	7	(1)	[2] 7	-----	10	45	31
1911	18	40	70.9	.385	26.66	104	82	86	8	(1)	[2] 8	-----	13	38	35
1912	19	46	68.4	.437	28.79	100	93	93	13	(1)	[2] 13	-----	9	24	42
1913	19	52	68.5	.471	30.96	100	100	100	12	(1)	[2] 12	-----	8	37	33
1914	23	60	65.6	.447	28.30	96	95	91	20	(1)	[2] 10	3	3	43	20
1915	23	59	65.4	.471	29.81	95	100	96	20	(1)	[2] 10	3	2	46	18
1917	12	37	63.8	.678	41.20	93	144	133	32	(1)	[2] 8	-----	-----	38	22
1919	19	60	64.1	.971	62.24	94	206	201	18	(1)	[2] 23	-----	3	37	19
1920	20	63	60.9	1.017	61.68	89	216	199	5	(1)	[2] 49	3	3	22	17
1922	23	78	63.3	.751	47.72	92	159	154	4	(1)	[2] 35	15	12	18	17
1924	23	76	55.2	.928	51.60	81	197	167	9	39	32	5	12	-----	3
Rollers															
1910	18	46	67.6	$0.605	$40.00	102	86	89	13	(1)	[2] 7	-----	11	63	7
1911	18	41	66.6	.585	38.49	101	83	86	7	(1)	[2] 15	-----	15	59	5
1912	19	46	65.9	.632	40.53	100	90	90	13	(1)	[2] 13	-----	13	52	9
1913	19	46	66.2	.701	44.98	100	100	100	13	(1)	[2] 13	-----	13	48	13
1914	23	54	63.6	.684	42.44	96	98	94	17	(1)	[2] 17	4	6	57	-----
1915	23	53	63.5	.697	43.26	96	99	96	17	(1)	[2] 17	4	4	58	-----
1917	12	34	62.4	.912	55.64	94	130	124	35	(1)	[2] 9	-----	-----	44	12
1919	18	51	62.6	1.389	86.95	95	198	193	29	(1)	[2] 14	-----	4	45	8
1920	20	65	57.9	1.473	84.73	87	210	188	38	(1)	[2] 17	5	3	28	9
1922	24	71	60.9	1.175	71.31	92	168	159	7	(1)	[2] 41	7	11	18	15
1924	25	90	52.1	1.400	72.99	79	200	162	26	48	9	8	8	2	-----
Manipulators															
1910	19	52	68.4	$0.365	$24.21	105	85	90	12	(1)	[2] 6	-----	13	56	14
1911	19	48	67.9	.350	23.26	104	81	87	6	(1)	[2] 13	-----	17	50	14
1912	19	49	66.8	.388	24.92	102	90	93	12	(1)	[2] 12	-----	12	49	14
1913	19	60	65.3	.431	26.86	100	100	100	10	(1)	[2] 20	-----	13	42	15
1914	23	62	62.4	.394	23.95	96	91	89	19	(1)	[2] 19	3	5	53	-----
1915	23	60	63.4	.420	25.81	97	97	96	15	(1)	[2] 20	3	3	58	-----
1917	12	34	62.4	.639	37.75	96	148	141	35	(1)	[2] 9	-----	-----	44	12
1919	19	65	62.4	.935	58.34	96	217	217	26	(1)	[2] 18	-----	3	43	9
1920	20	82	58.7	.926	53.80	90	215	200	32	(1)	[2] 16	6	2	39	5
1922	24	88	61.6	.692	42.58	94	161	159	7	(1)	[2] 39	5	9	33	8
1924	25	102	52.9	.842	44.57	81	195	166	23	46	7	14	9	2	-----

[1] Not presented separately.
[2] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

BLOOMING MILLS—Concluded

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1913=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	48 and under	Over 48 and under 54	54 and under 60	60	Over 60 and under 72	72	Over 72 and not over 84
						Tablemen									
1910	13	36	69.3	$0.271	$18.03	102	86	86	8	(1)	[3] 8	-----	11	56	17
1911	13	35	68.7	.254	17.05	101	80	81	-----	(1)	[3] 17	-----	17	49	17
1912	13	35	68.7	.285	19.00	101	90	91	-----	(1)	[3] 17	-----	17	49	17
1913	12	31	68.0	.316	20.95	100	100	100	-----	(1)	[3] 19	-----	13	55	13
1914	14	36	63.6	.314	19.36	94	99	92	17	(1)	[3] 17	6	3	58	----
1915	14	34	63.1	.327	19.94	93	103	95	18	(1)	[3] 18	6	3	56	----
1917	4	13	63.1	.414	25.51	93	131	122	-----	(1)	[3] 46	-----	-----	38	15
1919	9	33	62.3	.663	41.30	92	210	197	24	(1)	[3] 21	-----	6	42	6
1920	14	53	59.1	.687	40.31	87	217	192	34	(1)	[3] 13	6	4	36	6
1922	15	57	61.1	.505	31.56	90	160	151	7	(1)	[3] 39	5	7	21	21
1924	14	58	51.6	.659	34.31	76	209	164	24	57	12	-----	3	3	----
						Shearmen									
1910	19	48	70.0	$0.303	$20.85	104	82	86	6	(1)	[3] 6	-----	8	58	27
1911	19	46	69.4	.306	20.96	103	83	87	7	(1)	[3] 7	-----	13	61	18
1912	19	52	69.8	.319	21.93	104	86	91	6	(1)	[3] 6	-----	12	65	17
1913	19	56	67.2	.370	24.23	100	100	100	16	(1)	[3] 5	-----	11	50	18
1914	23	65	65.0	.345	21.84	97	93	90	14	(1)	[3] 14	3	8	62	----
1915	23	62	65.9	.362	23.09	98	98	95	10	(1)	[3] 15	3	6	66	----
1917	12	30	65.9	.523	33.41	98	141	138	20	(1)	[3] 10	-----	-----	57	13
1919	19	59	64.9	.816	52.96	97	221	219	24	(1)	[3] 10	-----	3	53	10
1920	20	78	59.4	.813	48.27	88	220	199	31	(1)	[3] 21	3	5	38	3
1922	24	90	52.8	.599	37.89	93	162	156	13	(1)	[3] 23	4	14	29	17
1924	24	96	51.7	.777	40.23	77	210	166	36	43	5	10	3	2	----
						Shearmen's helpers									
1910	18	100	70.9	$0.218	$15.15	102	82	83	3	(1)	[3] 9	-----	8	56	24
1911	18	96	69.5	.217	14.90	100	81	82	3	(1)	[3] 9	-----	15	58	15
1912	18	99	70.2	.230	15.93	101	86	88	-----	(1)	[3] 9	-----	14	65	21
1913	18	111	69.5	.267	18.17	100	100	100	5	(1)	[3] 8	-----	9	56	30
1914	20	113	68.4	.256	17.23	98	96	95	3	(1)	[3] 11	5	2	80	----
1915	20	114	68.5	.258	17.35	99	97	95	3	(1)	[3] 11	5	2	78	1
1917	10	29	68.1	.412	27.60	98	154	152	10	(1)	[3] 10	-----	-----	66	14
1919	19	159	68.8	.610	41.97	99	228	231	8	(1)	[3] 10	-----	7	65	11
1920	19	168	62.7	.619	38.95	90	232	214	16	(1)	[3] 18	2	7	48	6
1922	23	218	64.6	.459	29.76	93	172	164	2	(1)	[3] 26	4	20	30	18
1924	23	254	52.5	.590	30.57	76	221	168	43	34	8	10	8	2	----
						Laborers									
1910	19	449	74.1	$0.162	$11.97	101	88	88	-----	(1)	[3] 1	2	13	54	30
1911	19	363	73.7	.163	12.02	100	89	89	-----	(1)	[3] 1	4	9	59	27
1912	19	396	73.8	.164	12.13	101	89	90	-----	(1)	[3] 1	3	10	57	29
1913	19	352	73.4	.184	13.53	100	100	100	-----	(1)	[3] 1	3	16	54	26
1914	22	267	71.7	.187	13.39	98	102	99	(4)	-----	-----	4	17	69	9
1915	22	290	72.3	.187	13.49	99	102	100	(4)	-----	-----	2	16	66	16
1917	11	388	74.3	.287	21.28	101	156	157	-----	-----	-----	5	-----	66	29
1919	19	440	70.0	.469	32.83	95	255	243	13	(1)	[3] 3	1	14	43	27
1920	18	439	71.1	.511	36.43	97	278	269	12	(1)	(5)	3	10	38	37
1922	23	682	70.7	.350	24.84	96	190	184	1	(2)	[3] 10	14	5	35	35
1924	24	742	57.4	.462	26.51	78	251	196	42	7	3	27	19	2	----

[1] Not presented separately.
[3] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."
[4] Less than 1 per cent.
[5] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60"; less than 1 per cent.

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

PLATE MILLS

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1913=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	48 and under	Over 48 and under 54	54 and under 60	60	Over 60 and under 72	72	Over 72 and not over 84
						Charging crane and charging-machine operators									
1910	9	41	71.6	$0.303	$21.85	101	89	91	-----	-----	-----	-----	34	56	10
1911	9	39	69.4	.283	19.70	98	83	82	-----	[1]	[2] 3	5	33	56	3
1912	10	42	69.6	.315	21.98	98	93	91	-----	-----	-----	5	33	33	29
1913	10	46	70.7	.339	24.07	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	35	39	26
1914	12	52	70.2	.306	21.69	99	90	90	-----	-----	-----	-----	42	31	27
1915	12	54	70.3	.329	23.39	99	97	97	-----	-----	-----	-----	41	30	30
1917	7	30	70.4	.480	33.85	100	142	141	-----	-----	-----	-----	20	80	-----
1919	11	71	71.5	.799	57.13	101	236	237	-----	-----	-----	-----	18	76	6
1920	10	63	70.0	.798	56.18	99	235	233	-----	-----	-----	6	38	19	37
1922	12	72	66.9	.563	37.88	95	166	157	-----	[1]	[2] 19	17	32	3	29
1924	13	87	57.1	.679	37.79	81	200	157	-----	41	2	14	43	-----	-----
						Heaters									
1910	11	56	71.0	$0.508	$36.35	99	90	90	-----	-----	-----	-----	39	54	7
1911	11	55	69.1	.468	32.46	96	83	80	-----	[1]	[2] 2	4	38	55	2
1912	11	55	69.9	.513	36.02	97	91	89	-----	-----	-----	4	36	33	27
1913	11	54	71.7	.562	40.59	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	39	26	35
1914	13	64	70.5	.529	37.63	98	94	93	-----	-----	-----	-----	48	23	28
1915	13	61	70.6	.557	39.73	98	99	98	-----	-----	-----	-----	49	21	30
1917	7	30	70.4	.771	54.35	98	137	134	-----	-----	-----	-----	20	80	-----
1919	11	66	70.7	1.202	84.98	99	214	209	-----	-----	-----	-----	27	70	3
1920	11	84	68.5	1.189	81.55	96	212	201	-----	[1]	[2] 4	-----	60	26	11
1922	12	75	67.6	.852	57.03	94	152	141	5	-----	-----	-----	55	15	25
1924	13	90	56.5	.961	52.52	79	171	129	-----	54	11	-----	34	-----	-----
						Heaters' helpers									
1910	10	111	69.5	$0.243	$16.98	101	96	97	-----	-----	-----	-----	67	28	5
1911	10	108	67.3	.227	15.31	98	90	87	-----	-----	-----	4	66	30	1
1912	10	113	68.7	.243	16.74	100	96	96	-----	-----	-----	3	61	25	12
1913	10	107	68.7	.252	17.50	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	64	23	12
1914	12	112	67.7	.247	16.68	99	98	95	-----	-----	-----	-----	76	9	15
1915	12	109	67.6	.264	18.04	98	105	103	-----	-----	-----	-----	76	8	16
1917	6	36	67.4	.469	31.67	98	186	181	-----	-----	-----	-----	56	44	-----
1919	10	129	71.1	.601	42.73	103	238	244	-----	-----	-----	-----	23	74	3
1920	10	140	68.9	.620	42.74	100	246	244	-----	-----	-----	1	73	17	9
1922	11	132	67.3	.503	34.36	98	200	196	-----	[1]	[2] 7	6	52	-----	35
1924	12	126	61.6	.538	32.84	90	213	188	2	17	20	-----	46	-----	14
						Roll engineers									
1910	11	36	71.5	$0.300	$21.45	98	97	95	-----	-----	-----	-----	28	61	11
1911	11	35	70.8	.290	20.55	97	94	91	-----	-----	-----	6	34	37	23
1912	11	37	72.5	.287	20.93	100	93	92	-----	-----	-----	5	32	27	36
1913	11	36	72.8	.309	22.63	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	33	31	36
1914	13	38	70.2	.307	21.55	96	99	95	-----	-----	-----	-----	45	34	21
1915	13	39	69.7	.309	21.58	96	100	95	-----	-----	-----	-----	51	28	20
1917	7	20	70.9	.444	31.63	97	144	140	-----	-----	-----	-----	30	60	10
1919	11	43	72.7	.744	54.09	100	241	239	-----	-----	-----	-----	19	67	14
1920	11	39	71.6	.774	55.98	98	250	247	-----	-----	-----	-----	31	33	36
1922	12	46	69.6	.538	37.74	96	174	167	-----	-----	-----	26	26	13	34
1924	12	46	63.3	.614	38.99	87	199	172	-----	24	13	13	41	-----	9

[1] Not presented separately.
[2] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

PLATE MILLS—Continued

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1913=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	48 and under	Over 48 and under 54	54 and under 60	60	Over 60 and under 72	72	Over 72 and not over 84
						Rollers, sheared-plate mills									
1910	9	28	68.4	$0.712	$48.18	100	99	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	29	.....
1911	9	28	68.1	.607	41.46	99	85	84	.....	[1]	[2] 4	.....	54	43	.....
1912	9	27	68.7	.711	48.93	100	99	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	52	.....
1913	9	26	68.5	.718	49.21	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....
1914	11	28	68.0	.703	47.94	99	98	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	43	.....
1915	11	28	67.9	.734	49.89	99	102	101	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	43	.....
1917	7	18	69.4	1.011	70.32	101	141	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	67	.....
1919	9	30	70.8	1.530	108.32	103	213	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	77	.....
1920	10	35	68.1	1.558	106.60	99	217	217	.....	.....	.....	6	51	34	9
1922	10	33	66.5	1.126	74.34	97	157	151	.....	[1]	[2] 21	6	39	15	18
1924	10	34	56.5	1.300	71.62	82	181	146	21	18	6	21	35	.....	.....
						Screw men, sheared-plate mills									
1910	9	28	68.6	$0.421	$28.75	99	87	86	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	36	.....
1911	9	28	68.6	.393	26.95	99	82	81	.....	[1]	[2] 4	.....	46	50	.....
1912	9	29	69.0	.435	30.00	100	90	90	.....	[1]	[2] 3	.....	41	55	.....
1913	9	29	69.0	.482	33.36	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	55	.....
1914	10	28	68.7	.434	30.08	100	90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	50	.....
1915	10	26	68.3	.474	32.61	99	98	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	46	.....
1917	7	22	69.9	.702	49.15	101	146	147	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	73	.....
1919	9	32	71.3	1.117	79.64	103	232	239	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	84	.....
1920	9	39	68.4	1.115	76.23	99	231	229	.....	.....	.....	5	51	44	.....
1922	8	29	66.2	.863	56.42	96	179	169	.....	[1]	[2] 28	.....	31	21	21
1924	8	33	54.7	1.052	56.78	79	218	170	33	9	6	18	33	.....	.....
						Table operators, sheared-plate mills									
1910	9	26	68.4	$0.318	$21.64	100	88	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	31	.....
1911	9	28	68.1	.300	22.85	100	83	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	43	.....
1912	9	30	68.3	.334	22.85	100	92	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	47	.....
1913	9	31	68.2	.363	24.87	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	55	45	.....
1914	11	31	67.6	.317	21.73	99	87	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	39	.....
1915	11	32	67.5	.332	22.63	99	91	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	63	37	.....
1917	6	20	68.5	.510	35.02	100	140	141	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	60	.....
1919	9	45	70.6	.825	58.25	104	227	234	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	71	.....
1920	10	42	67.6	.870	58.80	99	240	236	.....	.....	.....	5	55	40	.....
1922	10	36	65.6	.635	42.25	96	175	170	.....	[1]	[2] 22	8	31	28	11
1924	10	40	56.5	.730	39.48	83	201	159	28	8	13	25	25	.....	.....
						Hookmen, sheared-plate mills									
1910	9	73	68.3	$0.262	$17.88	100	84	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	32	.....
1911	9	72	68.1	.246	16.81	100	79	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	42	.....
1912	9	72	68.5	.276	18.90	100	88	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	47	.....
1913	9	76	68.4	.313	21.55	100	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	43	.....
1914	11	74	68.2	.294	20.27	100	94	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	43	.....
1915	11	76	68.0	.314	21.57	99	100	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	42	.....
1917	6	49	69.6	.476	33.25	102	152	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	71	.....
1919	9	89	71.0	.780	55.38	104	249	257	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	78	.....
1920	10	100	62.6	.813	55.02	99	260	255	.....	.....	.....	8	55	37	.....
1922	10	80	65.8	.585	38.20	96	187	177	.....	[1]	[2] 20	9	35	30	6
1924	10	105	56.0	.644	35.05	82	206	163	30	7	7	27	30	.....	.....

[1] Not presented separately.
[2] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

PLATE MILLS—Continued

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1913=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	48 and under	Over 48 and under 54	54 and under 60	60	Over 60 and under 72	72	Over 72 and not over 84
Roll hands, other, sheared plate mills															
1910	6	14	68.0	$0.263	$17.71	98	99	97	-----	-----	-----	-----	71	29	-----
1911	6	14	68.9	.242	16.64	100	91	91	-----	-----	-----	-----	43	57	-----
1912	6	16	69.3	.269	18.54	100	102	101	-----	-----	-----	-----	38	63	-----
1913	7	20	69.1	.265	18.28	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	50	-----
1914	9	24	67.4	.257	17.42	98	97	95	-----	-----	-----	-----	67	33	-----
1915	9	24	67.4	.268	18.12	98	101	99	-----	-----	-----	-----	58	42	-----
1917	5	16	69.1	.401	27.74	100	151	152	-----	-----	-----	-----	37	63	-----
1919	8	28	71.0	.676	48.00	103	255	263	-----	-----	-----	-----	21	79	-----
1920	8	33	68.3	.668	45.76	99	252	250	-----	-----	[2]	6	64	30	-----
1922	10	56	65.5	.480	31.70	95	181	173	-----	[1]	16	9	43	32	-----
1924	10	61	58.4	.555	31.08	85	209	170	15	8	7	36	34	-----	-----
Rollers, universal mills															
1910	4	8	69.5	$0.636	$44.22	100	95	92	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	50	-----
1911	4	7	68.4	.584	40.31	98	87	84	-----	-----	-----	14	29	57	-----
1912	4	6	67.8	.581	39.78	97	86	83	-----	-----	-----	17	33	50	-----
1913	4	6	69.8	.672	47.81	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	33	67	-----
1914	5	8	68.8	.590	41.08	99	88	86	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	50	-----
1915	5	8	68.8	.676	47.10	99	101	99	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	50	-----
1919	5	9	70.7	1.371	96.93	101	204	203	-----	-----	-----	-----	22	78	-----
1920	4	9	70.0	1.372	98.32	100	204	206	-----	-----	-----	-----	56	22	22
1922	5	11	64.8	1.187	75.26	93	177	157	-----	[1]	[2] 18	18	36	27	-----
1924	6	13	56.4	1.251	70.34	81	186	147	15	23	-----	31	31	-----	-----
Screw men, main rolls, universal mills															
1910	4	8	69.5	$0.470	$32.75	99	102	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	50	-----
1911	4	7	66.6	.421	28.23	95	92	86	-----	-----	-----	29	29	43	-----
1912	4	7	66.6	.407	27.38	95	88	84	-----	-----	-----	29	29	43	-----
1913	4	7	70.1	.460	32.66	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	29	71	-----
1914	5	9	69.2	.386	26.96	99	84	83	-----	-----	-----	-----	44	56	-----
1915	5	9	69.2	.451	31.51	99	98	96	-----	-----	-----	-----	44	56	-----
1919	5	11	70.9	1.015	71.96	101	221	220	-----	-----	-----	-----	18	82	-----
1920	4	9	69.4	1.174	83.35	99	255	255	-----	-----	-----	-----	22	78	-----
1922	5	11	64.0	.813	50.80	91	177	156	-----	[1]	[2] 18	27	36	18	-----
1924	6	15	56.0	.841	48.45	80	183	148	13	20	-----	40	27	-----	-----
Screw men, side rolls, universal mills															
1910	4	10	69.2	$0.314	$21.77	101	107	106	-----	-----	-----	-----	60	40	-----
1911	4	9	66.3	.296	19.80	97	101	96	-----	-----	-----	22	44	33	-----
1912	4	9	66.3	.271	18.12	97	92	88	-----	-----	-----	22	44	33	-----
1913	4	8	68.6	.294	20.56	100	100	100	-----	-----	-----	-----	50	50	-----
1914	5	10	68.1	.271	18.69	99	92	91	-----	-----	-----	-----	60	40	-----
1915	5	10	68.1	.332	22.83	99	113	111	-----	-----	-----	-----	60	40	-----
1919	5	10	70.8	.713	50.48	103	243	246	-----	-----	-----	-----	20	80	-----
1920	4	13	69.6	.738	57.38	101	251	279	-----	-----	-----	-----	46	54	-----
1922	5	12	65.3	.606	39.04	95	206	190	-----	[1]	[2] 17	17	50	17	-----
1924	6	17	56.6	.642	37.31	83	218	181	12	18	-----	29	41	-----	-----

[1] Not presented separately.
[2] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

PLATE MILLS—Concluded

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1913=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	48 and under	Over 48 and under 54	54 and under 60	60	Over 60 and under 72	72	Over 72 and not over 84
						Roll hands, other, universal mills									
1910	2	6	70.0	$0.299	$20.93	100	115	113	----	----	----	----	33	67	----
1911	2	4	72.0	.299	21.55	102	115	116	----	----	----	----	----	100	----
1912	3	5	69.6	.277	19.41	99	106	105	----	----	----	20	----	80	----
1913	3	8	70.3	.261	18.50	100	100	100	----	----	----	----	25	75	----
1914	5	10	69.5	.266	18.48	99	102	100	----	----	----	----	40	60	----
1915	5	9	69.2	.310	21.46	98	119	116	----	----	----	----	44	56	----
1919	5	19	71.4	.605	43.20	102	232	234	----	----	----	----	11	89	----
1920	4	10	69.5	.687	48.41	99	263	262	----	----	----	----	40	60	----
1922	5	17	65.5	.502	32.18	93	192	174	----	(1)	[3] 12	24	24	41	----
1924	6	19	56.7	.555	32.27	81	213	174	11	16	----	53	21	----	----
						Shearmen									
1910	11	70	67.5	$0.378	$25.69	98	91	89	----	----	----	3	64	33	----
1911	11	66	68.0	.356	24.45	99	86	85	----	----	----	6	42	52	----
1912	11	69	68.3	.384	26.48	99	93	92	----	----	----	7	38	55	----
1913	11	69	68.8	.415	28.81	100	100	100	----	(1)	[3] 1	----	39	59	----
1914	13	73	68.4	.406	27.97	99	98	97	----	(1)	[3] 1	----	45	53	----
1915	13	73	68.2	.436	29.68	99	105	103	----	(1)	[3] 1	3	44	52	----
1917	7	42	69.7	.638	44.74	101	154	155	----	----	----	24	10	67	----
1919	11	97	70.8	.977	69.17	103	235	240	----	(1)	[3] 1	----	21	78	----
1920	11	92	68.0	1.016	69.44	99	245	241	----	(1)	[3] 1	8	45	47	----
1922	12	106	64.1	.666	43.10	93	160	150	----	(1)	[3] 27	10	29	33	----
1924	13	108	55.8	.793	43.15	81	191	150	35	----	18	30	18	----	----
						Shearmen's helpers									
1910	11	460	68.4	$0.215	$14.71	100	86	85	----	----	----	2	57	42	----
1911	11	429	68.4	.206	14.20	100	82	82	----	----	----	4	41	56	----
1912	11	432	68.6	.223	15.42	100	89	89	----	----	----	3	39	58	----
1913	11	425	68.7	.250	17.25	100	100	100	----	(1)	(4)	----	42	57	----
1914	13	408	68.2	.243	16.71	99	97	97	----	(1)	(4)	----	48	52	----
1915	13	406	68.4	.260	17.89	100	104	104	----	(1)	(4)	1	46	50	1
1917	7	248	69.0	.400	27.60	100	160	160	----	----	----	20	10	70	----
1919	11	630	71.1	.630	44.79	103	252	260	----	----	----	----	20	80	(5)
1920	11	623	68.2	.665	45.56	99	266	264	----	(1)	(4)	3	44	52	----
1922	12	678	64.9	.455	29.73	94	182	172	----	(1)	[3] 23	7	25	45	----
1924	13	767	55.5	.529	28.85	81	212	167	34	(4)	19	32	15	----	----
						Laborers									
1910	11	355	66.8	$0.159	$10.68	96	88	85	----	----	----	25	58	10	7
1911	11	274	66.2	.158	10.51	96	87	83	----	----	----	26	52	18	4
1912	11	339	68.9	.161	11.17	99	89	89	----	----	----	22	36	31	[6] 11
1913	11	349	[2] 9.3	.181	12.62	100	100	100	----	----	----	22	36	32	[6] 10
1914	12	216	67.6	.174	11.85	98	96	94	----	(1)	[3] 6	21	30	27	16
1915	12	208	66.7	.174	11.66	96	96	92	----	(1)	[3] 17	19	29	19	16
1917	5	197	70.3	.294	20.67	101	162	164	----	(1)	[3] 3	10	----	87	----
1919	10	587	69.5	.450	31.28	100	249	248	----	(1)	[3] 12	2	21	62	4
1920	8	348	67.9	.498	34.66	98	275	275	----	(1)	[3] 8	12	4	66	10
1922	10	493	64.0	.336	21.65	92	186	172	----	(1)	[3] 20	43	4	29	4
1924	11	640	56.8	.432	24.20	82	239	192	35	----	23	32	10	----	----

[1] Not presented separately.
[2] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."
[4] Less than 1 per cent.
[5] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60;" less than 1 per cent.
[6] Including 3 per cent whose full-time hours were 91.

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

PUDDLING MILLS

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1914=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	44 and under	Over 44 and including 48	Over 48 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 60	60	Over 60[7]
Stockers															
1914	28	300	57.6	$0.205	$11.78	100	100	100	(1)	[2] 12	(1)	(1)	[3] 45	11	31
1915	28	304	58.1	.204	11.85	101	100	101	(1)	[2] 10	(1)	(1)	[3] 42	12	35
1919	11	141	59.9	.486	29.11	104	237	247	(1)	[2] 11	(1)	(1)	[3] 11	15	63
1920	15	407	61.3	.504	31.30	106	246	266	(1)	[2] 1	(1)	(1)	[3] 12	29	58
1922	13	214	58.9	.396	23.64	102	193	201	(1)	[2] 8	(1)	(1)	[3] 32	7	53
1924	17	188	57.4	.480	27.50	100	234	233	-----	-----	26	9	25	13	28
Puddlers															
1914	13	458	54.8	$0.416	$22.76	100	100	100	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	(1)	[3] 98	-----	-----
1915	13	422	52.4	.390	20.45	96	94	90	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	(1)	[3] 98	-----	-----
1919	7	176	50.9	1.126	57.31	93	271	252	(1)	[2] 31	(1)	(1)	[3] 69	-----	-----
1920	8	187	49.2	1.311	64.69	90	315	284	(1)	[2] 37	(1)	(1)	[3] 63	-----	-----
1922	9	203	48.5	.687	33.49	89	165	147	(1)	[2] 44	(1)	(1)	[3] 56	-----	-----
1924	11	293	52.8	.912	48.10	96	219	211	2	1	41	52	4	-----	-----
Puddlers, level handed															
1914	17	896	49.3	$0.416	$20.37	100	100	100	(1)	[2] 49	(1)	(1)	[3] 51	-----	-----
1915	17	924	48.0	.392	18.60	97	94	91	(1)	[2] 65	(1)	(1)	[3] 35	-----	-----
1919	9	512	48.8	1.101	53.73	99	265	264	(1)	[2] 26	(1)	(1)	[3] 74	-----	-----
1920	11	860	50.8	1.227	62.25	103	295	306	(1)	[2] 23	(1)	(1)	[3] 77	-----	-----
1922	12	936	47.0	.629	29.22	95	151	143	(1)	[2] 59	(1)	(1)	[3] 40	-----	-----
1924	16	1,275	45.7	1.051	48.39	93	253	238	2	43	48	5	1	-----	-----
Puddlers' helpers															
1914	15	475	55.2	$0.241	$13.25	100	100	100	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	(1)	[3] 98	-----	-----
1915	15	456	52.8	.224	11.78	96	93	89	(1)	[2] 2	(1)	(1)	[3] 98	-----	-----
1919	9	190	50.6	.695	35.17	92	288	265	(1)	[2] 33	(1)	(1)	[3] 67	-----	-----
1920	9	209	49.4	.859	42.37	89	356	320	(1)	[2] 30	(1)	(1)	[3] 70	-----	-----
1922	9	153	48.7	.421	20.59	88	175	155	(1)	[2] 37	(1)	(1)	[3] 63	-----	-----
1924	11	259	53.2	.590	31.28	96	245	236	3	1	15	43	38	-----	-----
Bushelers															
1914	4	18	50.4	$0.462	$23.14	100	100	100	(1)	[2] 33	(1)	(1)	[3] 67	-----	-----
1915	4	19	53.6	.413	22.03	106	89	95	(1)	[2] 16	(1)	(1)	[3] 84	-----	-----
1919	4	41	46.0	.987	45.40	91	214	196	(1)	[2] 63	(1)	(1)	[3] 37	-----	-----
1920	2	22	44.8	1.104	49.46	89	239	214	(1)	[2] 95	(1)	(1)	[3] 5	-----	-----
1922	4	25	45.7	.818	37.46	91	177	162	(1)	[2] 96	(1)	(1)	[3] 4	-----	-----
1924	4	25	46.3	1.148	53.85	92	249	233	48	-----	24	20	8	-----	-----
Bushelers, level handed															
1914	6	98	47.1	$0.418	$20.07	100	100	100	(1)	[2] 53	(1)	(1)	[3] 47	-----	-----
1915	6	67	45.7	.419	19.37	97	100	97	(1)	[2] 64	(1)	(1)	[3] 36	-----	-----
1919	6	197	41.4	1.573	65.12	88	376	324	(1)	[2] 99	(1)	(1)	[3] 1	-----	-----
1920	4	179	41.4	1.894	77.85	88	453	388	(1)	[2] 96	(1)	(1)	[3] 4	-----	-----
1922	8	206	43.4	.739	32.71	92	177	163	(1)	[2] 86	(1)	(1)	[3] 14	-----	-----
1924	11	161	45.6	1.257	57.41	97	301	286	40	30	20	9	1	-----	-----

[1] Not presented separately. [2] Includes all "48 and under." [3] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."
[7] In 1924 all employees who worked over 60 hours per week worked less than 72 hours, except 2 stokers and 10 roll engineers. For more detailed classification for former years see Bul. 353 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

PUDDLING MILLS—Continued

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1914=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	44 and under	Over 44 and including 48	Over 48 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 60	60	Over 60
						Bushelers' helpers									
1914	12	112	49.0	$0.264	$12.79	100	100	100	(1)	[2] 50	(1)	(1)	[3] 50	-----	-----
1915	12	96	50.0	.246	12.09	102	93	95	(1)	[2] 42	(1)	(1)	[3] 53	-----	5
1919	5	82	42.6	.626	26.67	87	237	209	(1)	[2] 82	(1)	(1)	[3] 18	-----	-----
1920	3	49	43.5	.754	32.76	89	286	256	(1)	[2] 98	(1)	(1)	[3] 2	-----	-----
1922	6	77	44.0	.522	23.09	90	198	181	[2] 83	[2] 83	(1)	(1)	[3] 17	-----	-----
1924	6	51	43.7	.674	29.76	89	255	233	71	-----	16	8	6	-----	-----
						Heaters									
1914	9	25	51.0	$0.709	$35.28	100	100	100	(1)	[2] 48	(1)	(1)	[3] 44	-----	8
1915	9	27	50.9	.730	36.37	100	103	103	(1)	[2] 44	(1)	(1)	[3] 48	-----	8
1919	1	2	55.0	1.165	64.08	108	164	182	-----	-----	(1)	(1)	[3] 100	-----	-----
1920	1	4	61.8	1.426	88.13	121	201	250	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	100
1922	2	8	53.8	.915	48.38	105	129	137	(1)	[2] 50	(1)	(1)	[3] 50	-----	-----
1924	4	11	52.8	1.349	72.36	104	190	205	9	-----	55	-----	36	-----	-----
						Heaters' helpers									
1914	8	48	52.3	$0.311	$15.63	100	100	100	(1)	[2] 50	(1)	(1)	[3] 29	-----	21
1915	8	52	52.3	.308	15.63	100	99	99	(1)	[2] 46	(1)	(1)	[3] 35	-----	20
1919	1	2	55.0	.577	31.74	105	186	203	-----	-----	(1)	(1)	[3] 100	-----	-----
1920	1	18	57.0	.546	31.12	109	176	199	-----	-----	(1)	(1)	[3] 100	-----	-----
1922	2	25	54.7	.450	23.99	105	145	153	-----	-----	(1)	(1)	[3] 100	-----	-----
1924	4	20	54.3	.583	31.59	104	188	202	5	-----	60	-----	35	-----	-----
						Bloom boys									
1914	25	77	54.3	$0.201	$10.79	100	100	100	(1)	[2] 16	(1)	(1)	[3] 73	5	6
1915	25	68	53.9	.199	10.62	99	999	98	(1)	[2] 18	(1)	(1)	[3] 68	3	12
1919	11	26	52.9	.656	34.70	97	326	322	(1)	[2] 27	(1)	(1)	[3] 54	-----	19
1920	13	38	53.2	.656	34.79	98	326	322	(1)	[2] 34	(1)	(1)	[3] 53	8	5
1922	10	32	51.0	.365	18.20	94	182	169	(1)	[2] 41	(1)	(1)	[3] 28	16	16
1924	14	36	51.7	.525	26.34	95	261	244	11	11	31	6	31	8	3
						Roll engineers									
1914	23	47	66.9	$0.239	$15.92	100	100	100	-----	-----	(1)	(1)	[3] 9	11	81
1915	23	45	66.9	.242	16.14	100	101	101	-----	-----	(1)	(1)	[3] 9	11	80
1919	12	25	65.2	.535	34.88	97	224	219	(1)	[2] 12	(1)	(1)	[3] 16	4	68
1920	12	24	72.5	.674	48.79	108	282	306	-----	-----	-----	-----	(3)	4	96
1922	13	28	65.4	.425	27.87	98	178	175	(1)	[2] 14	(1)	(1)	[3] 7	4	75
1924	14	31	64.7	.531	34.45	97	222	216	-----	19	-----	-----	6	6	68
						Rollers									
1914	24	66	53.1	$0.573	$29.38	100	100	100	(1)	[2] 23	(1)	(1)	[3] 68	3	6
1915	24	64	52.4	.583	29.89	99	102	102	(1)	[2] 25	(1)	(1)	[3] 63	3	9
1919	12	38	47.0	1.843	86.62	89	322	295	(1)	[2] 53	(1)	(1)	[3] 47	-----	-----
1920	12	31	50.8	2.197	108.15	96	383	368	(1)	[2] 29	(1)	(1)	[3] 68	3	-----
1922	12	33	48.4	.899	42.95	91	157	146	(1)	[2] 52	(1)	(1)	[3] 42	6	-----
1924	16	42	51.2	1.252	63.66	96	218	217	14	14	31	12	19	5	5

[1] Not presented separately. [2] Includes all "48 and under." [3] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued

PUDDLING MILLS—Continued

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1914=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	44 and under	Over 44 and including 48	Over 48 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 60	60	Over 60
						Roughers									
1914	20	71	51.9	$0.436	$22.17	100	100	100	[1]	[2] 39	[1]	[1]	[3] 44	3	14
1915	20	69	51.8	.426	21.69	100	98	98	[1]	[2] 41	[1]	[1]	[3] 45	3	12
1919	8	25	45.2	1.298	58.67	87	298	265	[1]	[2] 64	[1]	[1]	[3] 36	-----	-----
1920	10	33	49.7	1.407	68.75	96	323	310	[1]	[2] 39	[1]	[1]	[3] 48	12	-----
1922	10	43	47.2	.587	27.69	91	135	125	[1]	[2] 47	[1]	[1]	[3] 47	7	-----
1924	12	45	50.4	.877	43.35	97	201	196	9	16	60	-----	4	4	7
						Catchers									
1914	27	91	53.4	$0.362	$18.99	100	100	100	[1]	[2] 21	[1]	[1]	[3] 69	4	5
1915	27	88	52.8	.363	18.89	99	100	99	[1]	[2] 22	[1]	[1]	[3] 68	5	6
1919	12	34	48.2	1.269	61.17	90	351	322	[1]	[2] 47	[1]	[1]	[3] 53	-----	-----
1920	13	42	50.7	1.291	64.07	95	357	337	[1]	[2] 33	[1]	[1]	[3] 62	5	-----
1922	13	55	47.9	.572	27.28	90	158	144	[1]	[2] 45	[1]	-----	[3] 51	4	-----
1924	16	69	50.9	.856	42.75	95	236	225	13	10	49	4	13	3	7
						Hook-ups									
1914	27	97	54.4	$0.251	$13.58	100	100	100	[1]	[2] 19	[1]	[1]	[3] 60	4	18
1915	27	94	53.8	.233	12.40	99	93	91	[1]	[2] 19	[1]	[1]	[3] 61	4	16
1919	12	34	51.8	.862	44.65	95	343	329	[1]	[2] 32	[1]	[1]	[3] 50	-----	18
1920	13	37	36.5	.868	49.64	104	346	366	[1]	[2] 8	[1]	[1]	[3] 59	5	27
1922	12	50	48.0	.457	21.57	88	182	159	[1]	[2] 78	[1]	[1]	[3] 18	4	-----
1924	16	54	51.9	.638	33.02	95	254	243	11	7	50	7	15	4	6
						Roll hands, other									
1914	8	17	51.9	$0.286	$14.75	100	100	100	[1]	[2] 18	[1]	[1]	[3] 82	-----	-----
1915	8	14	53.6	.295	15.86	103	103	108	[1]	[2] 21	[1]	[1]	[3] 64	-----	14
1919	3	11	50.7	.624	31.64	98	218	215	[1]	[2] 45	[1]	[1]	[3] 55	-----	-----
1920	6	15	51.5	.946	48.94	99	331	332	[1]	[2] 27	[1]	[1]	[3] 73	-----	-----
1922	5	15	51.6	.469	24.00	99	164	163	[1]	[2] 33	[1]	[1]	[3] 40	27	-----
1924	5	15	53.9	.559	30.12	104	195	204	-----	-----	53	20	-----	27	-----
						Hotbed men									
1914	26	117	54.2	$0.245	$13.10	100	100	100	[1]	[2] 21	[1]	[1]	[3] 59	3	16
1915	26	112	54.2	.243	12.98	100	99	99	[1]	[2] 22	[1]	[1]	[3] 54	4	21
1919	11	56	52.0	.655	34.06	96	267	260	[1]	[2] 27	[1]	[1]	[3] 57	-----	16
1920	13	81	57.0	.666	38.21	105	272	292	-----	-----	[1]	[1]	[3] 69	4	27
1922	12	67	50.3	.416	20.91	93	170	160	[1]	[2] 60	[1]	[1]	[3] 30	3	7
1924	15	84	52.5	.571	30.01	97	233	229	7	12	42	5	27	2	5
						Shearmen									
1914	19	43	57.3	$0.239	$13.70	100	100	100	-----	-----	[1]	[1]	[3] 60	21	19
1915	19	39	57.8	.247	14.40	101	103	105	-----	-----	[1]	[1]	[3] 56	18	26
1919	11	28	57.6	.528	30.41	101	221	222	[1]	[2] 7	[1]	[1]	[3] 57	18	18
1920	13	45	55.2	.662	36.73	96	277	268	[1]	[2] 2	[1]	[1]	[3] 71	18	9
1922	13	38	52.4	.455	23.75	91	190	173	[1]	[2] 42	[1]	[1]	[3] 39	8	11
1924	16	36	52.6	.570	29.80	92	238	218	28	-----	17	8	25	6	17

[1] Not presented separately. [2] Includes "48 and under." [3] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."

AVERAGE CUSTOMARY FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, AVERAGE EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND AVERAGE FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREFOR, 1907 TO 1924, BY OCCUPATIONS—Concluded

PUDDLING MILLS—Concluded

Year	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Index numbers (1914=100)			Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time weekly earnings	44 and under	Over 44 and including 48	Over 48 and under 54	54	Over 54 and under 60	60	Over 60
	Shearmen's helpers														
1914	20	110	55.0	$0.192	$11.23	100	100	100	----	----	(1)	(1)	[3] 60	9	31
1915	20	109	58.1	.196	11.50	100	102	102	----	----	(1)	(1)	[3] 58	9	33
1919	9	57	57.6	.473	27.24	99	246	243	(1)	[2] 12	(1)	(1)	[3] 53	----	35
1920	10	70	60.9	.527	32.24	105	274	287	----	----	(1)	(1)	[3] 30	14	55
1922	13	84	55.1	.385	21.09	95	201	188	(1)	[2] 24	(1)	(1)	[3] 42	6	29
1924	16	96	50.5	.513	25.77	87	267	229	48	----	16	5	15	4	13
	Laborers														
1914	24	322	59.5	$0.173	$10.35	100	100	100	----	----	(1)	(1)	[3] 36	42	22
1915	24	303	57.5	.167	9.66	97	97	93	----	----	(1)	(1)	[3] 49	35	16
1919	12	236	64.1	.436	27.95	108	252	270	(1)	[2] 3	(1)	(1)	[3] 22	14	62
1920	15	440	65.3	.457	30.41	110	264	294	----	----	(1)	(1)	[3] 9	33	57
1922	12	382	59.2	.305	18.44	99	176	178	----	----	(1)	(1)	[3] 31	35	34
1924	17	341	59.5	.355	21.31	100	205	206	----	----	20	5	18	30	26

[1] Not presented separately. [2] Includes all "48 and under." [3] Includes all "Over 48 and under 60."

STANDARD RAIL MILLS (YEAR 1924)

Occupation	Number of plants	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time weekly earnings	Per cent of employees whose average full-time hours per week were—						
						48	Over 48 and under 54	54 and under 60	60	Over 60 and under 72	72 and under 84	84
Charging-machine operators	3	23	54.8	$0.595	$32.61	61	----	----	----	39	----	----
Reheaters	3	10	59.0	.897	52.95	50	30	----	----	----	----	20
Reheaters' helpers	2	8	54.8	.521	28.56	75	----	----	----	25	----	----
Roll engineers	6	24	57.0	.747	42.57	25	13	17	----	46	----	----
Rollers	5	12	55.8	1.783	99.49	----	67	----	----	33	----	----
Assistant rollers	6	18	56.5	.982	55.49	----	67	----	11	22	----	----
Table levermen	7	83	54.8	.750	41.09	----	73	----	----	27	----	----
Tablemen	4	30	59.6	.650	38.76	----	47	----	----	53	----	----
Guide setters	7	37	57.1	.810	46.27	----	54	----	24	22	----	----
Hot-saw men	7	27	55.7	.636	35.45	15	41	----	26	19	----	----
Hot-saw helpers	6	88	55.9	.511	28.54	13	45	----	15	27	----	----
Hotbed levermen	7	64	54.3	.595	32.28	13	52	----	16	20	----	----
Hotbed men	6	64	54.2	.467	25.33	9	64	----	19	8	----	----
Straighteners	7	158	53.7	1.142	61.33	23	56	----	16	6	----	----
Straighteners' helpers	7	300	56.9	.556	31.65	21	38	----	9	4	28	----
Chippers	7	193	54.9	.689	37.82	20	48	----	21	11	----	----
Drillers and punchers	7	347	57.5	.595	34.21	20	41	----	18	8	13	----
Cold-saw men	7	24	55.5	.497	27.59	50	----	----	33	----	17	----
Cold-saw helpers	6	141	55.7	.443	24.69	45	----	----	43	4	8	----
Inspectors	7	95	57.9	.530	30.71	33	14	----	31	13	11	----
Laborers	7	404	63.6	.385	24.51	24	4	----	40	9	23	----

Wage and Board Rates in Western Mining Districts, April 1, 1924

THE following table is an abridgment of a table compiled by the Labor Commissioner of Nevada showing mining rates of wages per day and monthly rates for board in certain localities in six Western States, April 1, 1924. A similar table for 1923 was published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for June, 1923 (pp. 115–117). Brief definitions of some of the occupations are given in the former article. Reports for the different districts are incomplete.

WAGE RATES PER DAY AND BOARD RATES PER MONTH, IN WESTERN MINING DISTRICTS, APRIL 1, 1924

Occupation	Nevada				Arizona				California	
	Comstock	Elko	Tonopah	Virginia City	Jerome	Globe	Miami	Ray	Grass Valley	Jackson
Conveyor men	$4.50		$5.00			$4.13		$2.81		$4.50
Crusher men	5.25	$4.50	5.50		$4.79	4.13	$4.40	5.01		3.75
Crusher men's helpers	4.50		5.00		3.85	3.58		2.81		
Battery men			5.50						$5.10	4.50
Filter operators	5.25		5.00			4.40	4.40			
Filter repair men	6.00		5.50			4.68	4.40			
Firemen	4.25	5.00	5.50		4.13	4.40	4.68			
Mill labor	4.50		5.00			4.40	4.40	2.81	4.25	3.75
Pipe fitters			5.50	$5.25		4.95	5.23	5.17		
Refinery men	6.00		5.50							
Solution men	5.25		5.50						5.00	
Table men	5.25		5.50			4.40	4.40	3.08	4.60	4.00
Tube-mill men	5.25		5.50					4.46		4.00
Blacksmiths	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.23	5.23	5.23	5.17	5.60	4.50
Blacksmiths' helpers	5.00	4.00	5.00		3.85	4.13	4.40	3.91	4.50	
Carpenters	6.00	7.00	6.50	6.00	5.23	5.23	5.23	5.17	5.60	5.00
Compressor men			6.00	6.00	5.23	5.23	5.50	5.17	4.75	
Electricians	6.00		6.00	6.25	5.23	5.23	5.23	5.17	5.60	5.50
Machinists	6.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	5.23	5.23	5.23	5.17	5.85	5.75
Machinists' helpers	5.00		5.00		3.85	4.13	4.40	3.91	4.50	4.50
Motormen	5.25		5.75	5.25	4.07	4.68	4.95	3.91	4.75	
Ore sorters			5.00						4.00	
Pump men (station)			5.75		5.23	5.23	5.23	5.01	4.75	4.50
Surface laborers	4.25		5.00	4.75	2.75	3.58	4.40	2.81	4.00	3.75
Timber men's helpers			5.25		4.68	4.40	4.40	3.91	4.25	
Timber men	5.25		5.75	5.25	5.23	5.23	5.23	4.73	5.00	4.50
Tool sharpeners	6.00		6.00		5.23	4.95	5.23	5.01	5.05	5.00
Trammers	4.75	4.75	5.25	5.25	4.40	4.40	4.40	3.08	4.25	4.00
Top men	4.75	4.50	5.00		3.30	3.58	4.13		4.25	4.00
Trackmen	4.75	5.00	5.75		4.95	4.95	4.68	3.63		
Hoist engineers	6.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.60	6.05	5.50	6.00	6.00	5.50
Lathe men			6.50			5.23		5.17	5.60	
Muckers	4.75	4.50	5.25	4.75	4.40	4.40	4.40	3.98	4.75	4.00
Machinemen	5.25	5.00	5.75	5.25	4.95	4.95	4.95	3.91	5.25	4.50
Truck drivers	5.50		6.00		4.40	4.13	4.68	4.46	5.00	4.00
Watchmen	5.25		5.00		4.95	5.13		4.73	4.25	
Rate per month for board	37.50	45.00	42.50		40.00			40.00		

WAGE RATES PER DAY AND BOARD RATES PER MONTH, IN WESTERN MINING DISTRICTS, APRIL 1, 1924—Concluded

Occupation	Colorado					Montana		Utah: Bingham Canyon
	Breckenridge	Clear Creek	Leadville	Telluride	Victor	Butte	Philipsburg	
Conveyor men						$4.75	$4.75	$4.50
Crusher men	$4.25			$4.00		4.25	4.50	4.75
Crusher men's helpers								4.25
Battery men				4.00				
Filter operators						4.75		4.75
Filter repair men								5.00
Firemen				4.00		5.00	4.75	
Mill labor	4.00			3.50		4.25	5.00	4.25
Pipe fitters				4.50		5.50	5.50	6.00
Refinery men								
Solution men								
Table men	4.50			3.50				4.75
Tube-mill men							5.50	6.00
Blacksmiths	5.00		$5.00	5.00	$4.75	5.50	5.50	6.00
Blacksmiths' helpers	4.25		4.00	4.50	4.00	4.75	4.50	4.50
Carpenters	5.50		5.00	6.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	6.50
Compressor men			4.50	4.50	4.25	5.50	5.50	5.50
Electricians			5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.25
Machinists	4.75		5.00	6.00	4.25	5.50	5.50	6.00
Machinists' helpers	4.25		4.50	4.25	3.75	4.75	4.50	4.50
Motormen			4.50	4.30	4.00	4.75		4.75
Ore sorters			4.50	4.00				4.25
Pump men (station)			4.50	4.00	4.00	5.50	5.50	5.50
Surface laborers	4.25		4.00	3.50	3.50	4.25	4.25	4.25
Timbermen's helpers	4.25		4.00	4.00	4.00		4.25	4.50
Timbermen	4.75		4.50	4.50	4.50	4.75	4.75	4.75
Tool sharpeners	5.25	$4.50	5.00	5.50	4.25	5.50	5.50	5.25
Trammers	4.25		4.00	4.00	4.25	4.75	4.75	4.25
Topmen	4.25		4.00		4.00	4.75	4.75	
Truckmen			4.00	4.75	4.25	4.75	4.75	5.00
Hoist engineers	5.00		5.00	4.75	5.25	6.00	6.00	6.25
Lathe men								
Muckers	4.25	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.75	4.75	4.75	4.25
Machine men	4.75	5.00	4.50	4.50	4.75	4.75	4.75	5.25
Truck drivers					4.25	4.50	4.50	5.00
Watchmen	4.25		4.00	5.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	
Rate per month for board				34.50				

Average Weekly Earnings in Three Important Industrial States, May, 1924 [1]

THE following table gives average weekly earnings of males and females in manufacturing industries in Illinois, New York, and Massachusetts in May, 1924. It must not be assumed, however, that the work is identical in character in these different States even though reported under the same industrial classification. Attention is also called to the fact that the occupations of females in various industries are different from the occupations of males.

[1] Compiled from The Labor Bulletin of the Illinois Department of Labor, June, 1924, and recent press releases of the New York State industrial commissioner and the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN ILLINOIS, NEW YORK, AND MASSACHUSETTS, MAY, 1924

Industry	Illinois		New York (shop employees)		Massachusetts	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	$26.61	$15.21	$38.28			
Lime, cement, and plaster	33.97	15.59	32.14	$22.18		
Brick, tile, and pottery	33.36	13.09	25.22	15.00		
Glass	26.05	12.88	29.80	12.59		
Sheet-metal work and hardware	29.13	15.31	29.42	15.07		
Tools and cutlery [1]	30.75	20.80	26.73	14.38	$25.52	$17.14
Cooking, heating, and ventilating apparatus	31.81	20.08	33.27	(2)		
Automobiles and accessories [3]	29.82	19.74	31.49	16.65	30.57	17.79
Instruments and appliances	30.98	21.27	30.17	17.14		
Sawmill and planing mill products	31.86	10.95	29.46	12.88		
Furniture and cabinet work [4]	27.54	15.81	28.47	15.00	30.39	17.12
Musical instruments	27.81	17.12	30.17	15.60	31.69	15.35
Leather	28.64	16.29	24.58	14.29	26.46	13.39
Fur and fur goods	40.90	26.15	34.69	20.14		
Boots and shoes	24.61	15.73	26.27	16.98	22.24	14.96
Drugs and chemicals	28.51	15.28	29.67	15.31		
Paints, dyes, and colors	28.98	19.47	28.75	15.00		
Miscellaneous chemical products	29.82	13.62	33.26	18.20		
Silk and silk goods [5]			28.16	13.02	23.75	16.86
Wool manufactures [6]			26.17	15.38	25.90	16.62
Cotton goods	31.46	12.37	22.93	13.77	18.46	15.20
Hosiery and knit goods	25.07	12.12	25.38	15.52	26.58	15.35
Men's clothing	31.71	20.08	29.17	15.02	31.90	15.12
Men's shirts and furnishings	39.19	21.03	27.21	14.16		
Women's clothing	39.27	20.18	36.70	23.50	32.46	15.47
Women's underwear and furnishings	29.01	14.50	30.18	18.09		
Flour, feed, and other cereal products	27.88	10.72	28.52	12.11		
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	20.88	11.61	29.18	14.07		
Bread and other bakery products	33.00	14.96	30.59	13.48	26.22	13.14
Confectionery and ice cream [7]	34.79	15.76	25.68	14.47	23.73	16.42
Cigars and other tobacco products [8]	29.07	16.85	25.87	18.24	28.17	15.37
Water, light, and power	31.59	23.49	33.32	(2)		
All manufacturing industries [9]	30.24	17.15	[10] 31.04	[10] 16.56	30.02	15.86

[1] New York classification is "Firearms, tools, and cutlery."
[2] The number of employees too small for earnings to be reported separately.
[3] New York classification is "Automobiles, carriages, and aeroplanes"; Massachusetts classification is "Automobiles, including bodies and parts."
[4] Massachusetts classification is "Furniture."
[5] Massachusetts classification is "Silk goods."
[6] Massachusetts classification is "Woolen and worsted goods."
[7] Massachusetts classification is "Confectionery."
[8] Massachusetts classification is "Tobacco."
[9] Includes other industries besides those listed in table.
[10] Includes also water, light, and power.

Among the interesting contrasts brought out by these statistics are the following: In the cotton-goods industry average weekly earnings of males were far higher in Illinois than in the other two States, being $31.46 as compared with $22.93 in New York, and $18.46 in Massachusetts, while the earnings for females in the same industry were $15.20 in Massachusetts and only $12.37 and $13.77 in Illinois and New York, respectively.

In the boot and shoe industry average weekly earnings of males were $22.24 in Massachusetts, $24.61 in Illinois, and $26.27 in New York, while females averaged $16.98 in New York, which is $2.02 above the Massachusetts figure and $1.25 higher than that for Illinois.

For all the manufacturing industries reporting earnings of males and females separately, the average weekly earnings for males in each of the three States is remarkably close: Illinois, $30.24; New

York,[2] $31.04; and Massachusetts, $30.02. The difference between the compensation of the two sexes is strikingly brought out in these total averages, the earnings of females being only $17.15 in Illinois, $16.56 in New York, and $15.86 in Massachusetts.

In some of the individual industries there are even greater discrepancies between the average earnings of males and females, the earnings of the latter being only 42 per cent of those of the former in the glass industry in New York, 38 per cent in the flour, feed, and other cereal products group of industries in Illinois, and 34 per cent in sawmills and planing mills in that State.

Some industries were not included in the table of earnings because of the lack of uniformity in classification, the printing, paper, and paper-goods groups being a striking example, as is shown by the following differences in industrial classifications in the statistics of earnings published by the three specified States:

Illinois	New York	Massachusetts
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes.	Paper boxes and tubes.	Paper boxes.
Miscellaneous paper goods.	Paper.	Paper and wood pulp.
Job printing.	Printing and paper goods.	Printing and publishing, book and job.
Newspapers and periodicals.	Printing and bookmaking.	Printing and publishing, newspaper.
	Miscellaneous paper goods.	

The above listed variations in industrial classifications, the numerous notes required for the table of average earnings, and the justifiable doubts of statisticians as to whether certain industrial classifications in one State correspond in reality with the industrial classifications in another State, even when expressed in exactly the same language, emphasize anew the need for the further standardization of statistical methods in order to make well founded interstate comparisons.

Wages and Hours of Labor in Louisiana,[3] 1920 to 1923

WAGES in Louisiana were at a peak in the summer of 1920 but within a few months afterwards generally declined. Further reductions followed until the rates for common labor were practically down to the pre-war level. Where contracts had not expired or in trades where the workers were unionized the decline was not so great nor so rapid. In some cases where there were no contracts the united effort of the workers or a strike vote averted immediate substantial decreases or retained for a while increases which had previously been secured. Even among unionized workers the wage reductions effected usually exceeded in proportion the decline in the cost of living. In 1923, however, there was an upward trend in the cost of living which was followed by a slight rise in wages, which in a few instances, especially in some of the building trades, advanced beyond the 1920 peak. It will be noted, however, that for the common and semiskilled labor listed in the following

[2] Water, light, and power employees' earnings are included in the average for males in New York.
[3] Louisiana. Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. Twelfth biennial report, 1923, 1924, pp. 19, 27-31.

table the only increases in daily rates from 1921–1922 to 1923 were for naval store employees and oil-field workers. The percentage decreases in wages from 1920 to 1923 were strikingly heavy and the added hours of labor further penalized the workers.

DAILY WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR OF COMMON AND SEMISKILLED LABORERS IN LOUISIANA, 1920, 1921–1922, AND 1923

Industry	1920		1921–1922		1923		Per cent of decrease in wages, 1920 to 1923
	Hours per day	Wages per day	Hours per day	Wages per day	Hours per day	Wages per day	
Canning	8–10	$2.50	8–10	$1.50	10	$1.25	50
Clothing	8–10	2.75	8–10	1.75	10	1.50	45
Cottonseed products	8–10	3.00	8–12	2.00	12	2.00	33
Ice, light, and bottling	8–10	3.00	8–10	2.00	10	1.75	42
Lumbering	8–10	3.20	8–10	2.00	10	2.00	38
Naval stores	8–10	3.00	8–10	1.75	10	2.00	33
Oil-field workers	8–10	4.00	8–10	3.00	9–10	3.25	19
Rice-mill workers	8–10	3.50	10	2.00	12	2.00	43
Sugar-cane workers	8–10	2.75	8–10	1.75	10	1.25	55

There has been a labor shortage in certain industries and occupations in Louisiana, but, according to impartial investigations made at different periods by the labor department, "there has been no acute shortage of man power." Employers who complain most of the lack of labor supply were not able to recruit workers because of the inadequate wages offered or undesirable employment conditions. In the matter of securing negroes for farm work or other laborious tasks the labor department points out that "it is incumbent upon the employer to pay a sufficient wage to provide for the worker and dependents and to respect all laws, moral, humane, and statutory."

Wage claims.—The bureau of labor and industrial statistics is not legally authorized to act as a collection agency for unpaid wages, but it has frequently appealed to employers by letter through wage claimants. The amount involved in each of these claims is usually very small and the plaintiff can not afford to employ a lawyer. For some years the bureau has referred such cases to the Legal Aid Society with good results. Repeated recommendations have been made by the bureau for the passage of legislation giving to that office the power of enforcement in the matter of wage claims. These recommendations having been unsuccessful, the department hopes at least for the enactment of a law "creating the position of 'public defender,' or requiring some member of the State department of justice to prosecute just such cases." A six months' record showed that during that period workers had filed complaints of unpaid wages aggregating approximately $8,000, the individual claims being less than $7.

Home work.—The labor commissioner states that aside from the insanitary conditions under which home work is done, the women and children so occupied are usually paid starvation wages; for example, 15 cents per 100 for working buttonholes, 30 cents per dozen for making children's rompers, and from 50 to 75 cents a dozen for making working shirts and men's overalls.

Wages of Belgian Glass Workers

A CONSULAR report dated May 27, 1924, gives an account of the present condition of the Belgian glass industry and the average wages of workers in the different glass manufacturing centers of the country. For many years Belgium has taken a leading place among European countries engaged in this industry, the report states, largely because there is an abundance of raw materials of good quality in the country. Shortly before the outbreak of the war in 1914 there were in Belgium about 70 firms, employing approximately 25,000 workmen, engaged in the manufacture of glass. Production declined greatly during the war, but after the armistice there was an unprecedented demand, particularly for window glass to be used in the devastated regions, so that the industry was one of the first to recover from the effects of the war and at the present time the production in Belgium approximates that of the pre-war period. There are now about 90 factories manufacturing plate glass, window glass, scientific glassware, bottles, jars, and tableware. The output of plate glass is said to be second only to that of the United States. In 1923 about 28 per cent of the plate glass and about 13 per cent of the window glass manufactured was exported to this country.

The glass factories are for the most part located in small towns where glass making is usually the only industry and consequently there is no competition. As a result the trade is followed by families for succeeding generations, boys being apprenticed at the age of 14 years and girls generally beginning to work at the same age in the packing department or at a machine. Owing to the lack of opportunities for other work, labor disputes are infrequent, since if a workman is dissatisfied he must seek work in some other place. Early in 1924 the average wages of glass blowers making table glass varied in the four principal glass-making districts from 28 to 38 francs [1] per day. Experienced glass workers making common bottle ware earned from 40 to 44 francs and blowers from 38 to 40 francs per day. Blowers making colored wine and beer bottles were paid from 38 to 40 francs and finishers from 30 to 33 francs, while experienced glass workers making crystal ware were paid from 30 to 33 francs and blowers from 26 to 28 francs daily. Apprentices usually begin with a wage of from 8 to 10 francs. Some factories give, in addition to the wages quoted, a bonus on production, which is paid to apprentices as well as to skilled workmen.

Wages of Ricksha Pullers in Peking, China

ACCORDING to the Chinese Economic Bulletin, May 24, 1924 (p. 9), the earnings of ricksha coolies in Peking average 100 coppers [2] per day, out of which each puller has to pay from 20 to 30 coppers for the hire of the ricksha, so that the average daily wage is from 60 to 70 coppers. There are about 70,000 rickshas in the capital, of which all but about 7,000 are owned by companies which lease them to the pullers, and it is estimated that 200,000 people are dependent on the earnings of these coolies.

[1] Franc at par=19.3 cents exchange rate varies.
[2] About 200 coppers equal $1 Mexican or 54.04 cents, par, in United States currency.

Wages in the Metal Industry in Finland, 1913 and 1920 to 1923 [1]

THE Statistical Central Bureau in Finland having been authorized to begin a series of wage statistics, it was decided to compute wages from the reports secured by the various employers' associations from their members. The first of this series of wage statistics is for the metal industry, for which data were secured from the Employers' Association of the Metal Industry beginning with July, 1920, with corresponding statistics for 1913. The data for 1913 covers 33 plants with 4,606 workers, and for the later years about 60 plants with from 8,000 to 10,000 workers. While not even approximately all the plants in the metal industry are included, the data are, however, fully representative. In computing the index numbers the year 1913 is taken as the base.

Table 1 shows hourly wage rates in the metal industry in Finland for 1913 and 1920 to 1923 and index numbers therefor.

TABLE 1.—HOURLY WAGE RATES IN THE METAL INDUSTRY IN FINLAND FOR SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 AND 1920 TO 1923

[Finnish mark at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Year and month	Cities			Rural districts			Whole country		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	Marks	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*
1913, July	0.427	0.294	0.426	0.289	0.148	0.286	0.386	0.232	0.384
1920:									
July	3.861	2.860	3.759	2.401	1.525	2.313	3.350	2.393	3.254
October	4.548	3.039	4.414	2.861	1.692	2.745	3.945	2.514	3.813
1921:									
January	4.733	3.268	4.599	3.295	1.961	3.165	4.307	2.861	4.172
April	4.352	2.926	4.232	2.854	1.704	2.755	3.852	2.510	3.738
July	4.344	2.959	4.219	2.843	1.636	2.712	3.856	2.465	3.723
October	4.400	2.955	4.249	2.852	1.632	2.717	3.872	2.484	3.724
1922:									
January	4.451	2.980	4.281	2.850	1.786	2.764	3.609	2.637	3.509
April	4.397	2.988	4.246	2.903	1.762	2.812	3.846	2.625	3.727
July	4.471	3.075	4.304	2.944	1.800	2.810	3.927	2.631	3.774
October	4.574	3.102	4.399	2.979	1.836	2.872	4.011	2.729	3.870
1923:									
January	4.580	3.013	4.402	3.122	1.930	3.069	4.023	2.646	3.880
April	4.647	3.128	4.480	3.285	1.913	3.164	4.106	2.715	3.965
July	4.688	3.227	4.525	3.167	1.954	3.061	4.069	2.763	3.932
Index numbers (July, 1913=100)									
1920:									
July	904	973	882	831	1030	809	868	1031	847
October	1065	1034	1036	990	1143	960	1022	1084	993
1921:									
January	1108	1112	1080	1140	1325	1107	1116	1233	1086
April	1019	995	993	988	1151	963	998	1082	973
July	1017	1006	990	983	1105	948	999	1063	970
October	1030	1005	997	987	1103	950	1003	1071	970
1922:									
January	1042	1014	1005	986	1207	966	935	1137	914
April	1030	1016	997	1004	1191	983	996	1131	971
July	1047	1046	1010	1019	1216	983	1017	1134	983
October	1071	1055	1033	1031	1241	1004	1039	1176	1008
1923:									
January	1073	1025	1033	1080	1304	1073	1042	1141	1010
April	1088	1064	1052	1137	1293	1106	1064	1170	1033
July	1098	1098	1062	1096	1320	1070	1054	1191	1024

[1] Finland. Socialministeriet. Social Tidskrift No. 2, 1924, pp. 76-98.

The maximum hourly wage rates were reached at the end of 1920, after which they decreased until the beginning of 1922; in the summer of 1923 they had again increased almost to those of the peak of 1920. The average wage rates for all workers have been affected by the increasing number of women in the industry, which has made them lower than they otherwise would be.

The hourly wage rates do not accurately picture the earnings per working hour because of overtime and differences in wage payment. The table following shows hourly earnings for metal workers in the cities and rural districts and in the whole of Finland.

TABLE 2.—HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE METAL INDUSTRY IN FINLAND FOR SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 AND 1920 TO 1923

[Finnish mark at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Cities

Year and month	Men						Women		Total	
	Skilled workers		Unskilled workers		Total					
	Earnings	Index number	Earnings	Index number	Earnings	Index number	Earnings	Index number	Earnings	Index number
	Marks		*Marks*		*Marks*		*Marks*		*Marks*	
1913, July	0.527	100	0.346	100	0.475	100	0.317	100	0.473	100
1920:										
July	5.252	997	3.624	1047	4.686	987	2.877	908	4.522	956
October	6.044	1147	4.128	1193	5.400	1137	3.251	1026	5.234	1107
1921:										
January	6.215	1179	4.110	1188	5.505	1159	3.621	1142	5.332	1127
April	6.029	1144	3.667	1060	5.363	1129	3.220	1016	5.226	1105
July	6.287	1193	3.737	1080	5.574	1173	3.366	1062	5.418	1145
October	5.955	1130	3.978	1150	5.359	1128	3.346	1056	5.151	1089
1922:										
January	5.744	1090	3.698	1069	5.114	1077	3.339	1053	4.918	1040
April	5.803	1101	3.764	1088	5.153	1085	3.437	1084	4.970	1051
July	6.126	1162	4.202	1214	5.483	1154	3.560	1123	5.264	1113
October	6.260	1188	4.058	1173	5.541	1167	3.731	1177	5.329	1127
1923:										
January	6.155	1168	4.320	1249	5.557	1170	3.663	1156	5.344	1130
April	6.340	1203	4.189	1211	5.662	1192	3.762	1187	5.442	1151
July	6.267	1189	4.095	1184	5.519	1162	3.680	1161	5.326	1126

Rural districts[1]

1913, July	0.398	100	0.268	100	0.374	100	0.155	100	0.368	100
1920:										
July	3.525	886	2.676	999	3.291	880	1.778	1147	3.146	855
October	5.809	1460	3.369	1257	5.012	1340	2.156	1391	4.743	1289
1921:										
January	4.742	1191	3.646	1360	4.398	1176	2.524	1628	4.228	1149
April	4.121	1035	3.083	1150	3.836	1026	2.206	1423	3.701	1006
July	4.045	1016	3.009	1123	3.743	1001	2.141	1381	3.552	965
October	4.209	1058	3.181	1187	3.949	1056	2.248	1450	3.772	1025
1922:										
January	4.161	1045	3.299	1231	3.943	1054	2.322	1498	3.814	1036
April	4.149	1042	3.265	1218	3.954	1057	2.299	1483	3.833	1042
July	4.472	1124	3.410	1272	4.184	1119	2.319	1496	3.958	1076
October	4.832	1214	3.510	1310	4.507	1205	2.516	1623	4.325	1175
1923:										
January	4.702	1181	3.563	1329	4.405	1178	2.443	1576	4.238	1152
April	4.897	1230	3.666	1368	4.591	1228	2.588	1670	4.427	1203
July	4.715	1185	3.510	1310	4.421	1182	2.549	1645	4.248	1154

[1] Payments in kind are not included; about 20.4 per cent received payments in kind.

TABLE 2.—HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE METAL INDUSTRY IN FINLAND FOR SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 AND 1920 TO 1923—Concluded

Whole country

Year and month	Men						Women		Total	
	Skilled workers		Unskilled workers		Total					
	Earnings	Index number	Earnings	Index number	Earnings	Index number	Earnings	Index number	Earnings	Index number
	Marks		*Marks*		*Marks*		*Marks*		*Marks*	
1913, July	0. 477	100	0. 324	100	0. 438	100	0. 219	100	0. 435	100
1920:										
July	4. 524	948	3. 299	1018	4. 133	944	2. 425	1107	3. 974	914
October	5. 954	1248	3. 846	1187	5. 253	1199	2. 785	1272	5. 044	1160
1921:										
January	5. 752	1206	3. 975	1227	5. 160	1178	3. 287	1501	4. 972	1143
April	5. 430	1138	3. 489	1077	4. 887	1116	2. 838	1296	4. 744	1091
July	5. 609	1176	3. 508	1083	5. 014	1145	2. 820	1288	4. 825	1109
October	5. 283	1108	3. 714	1146	4. 838	1105	2. 940	1342	4. 641	1067
1922:										
January	5. 098	1069	3. 560	1099	4. 658	1063	3. 026	1382	4. 497	1034
April	5. 072	1063	3. 603	1112	4. 663	1065	3. 210	1466	4. 515	1038
July	5. 445	1142	3. 932	1214	4. 976	1136	3. 054	1395	4. 752	1092
October	5. 674	1190	3. 884	1199	5. 145	1175	3. 343	1526	4. 951	1138
1923:										
January	5. 499	1153	4. 036	1246	5. 060	1155	3. 226	1473	4. 875	1121
April	5. 583	1170	3. 957	1221	5. 124	1170	3. 286	1500	4. 942	1136
July	5. 543	1162	3. 891	1201	5. 046	1152	3. 230	1475	4. 865	1118

Index numbers of hourly earnings for men and for women in the cities reached the same level during the summer of 1923. Their trend throughout has not been entirely the same, as ever since the end of 1920 the index for men's hourly wages has been comparatively higher than that for women's wages, which only lately have increased at the same rate as men's wages. No marked difference is found in the trend of wages for skilled and for unskilled male workers, but an increase in the number of lower-paid workers has lowered the index number for all men. Notwithstanding the change in the class of labor employed, the actual earnings per working hour in the cities are 11 times what they were in 1913. In the rural districts skilled workers' wages showed practically the same increase as those in the cities, the unskilled workers wages considerably more, and women's wages a marked increase. The increase in general hourly wages was not much more than that in the cities.

The general index number for hourly earnings for the country as a whole is lower than the general index numbers for special trades. Earnings in specified trades in 1913 and 1923 are given in Table 3.

TABLE 3.—HOURLY EARNINGS IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS IN THE METAL INDUSTRY IN FINLAND, JULY, 1913 AND 1923

Occupation	1913			1923			Index numbers 1923 (July 1913=100)		
	Cities	Rural districts	Whole country	Cities	Rural districts	Whole country	Cities	Rural districts	Whole country
	Marks	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*	*Marks*			
Blacksmiths	0.589	0.449	0.504	6.689	5.200	5.760	1136	1158	1143
Molders	.457	.517	.478	6.772	5.999	6.417	1482	1160	1342
Filers	.521	.439	.502	6.150	5.114	5.844	1180	1165	1164
Turners	.550	.447	.524	6.508	5.312	6.134	1183	1188	1171
Coppersmiths	.621	.415	.600	6.798	6.489	6.722	1095	1564	1120
Boiler makers	.588	.398	.548	6.933	4.687	6.526	1179	1178	1191
Sheet-iron workers	.528	.430	.518	6.333	5.397	6.213	1199	1255	1199
Electrical workers	.451	.346	.411	6.721	4.098	4.740	1490	1184	1153
Carpenters	.551	.384	.475	5.920	4.658	5.471	1074	1213	1152
Pattern makers	.542	.464	.525	6.071	5.160	5.757	1120	1112	1097

Hourly earnings had a somewhat different trend in the occupations specified in Table 3 than in the industry as a whole. A big difference is shown in the earnings of molders, coppersmiths, electrical workers, and carpenters in cities and in rural districts, while for the other trades the trend of wages was comparatively uniform.

Table 4 shows the full-time weekly hours of labor and the average number of hours actually worked per week. As the full-time hours of labor for cities and rural districts are practically the same, the average for the whole country only is shown. Figures for the actual number of hours worked, however, show considerable difference and are shown separately.

TABLE 4.—WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOR IN THE METAL INDUSTRY IN FINLAND FOR SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 AND 1920 TO 1923

Year and month	Weekly hours of labor							
	Cities		Rural districts		Whole country			
	Actual hours	Index number	Actual hours	Index number	Actual hours	Index number	Full-time hours	Index number
1913, July	47.7	100	58.6	100	51.2	100	57.6	100
1920:								
July	40.7	85	48.4	83	43.9	86	47.1	82
October	43.9	92	46.6	80	44.9	88	47.0	82
1921:								
January	39.2	82	38.8	66	39.0	76	46.8	81
April	51.0	107	44.8	76	48.9	96	46.7	81
July	45.6	96	40.5	69	43.9	86	46.9	82
October	44.4	93	47.3	81	45.4	89	47.0	82
1922:								
January	39.2	82	40.5	69	39.7	78	46.9	82
April	45.1	95	50.8	87	47.2	92	47.0	82
July	42.4	89	47.6	81	44.3	87	47.0	82
October	43.9	92	47.5	81	45.2	88	47.0	82
1923:								
January	38.4	81	41.3	70	39.6	77	47.0	82
April	30.2	63	43.5	74	35.7	70	47.0	82
July	44.9	94	46.8	80	45.7	89	47.0	82

During the years for which data were collected, the proportion of skilled and unskilled workers and women have changed. Table 5 shows the proportion of such workers in the different years:

TABLE 5.—PROPORTION OF SKILLED AND UNSKILLED AND WOMAN WORKERS IN THE METAL INDUSTRY IN FINLAND, JULY, 1913 AND 1920 TO 1923

Cities

Class of workers	July, 1913		July, 1920		July, 1921		July, 1922		July, 1923	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Men:										
Skilled	2,188	69.9	3,212	57.2	3,542	60.8	3,076	57.0	3,031	57.7
Unskilled	909	29.0	1,841	32.8	1,761	30.2	1,677	31.0	1,636	31.1
Total	3,097	98.9	5,053	90.0	5,303	91.0	4,753	88.0	4,667	88.8
Women	33	1.1	559	10.0	526	9.0	648	12.0	586	11.2
Grand total	3,130	100.0	5,612	100.0	5,829	100.0	5,401	100.0	5,253	100.0

Rural districts

Men:										
Skilled	1,125	76.2	1,918	63.4	1,941	63.4	1,974	63.7	2,528	67.2
Unskilled	305	20.7	805	26.6	777	25.4	756	24.4	871	23.1
Total	1,430	96.9	2,723	90.0	2,718	88.8	2,730	88.1	3,399	90.3
Women	46	3.1	303	10.0	342	11.2	367	11.9	365	9.7
Grand total	1,476	100.0	3,026	100.0	3,060	100.0	3,097	100.0	3,764	100.0

Both in the cities and in the rural districts the relative number of skilled workers has been considerably reduced while the number of unskilled workers and of woman workers, especially, has increased. In the cities the proportion of woman workers has increased to 10 times what it was in 1913.

Because of the changing proportions of skilled, unskilled, and female workers in the industry during the years for which data are shown, due to the increasing number of unskilled and female workers, the figures for hourly earnings, it was thought, do not show the true situation, and so weighted index numbers—based on the average earnings in the special groups on July of each year and estimated proportion of such workers and the proportion in the cities and in the rural districts—have been prepared. Table 6 shows such weighted hourly earnings.

TABLE 6.—WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF HOURLY EARNINGS IN THE METAL INDUSTRY IN FINLAND FOR SPECIFIED MONTHS, 1913 AND 1920 TO 1923

[Finnish mark at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Year and month	Hourly earnings					
	Cities		Rural districts		Whole country	
	Marks	Index number	Marks	Index number	Marks	Index number
1913, July	0.452	100	0.335	100	0.405	100
1920:						
July	4.526	1001	3.096	924	3.954	976
October	5.188	1148	4.712	1407	5.000	1235
1921:						
January	5.324	1178	4.191	1251	4.871	1203
April	5.040	1151	3.618	1080	4.471	1104
July	5.229	1157	3.541	1057	4.556	1125
October	5.101	1129	3.705	1106	4.543	1122
1922:						
January	4.889	1082	3.719	1110	4.422	1092
April	4.955	1096	3.699	1104	4.453	1100
July	5.292	1171	3.938	1176	4.750	1173
October	5.347	1183	4.204	1255	4.890	1207
1923:						
January	5.355	1185	4.134	1234	4.867	1202
April	5.437	1203	4.297	1283	4.981	1230
July	5.357	1185	4.138	1235	4.869	1202

The increase in earnings has been different in the cities and in the rural districts, the hourly earnings of workers in the cities having at first advanced more rapidly but afterwards remained at practically the same level, while in the rural districts hourly earnings have increased continually, the total increase in hourly earnings exceeding that in the cities. In the country as a whole, the earnings per hour are 12 times what they were in 1913.

Table 7 shows the full-time weekly earnings, actual weekly earnings, and weighted weekly earnings. Weekly earnings vary considerably, due to differences in the number of hours worked in the different periods. The full-time weekly earnings in July, 1923, were nearly 8½ times what they were in 1913.

TABLE 7.—FULL-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS, ACTUAL WEEKLY EARNINGS, AND WEIGHTED WEEKLY EARNINGS IN THE METAL INDUSTRY IN FINLAND, 1913 AND 1920 TO 1923

[Finnish mark at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Year and month	Full-time weekly earnings		Actual weekly earnings		Weighted weekly earnings	
	Marks	Index number	Marks	Index number	Marks	Index number
1913, July	22.12	100	22.23	100	20.74	100
1920:						
July	153.26	693	174.29	784	173.58	837
October	179.21	810	226.49	1019	224.50	1082
1921:						
January	195.25	883	195.04	877	189.97	916
April	174.57	789	231.67	1041	218.63	1054
July	174.61	789	211.49	951	200.01	964
October	175.03	791	210.60	947	206.25	994
1922:						
January	164.57	744	178.35	802	175.55	846
April	175.17	792	213.20	959	210.18	1013
July	177.38	801	210.28	946	210.43	1015
October	181.89	822	223.62	1006	221.03	1066
1923:						
January	182.36	824	192.99	868	192.73	929
April	186.36	842	176.27	793	177.82	857
July	184.80	835	222.20	1000	222.51	1073

In Table 8 is shown the purchasing power of the worker's wage. A comparison of living costs with earnings is difficult, it is stated, because an entirely applicable cost-of-living index is not available, but the official cost-of-living index (based on the first half of 1914) has been used, being converted to a 1913 base. The figures for actual earnings are for the whole country, while the cost-of-living figures are for the cities, including factory districts and settlements with centralized populations.

TABLE 8.—INDEX NUMBERS OF ACTUAL AND REAL HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS OF ALL WORKERS AND ACTUAL AND REAL WEEKLY EARNINGS OF SKILLED WORKERS IN THE METAL INDUSTRY IN FINLAND, 1913 AND 1920 TO 1923

Year	Cost of living	Hourly earnings		Weighted hourly earnings		Weekly earnings		Weighted weekly earnings		Weekly earnings of skilled workers	
		Actual	Real	Actual	Real	Actual	Real	Actual	Real	Actual	Real
July, 1913	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
July, 1920	994	914	92	976	98	784	79	837	84	873	88
July, 1921	1198	1109	93	1125	94	951	79	964	81	1247	106
July, 1922	1127	1092	97	1173	104	946	84	1015	90	1060	94
July, 1923	1095	1118	102	1202	110	1000	91	1073	98	1129	103

The purchasing power of hourly wages has in the last year exceeded the 1913 level. Weighted hourly earnings have been comparatively high during the period under consideration and since 1922 have exceeded living costs. The purchasing power of weekly earnings has decreased, less, however, than would be expected from the shortened working period.

Wages of Miners and Metal Workers in France, 1920 to 1924

AVERAGE daily wages of French workers in mines and metal works are reported for different periods from 1920 to 1924 in the Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris, June, 1924 (pp. 251–253).

The general increase in the cost of living has resulted in wage increases in may sections of the country, particularly for those occupations in which wage reductions had followed the lowering of the cost of living in 1920.

The most important increases in miners' wages occurred in the fourth quarter of 1923 at which time they were considerably above the average for 1920. The following statistics of the movement of wages in mines were compiled by the central committee of the coal-mine operators in France.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES AND INDEX NUMBERS OF FRENCH MINERS, 1913, 1920, 1922, AND 1923

[Franc at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Date	Average daily wages			Index number of average daily wages (1913=100)		
	Underground workers	Surface workers	Total	Underground workers	Surface workers	Total
	Francs	*Francs*	*Francs*			
1913	5.96	4.02	5.40	100	100	100
1920	20.84	16.25	18.99	352	395	360
1922, fourth quarter	18.57	13.96	17.06	311	347	315
1923:						
First quarter	20.19	15.03	18.55	339	373	343
Second quarter	21.23	16.22	19.62	356	403	363
Third quarter	21.51	16.09	19.86	357	401	367
Fourth quarter	23.17	17.31	21.32	389	430	394

In the metal industry the wages in effect at the beginning of 1924 were generally below those fixed towards the end of 1920, but it is not certain that the variations in the minimum rate correspond exactly to the actual wages paid. The following table shows the average minimum daily wages in the metal industry fixed by collective agreement or by the decisions of employers' organizations in different industrial sections of France at different periods from 1920 to 1924:

AVERAGE MINIMUM DAILY WAGES OF FRENCH WORKERS IN THE METAL INDUSTRY AT DIFFERENT PERIODS, 1920 TO 1924

[Franc at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Locality and date	Laborers		Skilled workers		Locality and date	Laborers		Skilled workers	
	Common	Semi-skilled	Lowest grade	First grade		Common	Semi-skilled	Lowest grade	First grade
Lille:	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	Bourges:	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*
September, 1920	[1]17.60	[1]18.80	[1]21.20	-------	September, 1920	[1]15.00	[1]16.00	[1]17.00	[1]19.00
June, 1921	15.60	16.80	19.20	-------	June, 1921	13.00	14.00	15.00	17.00
April, 1923	17.60	18.80	21.20	-------	March, 1924	14.80	15.60	16.80	18.80
Roubaix:					Nevers:				
June, 1920	[1]17.60	[1]19.20	[1]22.00	-------	September, 1920	[1]13.20	[1]14.00	[1]15.20	[1]18.00
November, 1921	15.60	17.20	20.00	-------	April, 1922	10.80	11.60	12.80	15.60
November, 1923	16.40	18.00	20.80	-------	March, 1923	12.00	12.80	14.00	16.80
Calais:					January, 1924	12.80	13.60	14.80	17.60
January, 1921	[1]16.25	-------	[1]19.05	[1]20.65	Limoges:				
October, 1921	13.15	-------	15.95	17.55	April, 1920	[1]11.40	[1]12.60	[1]13.00	[1]19.00
April, 1923	13.90	-------	16.70	18.30	July, 1921	10.00	11.20	11.60	16.40
December, 1923	15.15	-------	17.95	19.55	April, 1923	10.60	11.80	12.20	17.00
April, 1924	16.40	-------	19.20	20.80	Nantes:				
Troyes:					October, 1920	[1]16.40	[1]16.80	[1]17.25	[1]22.65
October, 1920	[1]18.00	[1]21.00	[1]22.00	-------	January, 1923	12.00	12.50	12.95	19.00
June, 1921	15.60	18.60	19.60	-------	April, 1923	12.75	13.25	13.70	19.55
March, 1923	16.00	19.00	20.00	-------	October, 1923	13.40	13.85	14.30	20.05
October, 1923	16.80	19.80	20.80	-------	February, 1924	14.55	15.00	15.35	20.85
Strassburg:					April, 1924	15.15	15.60	16.00	21.35
End of 1920	[1]16.40	[1]18.40	[1]19.60	[1]20.80					
July, 1921	14.40	16.40	17.60	18.00					
February, 1924	15.60	17.60	18.80	20.00					
March, 1924	16.00	18.00	19.20	20.40					

[1] Maximum wages.

A study by the association of metallurgical and mechanical industries which has been carried on since 1920 in the vicinity of Paris shows a decided increase in average hourly wages in this locality since the first part of 1922. In February, 1924, wages were from 8 to 10 per cent higher than the average for May and June, 1920. In general, skilled workers were found to have had much smaller wage increases than ordinary laborers. The following table shows the average hourly wages of workers in the metal and mechanical trades in the region of Paris, 1920 to 1924:

AVERAGE HOURLY WAGES OF WORKERS, METAL AND MECHANICAL TRADES IN THE REGION OF PARIS, 1920, 1922, 1923 AND 1924

[Franc at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Occupation	Average hourly wages			
	May-June, 1920	February, 1922	February, 1923	February, 1924
Common labor:	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*	*Francs*
Daywork	2.18	1.99	2.01	2.35
Piecework	2.24	2.10	2.21	2.46
Metal fitters:				
Daywork	3.16	3.09	3.18	3.40
Piecework	3.32	3.23	3.41	3.55
Electrical fitters:				
Daywork	2.96	2.95	3.17	3.36
Piecework	3.17	3.12	3.23	3.49
Structural-iron workers:				
Daywork	2.92	3.05	3.25	3.39
Women, semiskilled:				
Daywork	1.63	1.50	1.49	1.83
Piecework	1.91	1.59	1.73	1.92

Wages in Barcelona, Spain

A RECENT communication from the American consul at Barcelona, Spain, dated June 4, 1924, states that an investigation of wages paid to common laborers, workers in industrial establishments, railroad employees, and artisans in Barcelona indicates that there has been practically no change during the past year.

Wages per 8-hour day in Barcelona on May 1, 1924, according to various plant managers and foremen, were as follows:

	Pesetas[1]
Common labor (subway construction)	9.00
Unskilled labor (textile factories):	
Men	9.00–9.50
Women	6.00–8.00
Skilled labor (textile factories)	14.00–17.00
Foremen	18.00–23.00
Carpenters	11.50
Carpenters' assistants, 16 years old	6.00
Masons	12.00
Painters	9.00
Unskilled labor (railroads)	6.00
Engineers (railroads)	17.00–25.00
Brakemen (railroads)	7.50
Mechanics (railroads)	11.50
Foremen of section gangs (railroads)	8.00
Skilled labor (subway construction)	10.50

[1] Peseta at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.

WOMAN AND CHILD LABOR

Women in Trade-Unions [1]

IN all countries where industry is well developed women constitute an important percentage of the wage earners, and they form, without exception, the poorest paid section of the wage-earning population. Unorganized woman labor is therefore a great hindrance to the realization of trade-union aims and endangers the maintenance of existing wage and working conditions. The perception of this danger gave rise everywhere to endeavors by the trade-unions to organize woman workers in order to combat the depressing tendency of woman labor on wages. As there had also developed nationally as well as internationally the thought that woman labor must be better paid for its own sake and the women themselves roused to activity in this direction, these efforts were successful. Although the organizing of woman workers is a far more difficult matter than that of men, and only a small proportion of the organized women take active part in the work of organization, there are, nevertheless, large bodies of women now included in the trade-union membership of all countries, and progress is continually being recorded.

The annual reports of the International Federation of Trade-Unions have for some years furnished an excellent means of surveying the extent of women's participation in the trade-union movement. The latest of these reports, recently issued, supplies figures of the membership on December 31, 1922, in 22 national central trade-union organizations, and each of 16 of these central organizations furnishes data relating to organized woman workers in the country to which the organization belongs. According to these data the number of women organized in trade-unions on December 31, 1922, was 2,857,887. They formed 16.3 per cent of the total membership, which was 17,738,603. The following table shows the distribution of these organized woman workers among the central trade-union organizations of the various countries:

FEMALE MEMBERSHIP OF 16 NATIONAL CENTRAL TRADE-UNION ORGANIZATIONS, DECEMBER 31, 1922

Country	Female members		Country	Female members	
	Number	Per cent of total membership		Number	Per cent of total membership
Belgium	52,208	8.4	Yugoslavia	14,110	21.2
Denmark	38,056	16.4	Austria	232,712	22.2
Germany:			Palestine	1,242	17.3
General Federation of Free Trade-Unions	1,730,452	22.5	Poland	42,903	10.4
General Federation of Salaried Employees	176,220	26.4	Sweden	25,134	8.6
Great Britain	302,900	6.9	Switzerland	21,265	13.1
France	78,255	10.3	Czechoslovakia	70,950	18.3
Netherlands	10,424	5.2	Hungary	21,263	10.5
Italy	39,793	9.9	Total	2,857,887	16.3

[1] Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund. Gewerkschafts-Zeitung. Berlin, Apr. 5, 1924, pp. 103-105.

The above figures show the varying proportion of female trade-union membership in the different countries. Where the percentage of woman members is high, one may assume this is not merely a temporary status, and that the attitude of the organized male workers toward the female workers was not hostile but that they were anxious that the women should join their unions. Experience shows, almost uniformly, that agricultural workers are far more difficult to organize than industrial workers, and that this difficulty is still more pronounced in regard to woman workers in agricultural pursuits, so that the percentage of women in trade-unions is lower in countries where agriculture is the main source of employment than in industrial countries. Taking this point in consideration, the figures shown above indicate that trade-unionism among women is increasing. The relatively and absolutely small number of women in trade-unions in Great Britain, where on December 31, 1922, of a total of 4,369,268 trade-union members only 302,900, or 6.9 per cent, were women, is undoubtedly the consequence of the economic crisis Great Britain was undergoing at that time, for at the end of the preceding year the woman members of trade-unions numbered 832,779, or 12.7 per cent of the total membership.

That part of the Second Statistical Yearbook of the International Federation of Trade-Unions, 1923–24, which deals with the state of the trade-union movement in the various countries, shows that in general the form of organization is similar. Special organizations for women are rare and exist, according to the yearbook, in only three countries: One in Hungary (Federation of Domestic Servants, with 173 members); two in Denmark (Federation of Woman Workers, with 10,636 members, and Federation of Domestic Servants, with 438 members); and three in Great Britain (Woman Clerks' and Secretaries' Association, with 3,000 members, Civil Service Sorting Assistants' Association, with 700 members, and the Amalgamated Association of Felt Hat Trimmers and Wool Formers, with 2,998 members). In all the other countries the women belong to the same organizations as the men.

Information as to female membership supplied by the 16 national central organizations, comprising 692 federations, show that in 282 of these bodies membership may be held only by men. The number of federations which exclude women is shown for individual countries in the following table:

NUMBER OF FEDERATIONS AFFILIATED WITH CENTRAL ORGANIZATION AND NUMBER WITH MALE MEMBERSHIP ONLY

Country	Federations affiliated with Central Organization	Federations with male membership only	Country	Federations affiliated with Central Organization	Federations with male membership only
Belgium	29	4	Yugoslavia	29	6
Denmark	52	17	Austria	56	8
Germany:			Palestine	21	15
General Federation of Free Trade-Unions	45	10	Poland	36	20
General Federation of Salaried Employees	15	4	Sweden	33	10
Great Britain	162	113	Switzerland	21	6
France	34	8	Czechoslovakia	46	16
Netherlands	26	7	Hungary	42	8
Italy	45	30	Total	692	282

Only in Great Britain, Italy, Palestine, and Poland, then, are there any considerable number of trade-union organizations which exclude women. A comparison with other countries can hardly be drawn as regards Italy, owing to the Fascist influence exerted there; nor are Palestine and Poland very good subjects of comparison at the present time. It is in Great Britain, therefore, that the number of trade-unions which exclude women is the most striking, which leads to the conclusion that in Great Britain antagonism toward women as trade-union members is still very widespread. The necessity for cooperation of male and female workers was emphasized at the International Trade-Union Congress at Rome in April, 1922, a resolution being passed to the effect that the joint organization of men and women was the most desirable form of trade-unionism.

Women in Alabama Industries

THE Women's Bureau has recently published the results of a study made in 1922, at the request of tle State League of Women Voters and the State Federation of Women's Clubs, into the conditions under which women are employed in the industries of Alabama. The survey covered 131 establishments in various industries, employing 5,726 women, of whom 4,966, or 87 per cent, were white and 760, or 13 per cent, were colored. By far the largest group of women studied—60.9 per cent—were employed in textile manufacturing establishments, 11.8 per cent in other manufacturing of various kinds, 18.7 per cent in stores, and 8.6 per cent in power laundries. Something over one-half—54.9 per cent—of the colored women were in laundries, where they formed 85.1 per cent of the women employed, and about a third were in the manufacture of textiles, where they formed only 7.1 per cent of the woman workers. Of the 1,072 women employed in retail stores, 95.4 per cent were white.

Attention is called to the fact that the industrial development of Alabama is comparatively recent, that as an agricultural State it was not much concerned with standards affecting women in industry, and that as a result legal regulations concerning their employment are rather scanty.

Alabama is one of 5 States in which there is no limit to the hours which women may work either in one day or in one week; it is one of 32 States in which there is no regulation of night work; there is no provision for setting a minimum amount below which wages for a full week's work may not fall; there are practically no regulations in regard to plant working conditions, and it is one of 6 States in which there is no law providing for the pensioning of mothers.

Under this lack of legal restraint, hours varied widely. A study of the scheduled daily hours showed that 8.4 per cent of the women had a day of 8 hours or less, for 24.5 per cent it was over 8 and including 9 hours, for 37.9 per cent it was 10 hours, and for 15.6 per cent it was over 10 and including 11 hours. One-eighth of the women had scheduled weekly hours of 48 or less, 26.7 per cent had over 48 but under 55 hours, 39.5 per cent had 55 hours, 7.9 per cent over 55 but under 60, and 13.2 per cent had 60 or over.

In each industry, although one set of hours prevailed for large numbers of working women, there was a variation of as much as 10 hours a week in the operating schedules of various plants, which would indicate that some firms found it feasible to operate on a shorter workday.

A short day on Saturday, usually less than 6 hours, was general in the textile industry, and in laundries the majority of the women worked less than 8 hours on Saturday, but in retail stores Saturday hours were never under 8, and for over half the women they were 10 or more. Rest periods, to break the fatigue of long working hours, were not common.

The study of working conditions showed much diversity. Establishments were found in which careful attention had been given to securing good light and ventilation and providing conditions which would promote the health and efficiency of the worker, while in others comfortable, or even barely healthful, conditions seemed to be regarded as wholly unnecessary luxuries. In general the matter of ventilation presented special difficulties, owing to the climate, and these difficulties were especially great in textile mills and laundries. Seating arrangements were far from satisfactory. Even when women are employed in standing jobs, the report maintains, seats should be provided for the occasional intervals when they may be at liberty to sit, and for those women who sit at their work it is highly important that properly devised seats should be furnished, so that fatigue may be prevented as far as possible. Little attention seemed to have been given to the matter.

In various mills the girls sat on window sills or leaned against posts, used the edges of trucks, perched themselves on beams of cotton thread, or sat on low boxes which they had brought with them and placed against the wall. Only 1 of the 16 mills employing weavers supplied chairs. Seven of them supplied no seats whatever. Of the 34 mills employing spinners, 13 did not provide them with seats. * * * In power laundries this relation between posture and fatigue had been even less considered. Except for occasional menders or flatwork catchers the laundry workers stood continuously, more or less in one spot, and in a majority of cases on a cement floor. * * * There were no seats whatever for any of the workers in over two-thirds of the laundries.

Wages and earnings varied considerably according to the industry. Considering only the white women, the following table shows the median earnings for a week in January, 1922, and the number of women from whose earnings the median is calculated:

MEDIAN EARNINGS OF WHITE WOMEN FOR A WEEK IN JANUARY, 1922

Industry	Number of women	Median earnings
All industries	4,868	$8.80
Printing and publishing	29	17.30
General mercantile	780	12.45
Laundries	72	11.00
Garments	359	9.95
Food products	65	9.10
Cotton goods	1,729	8.70
5-and-10-cent stores	194	8.05
Yarn and twine	832	7.60
Knit goods	671	6.85

The earnings of the colored women were distinctly lower than those of the white, the median ranging from $5.50 in textile manufacturing to $7.15 in other manufacturing, while the median for a group of 757 colored workers was $6.05. It is pointed out that these figures seem to represent pretty fairly average earnings.

These medians were not the result of extensive undertime employment, as the median of week's earnings of full-time white women was only $10.40 and of full-time negro women $6.35. Neither were they the result of a temporary depression—for the median of earnings of white women for 1921 varied only to the extent of 35 cents from that of 1922, and the median of year's earnings when divided by 52 was only 75 cents less than the median of week's earnings of full-time workers in January, 1922, and 85 cents more than the median of week's earnings of all workers in January, 1922.

A study of the workers themselves showed that they were almost without exception native born. Of 3,482 women reporting facts as to nativity, 77.7 per cent were native-born white, 21.7 per cent native-born colored, and 0.5 per cent were foreign born. Of 3,118 reporting age, 28 per cent were between 16 and 20 years old, 38.6 per cent were 20 but under 30 years, 28.9 per cent 30 but under 50, and 4.4 per cent 50 and over. The five and ten cent stores had the largest proportion of young workers, 56 per cent being under 20 years old, and the laundries showed the largest proportion of older women, 54 per cent of the group being over 25 years old. A study of the length of time the workers had been employed at their trades showed considerable stability.

Of the 2,937 women who reported on the length of their trade experience, 59.8 per cent had worked for 3 years or over in the trade in which they were occupied at the time of the survey, 42 per cent had worked for 5 years or over in their trade, and 22.3 per cent for 10 years or over. Of the 42 per cent whose trade experience had been 5 years or longer, nearly one-half had worked in that trade for from 5 to 10 years, one-fourth had worked for from 10 to 15 years, and more than one-fourth for 15 years or longer.

Of 3,021 who reported on conjugal condition, 50.4 per cent were single, 27.2 per cent married, and the remainder widowed, separated, or divorced. Considering only the white workers, the single formed 52.5 per cent, the married 26.7 per cent, and the widowed, separated, or divorced 20.7 per cent of the total. The great majority of both races lived at home or with relatives, only 9.3 per cent of the white and 12.1 per cent of the colored women lived independently. A special study made of a small group whom it was possible to interview personally showed that of 194 women questioned 58.8 per cent contributed all their incomes regularly to the family fund, only 11 retained all their earnings for their own use in spite of the fact that 14 were living independently.

Employment of Children in Louisiana

AGE certificates for children in New Orleans are issued by the city factory inspector and for children in other parts of Louisiana by the State department of labor.

The following statistics, taken from the twelfth biennial report of the State commissioner of labor and industrial statistics, show the number of age certificates issued by the factory inspector of New Orleans and by the Louisiana Department of Labor in three bienniums:

	By factory inspector of New Orleans	By department of labor
1918 and 1919	6,713	1,063
1920 and 1921	5,545	667
1922 and 1923	5,202	466

Of the 2,825 child workers who received certificates in the city of New Orleans in 1923, 93.52 per cent of the white children had completed the fourth grade; 83.56 per cent had completed the fifth grade. These figures are based on the first half of 1923. Of the entire number of certificates issued, 9.82 per cent were for colored children, of whom 73 per cent had completed the fourth grade. "The average grade completed by all children, both white and colored, was a fraction above the sixth." The report states that "it must be understood that the vast majority of these child workers are not actively engaged in industrial occupations."

The commissioner criticizes the State child labor law which he points out is far behind legislation on the subject in various other States, especially as to educational requirements, physical fitness, and hours of work. He refers specifically to some of the more progressive provisions in effect in other parts of the country. The decrease in the number of industrially employed children in the State is mainly due, the commissioner thinks, to national legislation on the subject, employers being made "to realize through compulsion that child labor is a poor investment, a lesson that they had never learned nor cared to learn, in many cases, by humane consideration or business experiment."

LABOR AGREEMENTS AND AWARDS

AGREEMENTS

Bakers—Little Rock

IN THEIR agreement signed May 1, 1924, the bakers of Little Rock secured a scale of $30 a week for foremen, $27 for journeymen, $23 for two-year experienced men, and $18 for one-year experienced men. Jobbers who work less than 6 days a week receive $5 a day if they have had three years' experience at the trade. Night men receive $1 a day additional for work between 6 p. m. and 4 a. m. A week consists of six 9-hour days or nights.

Proprietors are obligated to employ only members in good standing with the union.

In case the local can not furnish such help as required the employer can hire same elsewhere, but the foreman of the shop will collect $5 of the nonunion help's first week's salary, which will be part of initiation fees, unless new men do not desire to become members of Bakery Workers' Local Union No. 184; in that case will be considered working fees, men to be notified of this when starting to work. All new men shall be present at the next regular meeting following their employment.

Three days' notice shall be given by either party to this agreement. The employer may hold back $5 on the man. The same to be forfeited if man quits without the three days' notice. The same to be paid the man on his retirement from service of employer. The above does not apply to jobbers.

One apprentice is allowed for three journeymen.

Bricklayers—Pittsburgh

THE agreement entered into between the Western Pennsylvania Brick Contractors' Association and Local Union No. 2 of the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers of Pittsburgh, effective June 1, 1924, increased the wages of bricklayers from $1.40 to $1.55 per hour. New provisions in the agreement are as follows:

Joint committee to have right to remove foreman from job if he discriminates against bricklayers.

Bricklayers must not leave tool house until 8 o'clock morning and 12.30 noon.

When bricklayers must take a train to reach job, contractors to purchase tickets for them in advance.

When bricklayers are started to work by foreman he must start all of them if there is room on job for all to work.

Any member of No. 2 who, upon reporting at the job, shall not be placed at work shall receive two hours' pay unless unable to work on account of inclement weather conditions.

On jobs where time clocks and checks are used, bricklayers shall not punch clocks or take out checks before 8 o'clock a. m., or punch clocks or return checks after 4.30 p. m.

Clothing Workers—New York City

THE strike of 40,000 men's clothing workers, children's clothing workers and cutters, declared June 25, 1924, was followed June 30 by the signing of an agreement terminating the strike against a number of the most responsible and influential clothing manufacturers of the city. The agreement assured the return to their jobs of about 10,000 members employed by firms affiliated with the Clothiers' Exchange, and other strikers will return to work as the agreement is signed by employers not members of the exchange. The agreement, which is preliminary in character, reads as follows:

This agreement is entered into between New York Clothing Manufacturing Exchange (Inc.), in behalf of itself and each of its members, and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and is effective from June 30, 1924, to June 30, 1925.

Because of the desire of both parties to this agreement to have the workers return to work as soon as possible, it is deemed advisable not to enter into the details of the agreement at this time, leaving that to be worked out in future conferences between the representatives of the association and the Amalgamated, and to set forth at this time the main terms of the agreement only.

1. It is agreed that the principle of the union shop shall prevail in all of the shops of the members of the association as well as the contracting shops working for the members of the association.

2. It is agreed that the present wages shall remain in force; with the understanding that a joint committee representing the association and the union be appointed within 30 days to establish scales of minimum wages dependent upon production. It is understood that the production of the minimum scale of wages shall not increase present costs of production.

3. An unemployment insurance fund is to be established, beginning with December 1, 1924. An amount equal to 3 per cent of the weekly pay roll shall be paid into this fund each week. One-half of this amount shall be borne by the manufacturers and contractors, the other half by the employees.

4. It is agreed that the detailed agreement to be worked out shall provide arbitration machinery.

Electrotypers—Chicago

THE agreement between the Chicago Employing Electrotypers' Association and the Chicago Electrotypers' Union No. 3, concluded December 31, 1922, and reprinted in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for April, 1923, pages 81 to 83, has been extended, with a few slight additions for a year from May 1, 1924. The scale, $59 for a 44-hour week, remains unchanged. The principal additions to the old agreement are as follows:

When members of the party of the second part are required to work 1½ hours or more overtime, they shall be allowed 30 minutes for lunch with pay.

There shall be created a joint apprenticeship committee consisting of three representatives from the association and three representatives from the union, who shall examine all applicants for apprenticeship as to their qualifications before they are recorded. All apprentices shall have a grammar-school education or its equivalent, provided that where a proposed apprentice, who is otherwise acceptable, does not meet the above requirements the joint apprenticeship committee shall see that he makes up the necessary credits.

It shall further be the duty of the joint apprenticeship committee to see that no apprentice is discriminated against. Should an employer or an apprentice have any complaint to make relative to the conduct of the apprentice, said employer or apprentice shall submit his complaint in writing to the committee, who shall pass upon the merits of the case. The committee shall have power to summon before it any member of either party to this contract.

Should an employer discharge an apprentice without the consent of the joint apprenticeship committee, he shall forefeit all rights to replace the discharged apprentice until after the expiration of the term of said apprentice.

A joint sanitation committee consisting of the secretary of the association and the president of the union shall take up all complaints relative to sanitary conditions in the workrooms of the members of the party of the first part.

It shall be the duty of the members of the party of the second part to in every way assist in maintaining sanitary conditions.

Provision is also made that on Sundays and legal holidays 6 hours shall constitute a day's work with one-half hour for lunch after 3 hours' work. Double time is charged for such a full day's work, and triple time for less than 3 hours' work or for work preceding and following regular hours on such days.

Hat and Cap Industry—New York City

THE two-year agreement between the Cloth Hat and Cap Manufacturers' Association and the Joint Council of New York, comprising Locals 1, 2, 3, 17, 23, 30, and 40 of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America (printed in full in MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, September, 1922, pages 135-139) which expired June 30, 1924, has been continued for another period of two years. The form and contents of the new agreement closely follow those of the old. The principal additions are in regard to unemployment insurance and the establishment of a security trust fund.

The 44 hours a week are arranged so as to avoid any work on Saturday.

The article relative to wages has been rewritten as follows:

(*a*) The system of work shall be by the week in all departments.

(*b*) The association agrees that in no case will any worker employed by any member of the association in any of the following branches be paid less than the following minimum wage for these branches, namely: Operators, cutters, and blockers, $40 a week; packers, $35 a week; pressers, $33 a week; lining makers and trimmers, $27 a week.

NOTE.—The wages of handicapped workers are settled in each case by a special understanding between the union and the firm.

(*c*) Wages of workers who have recently come into the trade, or of any other workers for whom for one reason or another there has been temporarily fixed a wage below the minimum, shall be revised every three months with a view to bringing them up to the fixed minimum wage.

(*d*) Newly engaged workers shall work for two weeks trial period, at a price mutually agreed upon by the employer and the employee. This price shall not be less than the minimum wage specified above, except in case covered by note to paragraph "b" of this article. During, or at the end of this period, the employer and the worker shall agree upon a price which shall be his or her fixed wage. This mutually agreed upon price shall not be less than the minimum wage for the respective branch of work as specified in this article, except in cases covered by note to paragraph "b" of this article.

(*e*) All wages shall be paid weekly and in cash on a specified day.

The new articles relative to the unemployment fund and the security trust fund are as follows:

Unemployment fund

(*a*) The association agrees that every one of its members shall send to the Joint Council of New York of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America on each and every pay day during the life of this agreement a sum equal to 3 per cent of the pay roll for that particular week, covering all the workers

coming under the terms of this agreement. These payments shall be by check made payable to the Joint Council of Greater New York of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, and shall be accompanied by a statement on a form supplied by the union, setting forth a list of the workers, the amount of wages paid to each, and the total sum of wages paid for that week, thereby supplying the data on which the 3 per cent payment for the week in question is being made.

(*b*) These payments shall begin as soon as the joint council shall make the arrangements for the receiving of moneys, which shall in no event be later than September 1, 1924.

(*c*) The sums of money thus received by the joint council are to be used in its discretion in such ways or forms as it may deem necessary for the payment of unemployment benefit to the members of Locals Nos. 1, 2, 3, 17, 23, 30, and 40 of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America, and for no other purpose, except incidental expenses that may be incurred in the administration of this unemployment fund.

(*d*) In arranging for the payment of the weekly sums by the members of the association as herein described, it is not intended that either the association or the members of the association shall have any right, property, or interest in the funds accumulating from such payments, and shall incur no other responsibility in connection with the disbursement of the said funds over and beyond the obligation to make the weekly payment of the sum herein specified, namely, a weekly payment of a sum equal to 3 per cent of the pay roll of the workers coming under the agreement. Nor is it intended that any worker employed by the members of the association shall in any way acquire specific rights, property, or interest in the said fund, but that the Joint Council of New York of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers shall be deemed to have completely fulfilled the requirements of this provision of the agreement as far as the association or any of its members are concerned, or any individual worker working for such firms by using the said fund for the payment of unemployment benefit to members of the locals herein mentioned under such arrangements as the said joint council may agree upon.

Security trust fund

(*a*) For the faithful performance of this agreement on the part of the individual members of the association, it is hereby agreed that the association will collect from each member of the association a sum equal to $200 per member. This sum shall be deposited either in cash or United States Government bonds with a bank or trust company in the name of a trustee to be agreed upon by the association and the union. Until such time as the association and the union have designated the trustee herein provided the association shall be the custodian of this fund and shall to all intents and purposes be deemed the trustee of the said fund.

(*b*) In the event the complaint by the union before the board of adjustment against any member of the association shall after a trial result in a decision awarding to the union or to any workers of said firm a sum or sums of money, a member of the association affected by said decision shall pay the said sum or sums so awarded within 72 hours after rendering the decision. If the member fails to pay such sum or sums within the time specified, the chairman of the board of adjustment shall certify in writing the fact of such failure to the trustee of the fund or to the association while it is custodian of said fund. The trustee or the association, as the case may be, shall thereupon draw upon the security fund for the amount of the award rendered by the chairman of the board of adjustment, up to the amount of the member's share in the security trust fund, namely, $200. The member of the association affected by such proceeding shall be required to deposit with the trustee the equivalent of the sum drawn out within 72 hours of the drawing of such amount from the security trust fund. If he shall fail to do that he shall forfeit the protection of the agreement.

The following additional sections appear:

The union reserves the right not to permit its workers to perform work for any member of the association who does any work for firms or who sells goods to firms against whom the union has declared a strike, or who sends goods to such firms, its principals, agents, factors, or jobbers during the pendency of such a strike, and the calling of a strike by the union against a member of the association, to enforce the right hereby reserved, shall not be constructed as a violation of this agreement.

In no case shall any member of the association buy cut goods for caps or hats to be manufactured on its premises.

The association shall supply the union with a correct list of the names and addresses of all its members and shall immediately inform the union concerning the withdrawal, resignation, or expulsion of any members, as well as concerning the admission of any new members.

The association agrees that its members will permit the inspection of their pay rolls and payments for work by representatives of the board of adjustment and the union for the purpose of investigating whether the respective firm is living up fully to the provisions of this agreement.

The article relative to duration is as follows:

This agreement goes into effect the week of July 1, 1924, and shall terminate on June 30, 1926. On or about March 15, 1925, the association or the union shall have the right to call the other side into conference for the consideration of the question of wages. In the event that the parties of this agreement fail to agree on the question of wages, their difference shall be submitted to a board of arbitration consisting of one representative of the association, one representative of the union and a chairman designated by the association and the union. If the parties to this agreement fail to agree upon the person to be designated as chairman of such arbitration board by May 15, 1925, the chairman of the board of adjustment under this agreement shall designate the person to act as chairman of such board of arbitration. The decision of the board of arbitration, which must be rendered not later than June 1, 1925, shall be binding upon the parties for the life of the agreement, namely, up to June 30, 1926.

Not later than May 1, 1926, a conference shall take place between the authorized representatives of the association and the union to take up the question of renewal, revision, or modification of the agreement.

Photo-Engravers—Chicago

THE 1924 agreement between the Chicago Photo-Engravers Union and Photo-Engravers Association of Chicago provides that members of the association shall employ only members in good standing in the union.

Any and all processes of photo-engraving and parts thereof, shall be done by members of the Chicago Photo-Engravers Union No. 5, I. P. E. U. of N. A., and its members shall not be required to do any work other than which has been done in its entirety by members of the International Photo-Engravers Union of N. A.

In consideration of the exclusive employment of members of the union as herein specified, the union agrees to furnish the necessary help to the employers when called upon, the ultimate wage to be determined by the workman's ability and to be agreed upon by him and his employer inside of two weeks, and to become effective from date of employment. Should the employer and the workman be unable to come to a satisfactory agreement, the employee shall be paid at the same rate as he received in his last steady position, for the term he has worked. In the event of the union failing to furnish competent workmen as previously noted within 48 hours after formal request has been made, the employer may secure such workmen from other sources, provided that such workmen shall be paid not less than the minimum rate of wages, and provided that such men must make application to become members of the union within 30 days, and such applicant shall become entitled to membership as journeymen in accordance with the constitution and by-laws of the union.

The scale is $50 per week of 44 hours; time and one-half for 3 consecutive hours' overtime a day; double time for more than 3 such consecutive hours' overtime and for all time on holidays and Sundays, and on Saturdays after regular quitting time.

Any member of the union voluntarily losing time (except by permission of the employer or through sickness) may be required to work that amount of lost time within the week in which such loss occurs, before receiving overtime rates. In no case shall such lost time be made up on a holiday or Sunday.

Change of clothing and washing shall not be performed during working hours, nor shall it be paid for by the employer. Failure to observe this rule shall be cause for discharge and the matter shall be brought to the attention of the union.

When a journeyman is idle in his own branch, he may help in any other branch in which he is competent to work. There shall be no restriction as to the amount of work a man shall do, nor shall there be any limitations upon the apparatus or methods he shall use.

This agreement to be in force for a term of one year, beginning January 2, 1924, to December 31st, 1924, and to continue from year to year thereafter, unless either party desires a change, by serving at least 60 days' notice for such change, accompanied by a complete draft of the proposed terms, prior to the expiration of this agreement, or prior to the expiration of any subsequent year.

After notice for a change has been filed by either party, a period of 60 days shall be allowed to negotiate and conclude a new agreement. Pending such negotiations, this agreement shall remain unchanged.

The article relative to industrial peace is as follows:

A local joint industrial council shall be created to consist of five representatives of each party to this agreement; three of each to constitute a quorum. In case of vacancy, absence, or refusal of a representative to act, another shall be immediately appointed in his place. All questions of difference arising out of, or concerning this agreement, and all questions arising between any of the members of the association and their employees, which can not be adjusted by conciliation, shall be referred to and be disposed of by the local joint industrial council. The local joint industrial council shall meet regularly each month and at such times and place as may be determined by it, and shall also meet within five days whenever a question of difference arises, after due notice in writing shall have been filed with each chairman of the council. The local joint industrial council shall decide all questions submitted to it and its award in all cases shall include a determination of all issues involved, and shall cover the full period between the raising of the issues and their final settlement. In the event that the local joint industrial council for any cause can not arrive at a decision within 15 days after notice has been filed, the question of difference shall be submitted immediately thereafter to the Photo-Engravers Joint Industrial Council, whose award or decision shall be final and binding upon both parties. The decisions of the Photo-Engravers Joint Industrial Council, and the enforcement thereof shall not conflict with the constitution and by-laws of the I. P. E. U. of N. A. and the Chicago Photo-Engravers Union No. 5, as in force January 1, 1924. Working conditions prevailing at the time the differences arise shall be preserved and unchanged until a decision of the matter shall be reached.

Pleaters and Stitchers—New York City

THE tuckers, hemstitchers, pleaters, and other workers in novelty shops engaged in supplying the cloak and dress trades in New York City formally organized as local 41 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and conducted a drive among the various workers of the trade during the winter. An attempt to make an agreement with the Pleaters and Stitchers Association—a newly organized employers' association—resulted in failure and a strike was called in the industry March 20, 1924, to enforce the demand for a 40-hour week to consist of five working days, a minimum wage scale of $60 per week for tuckers, $30 for hemstitchers, $45 for pleaters, and $30 for general novelty workers. March 25, the strike ended in the signing of a lengthy agreement. The more important provisions are here given or summarized.

Both parties pledged their good faith to cooperate for the enforcement of the agreement. Members of the association agreed to employ only members in good standing in the union, that no officer or mem-

ber of a firm should do work in any of the branches indicated, and that each shop should have a "shop chairman or chairlady, elected by the workers at a regular shop meeting called by the union" to act as representative of the workers in dealing with the firm. A week's work consists of 42 hours with single pay for the first two hours of overtime, and time and a half thereafter. "A worker can not refuse to work on Saturdays when the business of the firm requires it."

Wages

The minimum wage scale shall be as follows: Tuckers, $55; hemstitchers, $28; pleaters, $45; helpers, $30; novelty stitchers, $28.

All the workers employed by the members of the association at the time of the calling of the general strike in the industry, who are at present time receiving wages below the minimum scale of wages provided in this agreement, shall receive an increase in wages as follows: All workers who at the time of signing of this agreement are receiving the minimum scale or above, shall be increased $1 per week. All workers who at the time of the signing of this agreement are receiving below the minimum scale, shall be granted an increase of $3 per week.

The association agrees that its members will not reduce the wages of any of the workers in their employ during the life of this agreement.

A list of the names of the employees, their respective crafts, and the wages paid to each worker, shall be filed by each member of the association with the union, through the association, not later than April 15, 1924, and August 15, 1924.

Miscellaneous

No contracting or subcontracting within the shop shall be permitted.

No work shall be given to or taken by the workers to be performed at their homes.

No pleaters shall work with more than one helper.

Members of the association shall furnish for the workers, sewing [illegible]ies driven by electricity, and air pressure pressing irons, as well as all the [illegible]erial and requisites required for work.

No time contracts shall be permitted between the firm and any individual worker and no cash deposit or other security shall be accepted by the firm from any worker.

The union reserves the right not to permit its workers to perform work for any member of the association who does any work for firms or who sells goods to firms against whom the union has declared a strike, or who sends goods to such firms, its principals, agents, factors or jobbers during the pendency of such a strike, and the calling of a strike by the union against a member of the association, to enforce the right hereby reserved, shall not be construed as a violation of this agreement.

The association agrees that its members will comply with all the standards of sanitation, and all the rules now established by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the Cloak, Suit, Skirt, Dress, and Waist Industry. The association agrees to collect from each of its members, and to pay to the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, the sum of $10 annually for inspection and other services to be rendered by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

The association agrees that at the expiration of the term of the leases on the respective premises now occupied by its members, that such members will not renew such lease or enter into a lease for other premises unless such premises shall have been approved by the Joint Board of Sanitary Control as being safe and free from fire danger.

The association agrees that its members will not discharge any worker without good and sufficient cause. Any worker who may feel aggrieved by such discharge and claim that his or her discharge is without good and sufficient cause, shall have the right to have the action of the firm reviewed by a representative of the association and a representative of the union, and in the event of their failure amicably to adjust this dispute, to have the discharge reviewed by the board of adjustment. The board of adjustment shall conduct the trial and render such a decision which shall be final, conclusive and binding on the parties to this agreement. The decision of the board of adjustment may within its discretion be either (1) a justification of the charge, (2) reinstatement of the worker with

pay for loss of time, (3) reinstatement of the worker without pay for loss of time, and (4) liquidation of the claim by a money payment. If upon the trial it is established that the discharge was in the nature of discrimination for union activity, a decision for reinstatement shall in such case carry with it payment for loss of time.

Equitable division of work among the employees of each branch of work shall be practiced at all times wherever possible. This provision of the agreement shall not be construed to deny the employer the right to select any worker or workers whom he sees fit to do work on samples and duplicate samples.

Board of adjustment

The administration of this agreement is vested in a board of adjustment. The board of adjustment shall consist of a representative designated by the association, a representative designated by the union, and Dr. Paul Abelson, who is hereby designated as chairman of the board of adjustment or the impartial chairman for the life of this agreement.

The board of adjustment shall have full and final jurisdiction over all matters, grievances, and disputes arising under this agreement, between the association and the unions and between their representative members, and its decision shall be given full recognition by all parties hereto and shall be conclusive and binding upon them.

It shall be the duty of the board of adjustment to investigate and to mediate or adjudicate all matters that are brought before it and to do all in its power to insure the successful working of this agreement, so that it may be lived up to by the parties in spirit and in letter.

The salary of the chairman of the board of adjustment and the expenses of the board of adjustment, if any, shall be borne equally by the association and the union.

The association obligates itself to select, designate, or appoint a representative who shall function as the accredited official of the association to adjust disputes with the representatives of the union, between the members of the association and their workers, and in the work of the board of adjustment.

Adjustment of disputes

The parties to this agreement agree that there shall be no strike or lockout during the continuance of this agreement, because of any matter in controversy or dispute between the association and the union, or between any member of the association and member of the union, but that all matters in controversy or dispute, if any, which the firm and its workers have been unable to adjust, shall be immediately referred to the managers of the respective organizations by the party or parties involved, for immediate joint investigation and adjustment. During the pendency of the controversy, a stoppage or cessation of work shall not be permitted whether by authority of a representative of the union or in any other way. In the event that the representatives of the parties hereto shall be unable to adjust the controversy or dispute, the same shall be immediately referred to the board of adjustment, whose decision shall be final and binding upon the parties to this agreement.

Security Trust Fund

For the faithful performance of this agreement on the part of the individual members of the association, it is hereby agreed that the association will collect from each member of the association a sum equal to $100 per member. This sum shall be deposited, either in cash or United States Government bonds, with a bank or trust company in the name of a trustee to be agreed upon by the association and the union. In the event that the association and the union fail to agree upon a trustee, the chairman of the board of adjustment shall designate such trustee. In the event that a complaint by the union before the board of adjustment against any member of the association shall, after a trial, result in a decision awarding to the union or to any workers of the said firm, a sum or sums of money, the member of the association shall pay the said sum or sums so awarded within 72 hours after rendering of the decision. If the member fails to pay such sum or sums within the time specified, the chairman of the board of adjustment shall certify in writing the fact of such failure to the trustee of the fund, who shall thereupon draw upon the security fund for the amount of the

award rendered by the chairman of the board of adjustment, up to the amount of the member's share in the security trust fund, namely, $100. The member of the association affected by such proceeding shall be required to deposit with the trustee the equivalent of the sum drawn out within 72 hours of the drawing of such amount from the security trust fund. If he shall fail to do that he shall forfeit the protection of the agreement. The association may in its discretion pay the amount of the award of the chairman of the board of adjustment as herein provided directly to the union within 72 hours of such decision and in that way obviate the necessity of drawing upon the security trust fund.

Conferences

It shall be the duty of the chairman of the board of adjustment to convene a conference, upon the request of either party to the agreement, to take up matters of mutual concern. The chairman of the board of adjustment shall preside at such conference, but shall have no vote. The agreements reached at such conferences by the accredited representatives of the association and the union shall be recorded and have the force of amendments to the agreement.

Duration

This agreement shall be in force from March 25th, 1924, to March 24th, 1925. On or about January 1st, 1925, accredited representatives of the union and the association shall meet in conference to take up the question of renewal, revision, or modification of the agreement. The chairman of the board of adjustment shall preside at these conferences, but shall have no vote.

Poultry Dressers—San Francisco

THE Poultry Dressers Union, No. 17732, of San Francisco, made an agreement with their employers for one year from March 15, 1924, in which the employers agreed to employ union members only, at $45 for a 48-hour week, with regular overtime at the rate of one and one-half and double time on Sundays, holidays, and for work done on Saturday afternoon. Piecework is paid for at the following rates:

Piecework rates.—There shall be paid one rate all the year round for piecework, as follows: All chickens, 4½ cents each; turkeys, 15 cents each; tame geese, 25 cents each; wild geese, 10 cents each; tame ducks, 15 cents each; wild ducks, 5 cents each; squabs, 3 cents each; frozen guinea hens, 5 cents.

Other provisions of interest are the following:

In the event of any disagreement arising as to the interpretation of this agreement, there shall be no cessation of work on the part of the union men nor any lockout on the part of the employer, said disagreement to be adjusted by a committee of three selected by the union, one of whom shall be a representative of the labor council, and a like committee selected by the employer: The matter to be taken up within 48 hours from the date of reporting same to the other party, and to be adjusted within 10 business days, the decision when reached to be retroactive to the date of said disagreement. In the event of failure of said committeee to adjust the differences a seventh member shall be selected by the parties to this agreement, whose decision shall be final and binding upon all concerned.

Either contracting party desiring a change in the provisions of this agreement for the year subsequent to the term specified herein shall serve upon the other contracting party notice in writing at least 30 days prior to the expiration of said agreement. In the event of failure of either contracting party to give such notice of proposed change within the time herein specified, then this contract shall continue in full force and effect from year to year unless such notice is given by either party at least 30 days before the end of any yearly period.

Teamsters—Chicago

A TWO-year agreement between the Master Composition Roofers and the Roofing and Material Teamsters and Chauffeurs of the Chicago Teamsters Union went into effect May 1, 1924. The roofers agreed to "hire members of this union in preference to any other" and the union agreed to "strive to further the interests" of the employers.

The scale for chauffeurs was raised to $42 a week and for teamsters to $40, with $1 per hour for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

Chauffeurs or teamsters taking care of horses, etc., in the morning if not notified by 6 a. m. that there is no work shall be entitled to $1. If the trucks go out and there is nothing to do or if bad weather prevents work after pulling out, the driver is to receive a full day's pay.

When a driver is allowed to go to the country, his wages will be the same as he gets here, but he will receive straight time for working on Sundays and holidays only while in the country. From the time he leaves the city until he returns to the city he must receive full board and railroad fare in addition to his wages.

Party of the first part agrees to honor an order properly signed by any of its drivers for union dues, when said order is presented by the regular officers of Local 741 for collection, upon notification one day before the regular pay day and on condition that the amount stipulated in the order is due the driver.

Should any difference arise between the party of the first part and Local 741 which can not be adjusted between them, it shall be referred to a committee, to consist of three members, one selected by the party of the first part, one by Local 741 and the third member of the committee to be selected by the first two members. This committee so formed shall adjust said differences, and while said differences are pending adjustment there shall be no lockout or strike, and the decision of the committee shall be final.

AWARDS

Street Railways—Manchester, N. H.

THE Manchester (N. H.) Street Railway Co. and the members of Division No. 717 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees recently appointed arbitrators, who have made the following award:

The scale of wages for all employees of the company who are members of the association shall be increased 5 cents per hour above the scale of wages in effect April 1, 1924, the increase to be effective as of that date.

Operators of one-man cars shall receive a differential of 7 cents an hour above the scale of wages applicable to all other car operators, effective as of April 1st, 1924.

All other conditions shall remain as at present in force between the parties, particularly the rate of pay for overtime for extra conductors, motormen, and operators.

The former rate was 45 cents per hour for the first three months, 50 cents for the next nine months, and 55 cents thereafter.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Industries in June, 1924

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries decreased 3.8 per cent in June; pay-roll totals decreased 6.7 per cent; and per capita earnings decreased 3 per cent. These unweighted figures, presented by the United States Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are based on reports from 8,627 establishments in 52 industries, covering 2,524,657 employees whose total earnings in one week in June were $63,892,615. The same establishments in May reported 2,624,141 employees and total pay rolls of $68,460,342.

The greatest decrease both in employment and in pay-roll totals was shown in the East North Central geographic division, as was the case in May. The decreases in June were 6.8 per cent in employment and 10.6 per cent in pay-roll totals. The New England division lost 2.9 per cent of its employees, and earnings decreased 6.7 per cent; in the Middle Atlantic division employment decreased 2.3 per cent and pay-roll totals 4.7 per cent; in the West North Central division employment decreased 1.8 per cent and pay-roll totals 1.6 per cent; in the South Atlantic division employment decreased 2.2 per cent and pay-roll totals 5.1 per cent; in the East South Central division employment decreased 2.5 per cent and pay-roll totals 5.2 per cent; in the West South Central division employment decreased 3.5 per cent and pay-roll totals 2.8 per cent; and in the Pacific division employment decreased 1.9 per cent and pay-roll totals decreased 1.1 per cent. As in May, the Mountain division gained slightly both in employment and earnings.

Comparison of Employment in June, 1924, and May, 1924

COMPARING June and May reports from identical establishments increases in employment are shown for June in 10 of the 52 industries and increases in pay-roll totals in 13 industries.

All of the 6 industries in the food group show gains in June, both in employment and in earnings, the average increases for the group being 1.7 per cent in employment and 2.4 per cent in earnings. Confectionery gained over 4 per cent in both items, and ice cream approximately 3 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively, in the two items.

Nine of the ten textile industries show decreased employment and earnings in June, the men's clothing industry being the exception, owing to its seasonal activity. This industry gained 8.5 per cent in employment and 14.9 per cent in pay-roll totals. The decrease in employment in the combined textile group of industries was 2.7, per cent and the decrease in pay-roll totals was 5.1 per cent.

Six of the seven iron and steel group of industries show decreased employment in June, the structural-ironwork industry being the one exception, this also being the result of seasonal activity. The iron and steel industry alone dropped 7 per cent of its employees and paid 16.8 per cent less in wages, while the combined 7 industries dropped 4.6 per cent of their employees and paid 10.5 per cent less in wages.

In the remaining 9 groups of industries there were only 2 increases in employment in June—cigars, 0.6 per cent; and petroleum refining, less than one-tenth of 1 per cent—and only 5 increases in earnings of employees—cement, 4.5 per cent; cigars, 3.7 per cent; petroleum refining, 1.2 per cent; and chewing tobacco and electric-car repairing, both less than 1 per cent. The vehicles group of industries and stamped ware both decreased 7.2 per cent in employment, while the leather and chemical groups both decreased over 5 per cent. The greatest decreases in pay-roll totals were 11.7 per cent in stamped ware and 11.4 per cent in the vehicles group. The greatest decreases among the individual industries in these 9 groups were: 30 per cent in employment and 24.6 per cent in earnings, in the fertilizer industry; 12.5 per cent in employment and 15.2 per cent in earnings, in the agricultural implement industry; and 10.6 per cent in employment and 17.5 per cent in earnings, in the automobile industry. The fertilizers' and agricultural implements' decreases were entirely seasonal.

For convenient reference the latest figures available relating to all employees, excluding executives and officials, on Class I railroads, drawn from Interstate Commerce Commission reports, are given at the foot of the first and second tables.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN MAY AND JUNE, 1924

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		May, 1924	June, 1924		May, 1924	June, 1924	
Food and kindred products	**995**	**178,034**	**181,125**	**+1.7**	**$4,466,893**	**$4,572,392**	**+2.4**
Slaughtering and meat packing	81	78,603	79,156	+0.7	1,965,311	1,995,085	+1.5
Confectionery	224	24,091	25,022	+4.3	454,326	473,556	+4.2
Ice cream	80	5,661	5,816	+2.7	177,090	187,826	+6.1
Flour	301	13,867	13,993	+0.9	363,346	369,780	+1.8
Baking	295	44,506	45,627	+2.5	1,160,755	1,183,156	+1.9
Sugar refining, cane	14	11,396	11,511	+1.0	346,065	362,989	+4.9
Textiles and their products	**1,686**	**526,237**	**511,906**	**−2.7**	**9,967,528**	**9,457,419**	**−5.1**
Cotton goods	335	181,788	176,939	−2.7	2,857,250	2,631,851	−7.9
Hosiery and knit goods	259	76,659	72,921	−4.9	1,307,198	1,202,074	−8.0
Silk goods	196	50,423	49,317	−2.2	1,030,964	994,911	−3.5
Woolen and worsted goods	173	63,943	61,555	−3.7	1,406,247	1,321,478	−6.0
Carpets	31	21,732	19,829	−8.8	547,583	451,139	−17.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles	93	27,507	26,697	−2.9	627,279	587,816	−6.3
Clothing, men's	204	53,477	58,022	+8.5	1,225,954	1,408,899	+14.9
Shirts and collars	94	23,750	22,404	−5.7	358,615	325,772	−9.2
Clothing, women's	153	14,002	12,097	−13.6	327,867	281,590	−14.1
Millinery and lace goods	88	12,956	12,125	−6.4	278,571	251,892	−9.6
Iron and steel and their products	**1,504**	**583,093**	**556,305**	**−4.6**	**17,062,156**	**15,274,232**	**−10.5**
Iron and steel	229	270,805	251,976	−7.0	8,133,366	6,770,302	−16.8
Structural ironwork	148	19,051	19,072	+0.1	530,736	543,499	+2.4
Foundry and machine-shop products	675	175,546	170,858	−2.7	5,064,822	4,812,418	−5.0
Hardware	56	35,084	33,773	−3.7	871,567	799,165	−8.3
Machine tools	176	23,770	23,052	−3.0	694,860	665,666	−4.2
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	133	41,963	41,161	−1.9	1,269,283	1,215,515	−4.2
Stoves	87	16,874	16,413	−2.7	497,522	467,667	−6.0
Lumber and its products	**1,064**	**204,687**	**198,703**	**−2.9**	**4,459,037**	**4,361,036**	**−2.2**
Lumber, sawmills	445	119,706	116,492	−2.7	2,487,302	2,451,771	−1.4
Lumber, millwork	264	33,722	33,059	−2.0	817,351	811,660	−0.7
Furniture	355	51,259	49,152	−4.1	1,154,384	1,097,605	−4.9
Leather and its products	**320**	**91,729**	**86,981**	**−5.2**	**1,993,899**	**1,899,321**	**−4.7**
Leather	124	23,367	22,677	−3.0	581,476	570,204	−1.9
Boots and shoes	196	68,362	64,304	−5.9	1,412,423	1,329,117	−5.9

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN MAY AND JUNE, 1924—Concluded

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		May, 1924	June, 1924		May, 1924	June, 1924	
Paper and printing	**751**	**147,596**	**146,459**	**−0.8**	**$4,549,683**	**$4,475,808**	**−1.6**
Paper and pulp	179	51,523	50,964	−1.1	1,354,827	1,313,090	−3.1
Paper boxes	152	16,275	16,247	−0.2	346,193	340,927	−1.5
Printing, book and job	236	37,756	37,577	−0.5	1,250,596	1,229,269	−1.7
Printing, newspapers	184	42,042	41,671	−0.9	1,598,017	1,592,522	−0.3
Chemicals and allied products	**237**	**66,841**	**63,408**	**−5.1**	**2,012,179**	**1,958,509**	**−2.7**
Chemicals	87	18,011	16,597	−7.9	472,126	433,909	−8.1
Fertilizers	98	6,746	4,720	−30.0	129,777	97,851	−24.6
Petroleum refining	52	42,084	42,086	+(1)	1,410,276	1,426,749	+1.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	**609**	**109,006**	**106,351**	**−2.4**	**2,905,994**	**2,870,339**	**−1.2**
Cement	79	25,415	25,220	−0.8	730,299	763,363	+4.5
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	344	33,931	33,702	−0.7	893,506	891,714	−0.2
Pottery	50	12,311	12,228	−0.7	344,147	325,446	−5.4
Glass	136	37,349	35,201	−5.8	938,042	889,816	−5.1
Metal products, other than iron and steel	**49**	**14,111**	**13,090**	**−7.2**	**331,900**	**293,120**	**−11.7**
Stamped and enameled ware	49	14,111	13,090	−7.2	331,900	293,120	−11.7
Tobacco products	**215**	**43,923**	**43,487**	**−1.0**	**756,447**	**779,571**	**+3.1**
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	37	9,916	9,282	−6.4	148,085	148,914	+0.6
Cigars and cigarettes	178	34,007	34,205	+0.6	608,362	630,657	+3.7
Vehicles for land transportation	**822**	**445,697**	**413,453**	**−7.2**	**13,795,078**	**12,227,908**	**−11.4**
Automobiles	216	277,410	248,125	−10.6	8,901,754	7,346,481	−17.5
Carriages and wagons	41	2,852	2,584	−9.4	70,655	61,169	−13.4
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	180	16,804	16,700	−0.6	490,388	490,664	+0.1
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	385	148,631	146,044	−1.7	4,332,281	4,329,594	−0.1
Miscellaneous industries	**375**	**213,187**	**203,394**	**−4.6**	**6,159,598**	**5,722,960**	**−7.1**
Agricultural implements	102	21,163	18,520	−12.5	591,572	501,657	−15.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	124	97,415	92,647	−4.9	2,763,347	2,642,914	−4.4
Pianos and organs	33	7,124	6,831	−4.1	199,415	190,427	−4.5
Rubber boots and shoes	8	14,910	14,202	−4.7	354,544	340,495	−4.0
Automobile tires	72	47,874	46,574	−2.7	1,474,455	1,367,672	−7.2
Shipbuilding, steel	36	24,701	24,620	−0.3	776,265	679,795	−12.4
Total	**8,627**	**2,624,141**	**2,524,657**	**−3.8**	**68,460,342**	**63,892,615**	**−6.7**

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

New England	1,033	352,046	341,763	−2.9	$8,279,256	$7,727,604	−6.7
Middle Atlantic	2,221	764,545	746,902	−2.3	21,060,097	20,076,163	−4.7
East North Central	2,339	853,000	794,980	−6.8	24,720,265	22,106,611	−10.6
West North Central	727	133,750	131,408	−1.8	3,285,515	3,232,985	−1.6
South Atlantic	939	228,035	223,127	−2.2	4,249,853	4,035,030	−5.1
East South Central	376	91,325	89,058	−2.5	1,703,713	1,615,532	−5.2
West South Central	309	68,128	65,733	−3.5	1,451,036	1,410,292	−2.8
Mountain	131	24,661	25,100	+1.8	683,090	695,213	+1.8
Pacific	552	108,651	106,586	−1.9	3,027,517	2,993,185	−1.1
Total	**8,627**	**2,624,141**	**2,524,657**	**−3.8**	**68,460,342**	**63,892,615**	**−6.7**

Employment on Class I Railroads

Apr. 15, 1924	-------	1,770,906	-------	[2] $229,831,147	-------
May 15, 1924	-------	1,776,216	+0.3	[2] 232,953,920	+1.4

[1] Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

[2] Amount of pay roll for one month.

Comparison of Employment in June, 1924, and June, 1923

REPORTS are available from 5,982 establishments in the 52 industries for a comparison of employment and pay-roll totals between June, 1924, and June, 1923. These reports, from identical establishments in the two years, show a decrease in 1924 of 12.9 per cent in employment, a decrease of 16.8 per cent in pay-roll totals, and a decrease of 4.6 per cent in per capita earnings. The total number of employees covered by this comparison in June, 1924, was 1,872,328 and their earnings in one week amounted to $47,836,504, while the number of employees in June, 1923, was 2,148,845 and their earnings in one week amounted to $57,515,985.

The New England geographic division, as in May, leads in decreased employment and in decreased pay-roll totals in June, 1924, as compared with June, 1923, the decreases being 16.1 per cent and 24.4 per cent respectively. The East North Central division shows a decrease of 13.7 per cent in employment and of 18 per cent in pay-roll totals, the Middle Atlantic division a decrease of 13 per cent in employment and of 16.5 per cent in pay-roll totals, and the South Atlantic division shows a decrease of 10.4 per cent in employment and a decrease of 15 per cent in pay-roll totals. The remaining 6 divisions also show large decreases in both items.

There were decreases in employment in June, 1924, as compared with June, 1923, in 47 of the 52 industries and decreases in pay-roll totals in 43 industries.

The five industries showing increases in employment were: Baking, 3.5 per cent; newspaper printing, 5 per cent; book and job printing, 3.9 per cent; cement, 3.7 per cent; and pottery, 2.5 per cent. These industries show increased pay-roll totals also, as do the brick, confectionery, sugar, and flour industries.

The decreases in employment in the 12-month period were over 10 per cent in 30 industries, the greatest decreases being 31.6 per cent in agricultural implements, 23.8 per cent in foundries and machine shops, 22 per cent in steam-railroad car building and repairing, nearly 19 per cent each in cotton goods and shirts, and over 17 per cent in leather. Woolen and worsted goods show a loss of 14.8 per cent in number of employees, the iron and steel industry a loss of 12.4 per cent, and the automobile industry a loss of 16.5 per cent in number of employees. In each of the industries noted above the loss in earnings of employees was considerably larger than the loss in employment with the exception of agricultural implements, which nevertheless shows a decrease of 27.4 per cent in pay-roll totals. Cotton goods decreased 35 per cent in pay-roll totals; foundries and machine shops, 28.3 per cent; carpets, 27.6 per cent; automobiles 23.7 per cent; woolen goods, 23.6 per cent; steam-railroad car building and repairing, 22.7 per cent; and the iron and steel industry decreased 21.6 per cent in pay-roll totals.

The paper and printing group of industries as a whole gained slightly in employment, and gained 3 per cent in pay-roll totals, while the stone, clay, and glass products group gained 1.2 per cent in pay-roll totals, in June, 1924, as compared with June, 1923. All other groups show a considerable drop in number of employees and in their earnings also, 7 of the decreases in employment being over 13 per cent, and 6 of the decreases in pay-roll totals being over 14 per cent, 3 of these latter being over 22 per cent.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JUNE, 1923, AND JUNE, 1924

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		June, 1923	June, 1924		June, 1923	June, 1924	
Food and kindred products	644	147,968	142,159	−3.9	$3,762,064	$3,678,636	−2.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	77	83,723	77,790	−7.1	2,121,050	1,960,280	−7.6
Confectionery	82	9,606	9,055	−5.7	178,200	180,383	+1.2
Ice cream	18	1,835	1,640	−10.6	49,850	46,978	−5.8
Flour	244	11,169	11,053	−1.0	283,076	291,051	+2.8
Baking	213	31,419	32,512	+3.5	822,938	868,883	+5.6
Sugar refining, cane	10	10,216	10,109	−1.0	306,950	331,061	+7.9
Textiles and their products	1,226	468,848	398,988	−14.9	9,932,941	7,533,342	−24.2
Cotton goods	239	160,258	130,143	−18.8	2,967,076	1,927,286	−35.0
Hosiery and knit goods	196	62,482	53,987	−13.6	1,081,729	893,616	−17.4
Silk goods	178	50,428	45,195	−10.4	1,084,153	922,377	−14.9
Woolen goods	135	54,556	46,480	−14.8	1,350,604	1,031,881	−23.6
Carpets	22	20,926	18,722	−10.5	585,633	424,124	−27.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles	64	25,436	23,235	−8.7	595,133	505,698	−15.0
Clothing, men's	150	49,969	44,355	−11.2	1,430,905	1,152,605	−19.4
Shirts and collars	84	24,738	20,056	−18.9	375,863	292,764	−22.1
Clothing, women's	114	11,585	9,727	−16.0	284,673	232,846	−18.2
Millinery and lace goods	44	8,470	7,088	−16.3	177,172	150,145	−15.3
Iron and steel and their products	915	441,415	371,468	−15.8	13,177,139	10,246,896	−22.2
Iron and steel	165	226,722	198,718	−12.4	6,830,115	5,357,975	−21.6
Structural ironwork	96	11,515	10,201	−11.4	327,781	297,303	−9.3
Foundry and machine-shop products	404	143,526	109,300	−23.8	4,349,638	3,118,161	−28.3
Hardware	25	15,121	14,459	−4.4	376,018	348,026	−7.4
Machine tools	66	10,722	8,977	−16.3	301,720	256,359	−15.0
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	79	17,574	15,860	−9.8	541,679	486,351	−10.2
Stoves	80	16,235	13,953	−14.1	450,188	382,721	−15.0
Lumber and its products	603	120,645	114,972	−4.7	2,679,882	2,585,063	−3.5
Lumber, sawmills	211	60,780	59,184	−2.6	1,252,842	1,224,227	−2.3
Lumber, millwork	169	25,274	23,913	−5.4	632,360	626,421	−0.9
Furniture	223	34,591	31,875	−7.9	794,680	734,415	−7.6
Leather and its products	259	86,519	73,773	−14.7	1,976,021	1,603,244	−18.9
Leather	114	25,852	21,385	−17.3	659,550	537,092	−18.6
Boots and shoes	145	60,667	52,388	−13.6	1,316,471	1,066,152	−19.0
Paper and printing	615	112,809	113,642	+0.7	3,422,761	3,525,120	+3.0
Paper and pulp	130	41,558	40,207	−3.3	1,092,459	1,043,025	−4.5
Paper boxes	130	13,271	12,816	−3.4	272,204	262,589	−3.5
Printing, book and job	184	22,692	23,567	+3.9	754,402	802,509	+6.4
Printing, newspapers	171	35,288	37,052	+5.0	1,303,696	1,416,997	+8.7
Chemicals and allied products	167	47,970	40,025	−16.6	1,359,733	1,213,015	−10.8
Chemicals	62	13,544	11,400	−15.8	352,868	305,734	−13.4
Fertilizers	74	5,016	4,043	−19.4	106,931	86,899	−18.8
Petroleum refining	31	29,410	24,582	−16.4	899,884	820,382	−8.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	446	73,736	71,023	−3.7	1,933,427	1,957,458	+1.2
Cement	61	16,072	16,666	+3.7	453,411	496,037	+9.4
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	264	22,402	22,361	−0.2	584,490	602,757	+3.1
Pottery	42	9,522	9,763	+2.5	244,421	269,040	+10.1
Glass	79	25,740	22,233	−13.6	651,105	589,624	−9.4
Metal products, other than iron and steel	31	10,964	9,251	−15.6	250,638	206,125	−17.8
Stamped and enameled ware	31	10,964	9,251	−15.6	250,638	206,125	−17.8
Tobacco products	192	33,035	31,480	−4.7	590,689	578,330	−2.1
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	29	3,570	3,288	−7.9	53,044	52,284	−1.4
Cigars and cigarettes	163	29,465	28,192	−4.3	537,645	526,046	−2.2
Vehicles for land transportation	585	405,361	332,066	−18.1	12,649,984	9,774,431	−22.7
Automobiles	155	252,845	211,001	−16.5	8,166,793	6,234,028	−23.7
Carriages and wagons	36	2,931	2,078	−29.1	68,365	47,279	−30.8
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	163	15,034	14,323	−4.7	436,428	418,569	−4.1
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	231	134,541	104,664	−22.2	3,978,388	3,074,555	−22.7

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN JUNE, 1923, AND JUNE, 1924—Concluded

Industry	Establishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		June, 1923	June, 1924		June, 1923	June, 1924	
Miscellaneous industries	**299**	**199,585**	**173,481**	**−13.1**	**$5,780,706**	**$4,934,844**	**−14.6**
Agricultural implements	67	21,594	14,771	−31.6	563,684	409,092	−27.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	106	90,095	83,391	−7.4	2,582,933	2,404,470	−6.9
Pianos and organs	26	7,257	6,350	−12.5	203,977	179,484	−12.0
Rubber boots and shoes	6	16,314	12,649	−22.5	433,744	309,805	−28.6
Automobile tires	65	43,989	39,191	−10.9	1,382,529	1,153,856	−16.5
Shipbuilding, steel	29	20,336	17,129	−15.8	613,839	478,137	−22.1
Total	**5,982**	**2,148,845**	**1,872,328**	**−12.9**	**57,515,985**	**47,836,504**	**−16.8**

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

New England	684	285,887	239,943	−16.1	$7,014,113	$5,303,800	−24.4
Middle Atlantic	1,694	681,212	592,459	−13.0	19,030,768	15,894,047	−16.5
East North Central	1,608	721,698	622,900	−13.7	21,345,014	17,502,906	−18.0
West North Central	532	104,579	94,948	−9.2	2,529,233	2,355,817	−6.9
South Atlantic	662	165,402	148,259	−10.4	3,049,584	2,591,890	−15.0
East South Central	214	57,377	51,753	−9.8	1,104,585	951,269	−13.9
West South Central	169	42,157	38,615	−8.4	950,442	855,139	−10.0
Mountain	88	16,990	16,317	−4.0	470,114	464,899	−1.1
Pacific	331	73,543	67,134	−8.7	2,022,132	1,916,737	−5.2
Total	**5,982**	**2,148,845**	**1,872,328**	**−12.9**	**57,515,985**	**47,836,504**	**−16.8**

Employment on Class I Railroads

May 15, 1923	-------	1,879,827	-------	[1] $252,738,664	-------
May 15, 1924	-------	1,776,216	−5.5	[1] 232,953,920	−7.8

[1] Amount of pay roll for one month.

Per Capita Earnings

PER capita earnings increased in June, 1924, as compared with May, in 22 of the 52 industries here considered. The largest increases were: Over 7 per cent in the fertilizer and chewing tobacco industries, over 5 per cent in the men's clothing and cement industries, and over 3 per cent in the sugar, ice cream, and cigar industries.

The greatest decreases in per capita earnings were: 12.2 per cent in shipbuilding, 10.5 per cent in the iron and steel industry, 9.7 per cent in the carpet industry, 7.7 per cent in the automobile industry, and 5.4 per cent in the cotton goods industry.

Comparing per capita earnings in June, 1924, and in June, 1923, increases and decreases in 1924 are evenly divided among the 52 industries. Petroleum refining and sugar refining both show increases of 9 per cent. The cotton goods industry shows a decrease of 20 per cent, carpets of over 19 per cent, iron and steel of 10.5 per cent, woolen goods of 10.3 per cent, and the men's clothing industry a decrease of over 9 per cent.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS: JUNE, 1924, WITH MAY, 1924, AND JUNE, 1923

Industry	Per cent of change June, 1924, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change, June, 1924, compared with—	
	May, 1924	June, 1923		May, 1924	June, 1923
Fertilizers	+7.7	+0.8	Baking	−0.5	+2.0
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	+7.4	+7.0	Clothing, women's	−0.6	−2.6
Clothing, men's	+5.9	−9.3	Furniture	−0.8	+0.3
Cement	+5.4	+5.5	Machine tools	−1.2	+1.5
Sugar refining, cane	+3.8	+9.0	Printing, book and job	−1.2	+2.4
Ice cream	+3.2	+5.4	Paper boxes	−1.4	−0.1
Cigars and cigarettes	+3.1	+2.2	Silk	−1.4	−5.1
Structural ironwork	+2.3	+2.4	Paper and pulp	−2.0	−1.3
Car building and repairing, steam-railway	+1.7	−0.6	Foundry and machine shop products	−2.4	−5.9
Lumber, millwork	+1.3	+4.7	Steam fittings, and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	−2.4	−0.5
Lumber, sawmills	+1.3	+0.4	Woolen and worsted goods	−2.4	−10.3
Petroleum refining	+1.2	+9.1	Agricultural implements	−3.1	+6.1
Leather	+1.0	−1.5	Hosiery and knit goods	−3.3	−4.4
Flour	+0.9	+3.9	Dyeing and finishing textiles	−3.4	−7.0
Rubber boots and shoes	+0.8	−7.9	Millinery and lace goods	−3.4	+1.2
Slaughtering and meat packing	+0.8	−0.5	Stoves	−3.4	−1.1
Car building and repairing, electric railway	+0.7	+0.7	Shirts and collars	−3.7	−3.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	+0.6	+0.6	Carriages and wagons	−4.4	−2.4
Glass	+0.6	+4.8	Automobile tires	−4.6	−6.3
Printing, newspaper	+0.6	+3.5	Hardware	−4.8	−3.2
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	+0.5	+3.3	Pottery	−4.8	+7.4
Boots and shoes	[1]	−6.2	Stamped and enameled ware	−4.8	−2.5
Confectionery	[2]	+7.4	Cotton goods	−5.4	−20.0
Chemicals	−0.3	+3.0	Automobiles	−7.7	−8.5
Pianos	−0.4	+0.6	Carpets	−9.7	−19.1
			Iron and steel	−10.5	−10.5
			Shipbuilding, steel	−12.2	−7.5

[1] Increase less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. [2] No change.

Time and Capacity Operation

THERE was a continued reduction in plant operation in June as shown by reports in percentage terms from 5,826 establishments. Establishments operating were making an average of 88 per cent of full time, as compared with 90 per cent in May, 92 per cent in April, and 94 per cent in March. The same establishments were operating an average of 76 per cent of full capacity, as compared with 77 per cent in May, 80 per cent in April, and an average of 82 per cent in March. Four per cent of the 5,826 establishments were idle, 56 per cent were operating on a full-time schedule, and 40 per cent on a part-time schedule, while 34 per cent had a full normal number of employees, and 62 per cent were operating with a reduced force.

The food, leather, and tobacco groups of industries gained both in percentage of full-time operation and in percentage of full-capacity operation. The stone, clay, and glass group showed no change in percentage of full-time operation, and stamped ware showed no change in percentage of full-capacity operation. In all other groups there was a decrease in both items.

The textile group shows a loss of 8 per cent in average percentage of full-time operation, and of 4 per cent in average percentage of full-capacity operation; the chemical group shows a loss of 4 per cent in each of the two items; and the iron and steel group shows a loss of 3 per cent in both items.

FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE, 1924

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full capacity operated in establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full capacity	Part capacity	
Food and kindred products	**639**	**2**	**53**	**45**	**85**	**30**	**68**	**72**
Slaughtering and meat packing	30	----	57	43	95	33	67	81
Confectionery	151	----	45	55	87	11	89	63
Ice cream	33	----	80	20	96	36	64	80
Flour	234	4	27	68	69	29	67	67
Baking	183	2	87	11	98	44	55	83
Sugar refining, cane	8	13	75	13	89	75	13	94
Textiles and their products	**1109**	**6**	**43**	**51**	**80**	**28**	**66**	**73**
Cotton goods	257	7	38	55	73	38	55	76
Hosiery and knit goods	159	3	38	59	81	25	72	71
Silk goods	127	2	49	50	91	21	77	72
Woolen and worsted goods	153	5	53	42	83	37	59	78
Carpets	19	16	42	42	82	11	74	58
Dyeing and finishing textiles	83	1	14	84	63	17	82	58
Clothing, men's	164	8	50	42	81	26	66	75
Shirts and collars	42	10	38	52	86	21	69	77
Clothing, women's	54	17	50	33	85	24	59	68
Millinery and lace goods	51	2	55	43	82	24	75	67
Iron and steel and their products	**1,064**	**3**	**54**	**44**	**88**	**19**	**78**	**67**
Iron and steel	122	14	35	51	77	11	75	58
Structural ironwork	103	1	73	26	96	24	75	74
Foundry and machine-shop products	497	1	51	48	87	17	82	66
Hardware	44	----	52	48	90	25	75	77
Machine tools	134	1	66	32	92	10	88	52
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	101	1	62	37	93	39	60	82
Stoves	63	3	35	62	84	25	71	78

FULL AND PART TIME AND FULL AND PART CAPACITY OPERATION IN MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN JUNE, 1924—Concluded

Industry	Establishments reporting		Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full time operated in establishments operating	Per cent of establishments operating—		Average per cent of full capacity operated in establishments operating
	Total number	Per cent idle	Full time	Part time		Full capacity	Part capacity	
Lumber and its products	**784**	**4**	**61**	**36**	**92**	**47**	**49**	85
Lumber, sawmills	349	6	67	26	94	63	31	92
Lumber, millwork	171	2	78	20	96	49	49	86
Furniture	264	1	41	58	87	24	75	76
Leather and its products	**179**	**3**	**59**	**37**	**88**	**20**	**77**	67
Leather	75	7	77	16	96	16	77	64
Boots and shoes	104	1	46	53	82	23	76	69
Paper and printing	**450**	**1**	**71**	**28**	**94**	**53**	**45**	87
Paper and pulp	117	5	58	37	91	56	38	89
Paper boxes	83	----	41	59	88	25	75	75
Printing, book and job	142	----	78	22	96	39	61	83
Printing, newspapers	108	----	97	3	100	91	9	98
Chemicals and allied products	**126**	**17**	**56**	**26**	**86**	**32**	**51**	69
Chemicals	38	16	66	18	92	21	63	69
Fertilizers	53	30	25	45	69	8	62	46
Petroleum refining	35	----	94	6	100	80	20	95
Stone, clay, and glass products	**504**	**7**	**66**	**27**	**93**	**47**	**46**	85
Cement	61	2	82	16	98	70	28	95
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	291	4	70	26	92	48	48	85
Pottery	40	3	55	43	93	43	55	88
Glass	112	20	52	29	90	30	50	79
Metal products other than iron and steel	**26**	----	**50**	**50**	**84**	**12**	**88**	64
Stamped and enameled ware	26	----	50	50	84	12	88	64
Tobacco products	**126**	**11**	**62**	**27**	**93**	**27**	**62**	77
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	23	13	43	48	93	22	65	76
Cigars and cigarettes	103	11	66	23	93	28	61	77
Vehicles for land transportation	**589**	**1**	**65**	**34**	**91**	**41**	**58**	78
Automobiles	137	----	34	66	78	9	91	54
Carriages and wagons	27	7	67	26	92	37	56	70
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	140	----	86	14	97	76	24	94
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	285	1	69	30	95	39	60	82
Miscellaneous industries	**230**	**6**	**57**	**37**	**90**	**22**	**72**	69
Agricultural implements	62	11	56	33	92	15	74	66
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	70	----	51	49	88	24	76	71
Pianos and organs	17	6	59	35	83	59	35	78
Rubber boots and shoes	6	----	33	67	85	33	67	77
Automobile tires	60	7	57	37	92	22	72	73
Shipbuilding, steel	15	7	93	----	100	----	93	44
Total	**5,826**	**4**	**56**	**40**	**88**	**34**	**62**	76

Wage Changes

WAGE-RATE increases were reported by 23 establishments in 13 industries during the month ending June 15, and wage-rate decreases were reported by 102 establishments in 25 industries.

The increases, averaging 8 per cent, affected less than 1,000 employees, or 15 per cent of the total employees in the establishments concerned, while the decreases, which averaged 10 per cent, affected 25,000 employees, or 86 per cent of the total employees in the establishments concerned.

The increases indicate no general trend in any group of industries, but more than one-half of the decreases were in the lumber group of industries and about one-quarter were in the textile group of industries.

WAGE ADJUSTMENTS OCCURRING BETWEEN MAY 15 AND JUNE 15, 1924

Industry	Establishments		Amount of increase or decrease in wage rates		Employees affected		
	Total number reporting	Number reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Range	Average	Total number	Per cent— In establishments reporting increase or decrease in wage rates	Per cent— In all establishments reporting
			Increase				
			Per cent	*Per cent*			
Slaughtering and meat packing	81	1	6	6.0	180	12	(1)
Ice cream	80	2	16–20	17.8	11	12	(1)
Baking	295	7	5–12.5	9.5	181	44	(1)
Hosiery and knit goods	259	1	12.5	12.5	133	90	(1)
Structural ironwork	148	1	20	20.0	35	16	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products	675	1	6	6.0	10	10	(1)
Hardware	56	1	7	7.0	24	10	(1)
Stoves	87	1	5	5.0	66	32	(1)
Lumber, millwork	264	2	2–10	6.0	24	60	(1)
Printing, newspapers	184	2	6–10	6.9	90	13	(1)
Automobiles	216	1	3	3.0	100	4	(1)
Car building and repairing, electric, railroad	180	2	1.6–5	3.2	49	65	(1)
Automobile tires	72	1	10	10.0	85	46	(1)
			Decrease				
Flour	301	1	15	15.0	100	74	1
Baking	295	1	15	15.0	8	27	(1)
Cotton goods	335	6	10	10.0	2,125	99	1
Hosiery and knit goods	259	7	5–20	11.4	2,373	75	3
Silk goods	196	3	10	10.0	87	27	(1)
Woolen and worsted	173	1	5	5.0	200	83	(1)
Carpets	31	4	10	10.0	867	98	4
Clothing, men's	264	3	4–12.5	11.4	1,482	90	26
Millinery and lace goods	88	1	16.7	16.7	22	28	(1)
Iron and steel	220	1	10	10.0	572	100	(1)
Structural ironwork	148	1	7.5	7.5	100	93	1
Foundry and machine-shop products	675	3	10–15	13.4	770	89	(1)
Hardware	56	1	16	16.0	80	11	(1)
Steamfittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	133	1	10	10.0	528	91	1
Lumber, sawmills	445	45	5–20	8.8	13,234	90	11
Lumber, millwork	264	4	10	10.0	427	99	1
Furniture	355	5	8–15	10.0	344	83	1
Leather	124	3	10–12	10.8	312	81	1
Boots and shoes	196	4	8–20	12.6	344	94	1
Paper and pulp	170	1	9	9.0	196	58	(1)
Paper boxes	152	1	10	10.0	30	17	(1)
Fertilizers	98	1	12	12.0	23	74	(1)
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	344	1	10	10.0	100	94	(1)
Automobiles	216	2	10	10.0	315	100	(1)
Pianos and organs	33	1	10	10.0	59	95	1

[1] Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Index of Employment in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers for June, 1924, for each of the 52 industries studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, appear in the following table in comparison with May, 1924, and with June, 1923, together with a general index for the combined 12 groups of industries.

INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1924, AS COMPARED WITH MAY, 1924, AND JUNE, 1923

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	1923	1924	
	June	May	June
General index	102	91	88
Food and kindred products	99	92	94
Slaughtering and meat packing	99	90	91
Confectionery	89	77	80
Ice cream	116	104	106
Flour	93	89	90
Baking	101	100	103
Sugar refining, cane	111	109	110
Textiles and their products	101	87	84
Cotton goods	104	83	81
Hosiery and knit goods	102	95	90
Silk goods	101	93	91
Woolen and worsted goods	102	88	85
Carpets	100	91	83
Dyeing and finishing textiles	101	85	82
Clothing, men's	101	84	91
Shirts and collars	100	88	83
Clothing, women's	93	89	77
Millinery and lace goods	97	88	82
Iron and steel and their products	104	89	85
Iron and steel	104	96	90
Structural ironwork	100	92	92
Foundry and machine-shop products	104	83	80
Hardware	101	95	92
Machine tools	109	88	85
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	103	99	97
Stoves	103	89	87
Lumber and its products	102	97	95
Lumber, sawmills	103	97	95
Lumber, millwork	103	103	101
Furniture	99	93	89
Leather and its products	97	88	88
Leather	99	86	83
Boots and shoes	97	88	83
Paper and printing	100	100	99
Paper and pulp	104	96	95
Paper boxes	98	95	95
Printing, book and job	99	101	101
Printing, newspaper	99	105	104
Chemicals and allied products	99	92	85
Chemicals	101	93	86
Fertilizers	77	85	59
Petroleum refining	106	94	94
Stone, clay, and glass products	105	102	99
Cement	99	103	102
Brick, tile, and terra cotta	108	106	105
Pottery	101	109	108
Glass	106	96	90
Metal products, other than iron and steel	103	94	87
Stamped and enameled ware	103	94	87
Tobacco products	100	92	92
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	102	101	94
Cigars and cigarettes	100	91	92
Vehicles for land transportation	103	90	85
Automobiles	104	97	86
Carriages and wagons	109	86	78
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	94	89	88
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	102	86	85
Miscellaneous industries	104	88	85
Agricultural implements	106	81	70
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	99	96	91
Pianos and organs	99	89	85
Rubber boots and shoes	108	75	71
Automobile tires	109	95	92
Shipbuilding, steel	105	82	82

The following table shows the general index of employment in manufacturing industries from June, 1914, to June, 1924, based on figures published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics:

GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JUNE, 1914, TO JUNE, 1924

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
January	------	92	105	117	115	110	116	77	87	98	95
February	------	93	108	117	115	104	115	83	88	100	97
March	------	94	110	117	116	104	117	84	84	102	96
April	------	94	109	115	115	104	117	84	83	102	95
May	------	95	110	115	114	107	117	85	85	102	91
June	99	96	110	115	113	109	118	85	87	102	88
July	96	95	111	114	115	111	110	85	87	100	------
August	93	96	110	113	115	110	110	86	88	100	------
September	95	99	111	112	114	112	107	87	91	100	------
October	95	101	113	113	112	107	103	89	93	99	------
November	94	104	115	116	113	110	97	89	94	99	------
December	93	106	115	117	114	113	91	90	97	97	------

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, May, 1923, and April and May, 1924

THE following table shows the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in May, 1924, in comparison with employment and earnings in April, 1924, and May, 1923.

The figures are for Class I roads—that is, all roads having operating revenues of $1,000,000 a year and over.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN MAY, 1924, WITH THOSE OF APRIL, 1924, AND MAY, 1923

[From monthly reports of Interstate Commerce Commission. As data for only the more important occupations are shown separately, the group totals are not the sum of the items under the respective groups]

Month and year	Professional, clerical and general			Maintenance of way and structures		
	Clerks	Stenographers and typists	Total for group	Laborers (extra gang and work train)	Track and roadway section laborers	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
May, 1923	171,750	25,045	284,889	61,079	225,488	418,894
April, 1924	169,598	25,278	283,738	56,009	209,740	394,349
May, 1924	168,748	25,188	283,012	65,297	220,922	417,826
	Total earnings					
May, 1923	$21,680,083	$2,957,778	$37,801,139	$5,215,671	$17,185,166	$39,401,511
April, 1924	21,525,271	3,065,512	38,013,889	4,170,498	15,263,130	35,804,761
May, 1924	21,695,226	3,064,557	38,294,444	5,003,331	16,312,972	38,084,535

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES IN MAY, 1924, WITH THOSE OF APRIL, 1924, AND MAY, 1923—Concluded

Month and year	Maintenance of equipment and stores					
	Carmen	Machinists	Skilled trade helpers	Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores)	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
May, 1923	138,623	69,024	135,894	50,048	63,190	591,378
April, 1924	119,015	64,079	118,489	47,009	60,271	540,422
May, 1924	115,911	62,561	115,595	45,596	58,952	528,261
	Total earnings					
May, 1923	$20,406,810	$11,582,709	$15,279,867	$4,962,818	$5,361,617	$78,916,797
April, 1924	16,873,745	9,869,161	12,644,361	4,414,724	4,891,775	68,659,562
May, 1924	16,640,905	9,587,781	12,365,168	4,378,012	4,834,214	67,495,687

Month and year	Transportation other than train and yard					
	Station agents	Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen	Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms)	Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen	Total for group	Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers)
	Number of employees at middle of month					
May, 1923	31,647	27,407	42,732	22,886	216,431	26,295
April, 1924	31,306	26,860	39,444	22,890	208,790	25,167
May, 1924	31,399	26,688	38,688	23,028	208,813	24,597
	Total earnings					
May, 1923	$4,747,254	$3,999,444	$4,044,375	$1,702,322	$25,941,174	$4,667,071
April, 1924	4,726,676	3,850,936	3,641,637	1,708,959	24,858,528	4,451,172
May, 1924	4,827,363	3,951,482	3,605,816	1,731,917	25,296,520	4,458,923

Month and year	Transportation, train and engine					
	Road conductors	Road brakemen and flagmen	Yard brakemen and yard helpers	Road engineers and motormen	Road firemen and helpers	Total for group
	Number of employees at middle of month					
May, 1923	38,301	79,729	55,414	46,973	48,843	342,040
April, 1924	35,817	74,029	51,596	43,477	45,575	318,440
May, 1924	35,766	73,641	49,991	43,069	45,226	313,707
	Total earnings					
May, 1923	$8,896,143	$13,471,766	$9,227,681	$12,158,609	$8,968,039	$66,010,972
April, 1924	7,924,135	11,794,021	8,197,329	10,412,948	7,719,674	58,043,235
May, 1924	8,232,083	12,217,681	8,219,175	10,731,261	7,960,015	59,323,811

Extent of Operation of Bituminous Coal Mines, May 31 to June 21, 1924

CONTINUING a series of tables which have appeared in previous numbers of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, the accompanying table shows for a large number of coal mines in the bituminous fields the number of mines closed the entire week and the number working certain classified hours per week from May 31 to June 21, 1924. The number of mines reporting varied each week, and the figures are not given as being a complete presentation of all mines but are believed fairly to represent the conditions as to regularity of work in the bituminous mines of the country. The mines included in this report ordinarily represent from 55 to 60 per cent of the total output of bituminous coal. The figures are based on data furnished the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the United States Geological Survey.

WORKING TIME IN THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINES IN THE UNITED STATES, BY WEEKS, MAY 31 TO JUNE 21, 1924

[The mines included ordinarily represent from 55 to 60 per cent of the total output. Prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from data furnished by the U. S. Geological Survey]

Week ending—	Number of mines reporting	Mines—															
		Closed entire week		Working less than 8 hours		Working 8 and less than 16 hours		Working 16 and less than 24 hours		Working 24 and less than 32 hours		Working 32 and less than 40 hours		Working 40 and less than 48 hours		Working full time of 48 hours or more	
		No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent
1924																	
May 31	2,329	1,087	46.7	44	1.9	170	7.3	273	11.7	332	14.3	209	9.0	149	6.4	65	2.8
June 7	2,420	1,145	47.3	31	1.3	161	6.7	252	10.4	248	10.2	250	10.3	173	7.1	160	6.6
June 14	2,418	1,176	48.6	28	1.2	161	6.7	259	10.7	248	10.3	233	9.6	173	7.2	140	5.8
June 21	2,367	1,101	46.5	40	1.7	157	6.6	238	10.1	260	11.0	239	10.1	175	7.4	157	6.6

Recent Employment Statistics

Public Employment Offices

Illinois

THE following figures regarding the operation of the public employment offices of Illinois in May, 1923, and May, 1924, are taken from the June, 1924, issue of The Labor Bulletin, Chicago:

COMPARISON OF SUPPLY OF AND DEMAND FOR WORKERS AT THE ILLINOIS FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, MAY, 1923, AND MAY, 1924

Item	May, 1923			May, 1924		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of registrations	21,444	6,848	28,292	14,124	7,028	21,152
Help wanted	23,128	8,061	31,189	8,278	5,495	13,773
Reported placed	16,848	5,745	22,593	7,265	4,696	11,961

The number of persons registered per 100 jobs was 90.7 in May, 1923; in May, 1924, the ratio had risen to 153.6.

Iowa [1]

There was a larger surplus of labor in Iowa in approximately all occupations in May, 1924, compared with the preceding month, according to the records of the State employment service. In farm labor there were 55 jobs offered per 100 applicants, while in April the ratio was 66.4 jobs per 100 applicants. Although there is usually a high demand for common labor in May, the ratio of jobs to applicants for this kind of labor in that month of the present year was 26.2 per 100. For all classes of labor for May, 1924, there were 43.4 jobs for men per 100 applicants and 74.5 jobs for women for every 100 applicants. The report of the State placement service for May, 1924, was as follows:

ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, MAY, 1924

Sex	Registrations for jobs	Jobs offered	Number referred	Number placed
Men	5,065	2,200	2,088	2,032
Women	1,410	1,050	979	904
Total	6,475	3,250	3,067	2,936

Massachusetts

The activities of the four public employment offices of Massachusetts for the first five months of 1924 are reported as follows by the State department of labor and industries:

ACTIVITIES OF MASSACHUSETTS PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, FIRST 5 MONTHS OF 1924 AND CALENDAR YEAR 1923

Date	Working days	Applications for positions	Help wanted	Referred	Reported placed
1924:					
January	26	33,698	2,555	3,497	2,178
February	24	29,512	2,538	3,311	2,141
March	26	33,050	2,991	3,845	2,520
April	25	31,683	3,840	4,772	3,281
May	26	31,641	3,768	4,555	2,246
Year 1923	303	356,394	50,413	60,071	40,044

Minnesota [2]

The Minnesota free employment offices report a pronounced reduction in the number of males placed in May, 1924, as compared with the same month in the preceding year. The decrease at the Duluth office was the most decided, only 891 being placed in May, 1924, as compared to 1,947 in May, 1923, notwithstanding the report for this year included five weeks, and for last year four weeks. The total number of male placements in the St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth offices for May, 1924 (five weeks), was 3,688, and for May, 1923 (four weeks), 5,427. The number of males placed in clerical positions through the St. Paul and Minneapolis offices was 68 in May, 1924, 50 per cent over the May, 1923, record. The number placed by the women's division for the three offices in May, 1924, was 2,736—603 above the May, 1923, placements of that division.

[1] Iowa. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Iowa employment survey, May, 1924.
[2] Minnesota. Industrial Commission. Carbon copy of report for May, 1924.

Ohio

In May, 1924, there were approximately three times as many applicants as there were available jobs to be had through the Ohio public employment agencies, as is shown by the following figures from the June, 1924, issue of Industrial Relations, the official organ of the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations:

Record of Ohio public employment offices for May, 1924

	Registrations	Placements
Males	38,628	11,530
Females	18,298	7,891
Total, May, 1924	56,926	19,421
Total, April, 1924	53,075	23,400

Pennsylvania [3]

A brief record is given below of the activities of the Pennsylvania State employment offices in each of the first four months of 1924, and in April, 1921, 1922, and 1923:

OPERATION OF PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN APRIL, 1924, AS COMPARED WITH SPECIFIED MONTHS

Month and year	Persons applying for positions			Persons asked for by employers			Persons receiving positions		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
April, 1921 (4 weeks)	44,251	3,073	47,324	5,991	2,002	7,993	5,413	1,160	6,573
April, 1922 (4 weeks)	24,301	3,804	28,105	8,171	1,883	10,054	7,556	1,418	8,974
April, 1923	15,164	3,112	18,276	23,787	3,333	27,120	11,937	1,799	13,736
1924:									
January (5 weeks)	13,541	2,830	16,371	7,307	1,780	9,087	6,794	1,194	7,988
February (4 weeks)	10,039	2,387	12,426	5,925	1,449	7,374	5,458	995	6,453
March (4 weeks)	10,405	2,524	12,929	7,658	1,647	9,305	6,899	1,134	8,033
April (5 weeks)	12,983	3,449	16,432	9,392	2,324	11,716	8,940	1,621	10,561

Wisconsin [4]

The following reports of the Wisconsin public employment offices for the first five months of 1923 and 1924 reflect recent unfavorable conditions in the labor market:

ACTIVITIES OF PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1923 AND OF 1924

Month	Number of persons applying for work		Number of persons asked for by employers		Number of persons receiving positions	
	1923	1924	1923	1924	1923	1924
January	9,966	8,947	9,720	8,094	6,837	5,802
February	10,481	9,874	11,830	9,268	7,641	6,947
March	14,804	12,308	17,282	10,746	11,891	8,405
April	12,891	11,355	15,542	10,657	9,674	7,812
May	18,317	15,309	23,074	13,536	14,871	10,788
Total	66,459	57,793	77,448	52,301	50,914	39,754
Per cent decrease	13.0		32.5		21.9	

[3] Pennsylvania. Department of Labor and Industry. Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, June, 1924, p. 21.
[4] Wisconsin. Industrial Commission. Wisconsin Labor Market, May, 1924.

Departments of Labor

Illinois [5]

THE number of people employed in Illinois manufactures in May, 1924, was 2.5 per cent below the number employed in the previous month, according to reports from establishments including 40 per cent of the workers of that State.

Fewer persons were at work in the factories of Illinois in the above mentioned period "than at any time in the last 19 months." Numerous mines had shut down and others were discontinuing operations. Moreover, the unusually cool spring had postponed the need for outdoor labor.

The following table shows the downward trend of the volume of employment in the majority of industries from May, 1923, and April, 1924, to May, 1924:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER ON PAY ROLLS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ILLINOIS FROM MAY, 1923, AND APRIL, 1924, TO MAY, 1924

Industry	Number of employees in May, 1924	Per cent of change	
		April, 1924, to May, 1924	May, 1923, to May, 1924
Stone, clay, and glass products:			
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	1,773	-0.3	-11.8
Lime, cement, and plaster	377	+1.6	-5.1
Brick, tile, and pottery	5,117	+0.6	-4.4
Glass	4,753	+3.1	-1.1
Total	11,980	+1.5	-4.0
Metals, machinery, and conveyances.			
Iron and steel	37,557	-3.1	-2.3
Sheet metal work and hardware	8,708	-1.8	-3.0
Tools and cutlery	1,662	-6.3	-24.9
Cooking, heating, and ventilating apparatus	5,257	-4.4	+0.3
Brass, copper, zinc, babbitt metal	2,601	-0.8	-0.5
Cars and locomotives	14,497	+3.4	-15.8
Automobiles and accessories	4,346	-15.3	-34.7
Machinery	17,231	-4.0	-2.7
Electrical apparatus	49,408	-1.0	+26.5
Agricultural implements	7,069	-7.6	-22.2
Instruments and appliances	2,593	-3.3	+1.6
Watches, watch cases, clocks, jewelry	7,308	+0.6	+8.3
Total	158,237	-2.4	-0.1
Wood products:			
Sawmill and planing-mill products	2,503	+6.1	-3.8
Furniture and cabinet work	6,937	-2.8	-6.3
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments	2,835	-15.9	-17.5
Miscellaneous wood products	2,871	-5.9	-10.5
Household furnishings	601	-2.9	-30.7
Total	15,747	-6.5	-9.2
Furs and leather goods:			
Leather	1,908	-2.5	-18.3
Furs and fur goods	69	0.0	-23.4
Boots and shoes	9,489	-1.3	-5.2
Miscellaneous leather goods	1,183	-10.9	+3.4
Total	12,649	-2.4	-5.8
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:			
Drugs and chemicals	2,267	-3.2	+1.7
Paints, dyes, and colors	2,350	-6.3	-15.1
Mineral and vegetable oils	3,575	-8.8	-20.2
Miscellaneous chemical products	3,933	-6.6	-8.7
Total	12,125	-6.6	-12.3

[5] Illinois. Department of Labor. The Labor Bulletin, Chicago, June, 1924.

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER ON PAY ROLLS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN ILLINOIS FROM MAY, 1923, AND APRIL, 1924, TO MAY, 1924—Concluded

Industry	Number of employees in May, 1924	Per cent of change	
		April, 1924, to May, 1924	May, 1923, to May, 1924
Printing and paper goods:			
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes	3,751	−0.7	+1.2
Miscellaneous paper goods	921	−5.6	−5.8
Job printing	9,234	+0.4	+5.9
Newspapers and periodicals	3,641	−0.8	+10.0
Total	17,547	−0.4	+5.0
Textiles:			
Cotton goods	1,178	−4.1	+23.9
Knit goods, cotton and woolen hosiery	2,061	+0.3	−6.1
Thread and twine	722	−1.5	−3.3
Total	3,961	−1.4	−2.6
Clothing, millinery, and laundering:			
Men's clothing	10,168	+2.4	−31.7
Men's shirts and furnishings	891	−8.4	−3.3
Overalls and work clothing	858	−1.5	−17.1
Men's hats and caps	61	−3.2	−58.6
Women's clothing	1,280	−4.0	−0.7
Women's underwear and furnishings	539	−13.8	−25.3
Women's hats	864	−19.6	+26.7
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	2,553	+1.2	+1.1
Total	17,214	−1.0	−22.8
Food, beverages, and tobacco:			
Flour, feed, and other cereal products	1,000	−9.1	+0.9
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving	555	+0.7	−18.4
Groceries, not elsewhere classified	4,675	−3.0	+0.5
Slaughtering and meat packing	22,576	−4.0	−12.4
Dairy products	3,552	+2.3	+5.9
Bread and other bakery products	2,779	+0.4	+7.9
Confectionery and ice cream	2,853	+3.0	+2.2
Beverages	1,459	−4.8	−6.5
Cigars and other tobacco products	1,286	+1.5	−10.2
Manufactured ice	298	+10.4	−2.2
Total	41,033	−2.5	−7.8
Total, all manufacturing industries	200,493	−2.5	−7.9
Trade—Wholesale and retail:			
Department stores	3,246	−3.4	[1]
Wholesale dry goods	280	−31.2	[1]
Wholesale groceries	742	−1.5	+2.6
Mail-order houses	16,257	−7.8	−15.9
Total	20,525	−7.4	[1]
Public utilities:			
Water, light, and power	15,055	+3.3	+14.6
Telephone	25,660	−0.8	+4.6
Street railways	27,453	+1.8	+8.2
Railway car repair shops	12,249	−0.5	−14.7
Total	80,417	+0.9	+6.0
Coal mining	11,677	−24.4	−35.4
Building and contracting:			
Building construction	6,132	+2.1	−16.6
Road construction	1,094	+189.4	+72.8
Miscellaneous contracting	1,140	+25.8	+5.1
Total	8,366	+14.7	−7.1
Total, all industries	411,478	−2.6	−3.2

[1] Not comparable reports.

Iowa

The statistics given below, showing percentage changes in the number of employees in specified industries in Iowa in May, 1924, in comparison with the previous month, are taken from the May, 1924, issue of the Iowa Employment Survey:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, APRIL TO MAY, 1924

Industry group	Employees on pay roll May, 1924	
	Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) compared with April, 1924
Food and kindred products:		
Meat packing	5,729	+1.6
Cereals	946	−7.2
Flour and mill products	121	+7.1
Bakery products	817	+1.2
Confectionery	442	−6.3
Poultry, produce, butter, etc.	792	+2.1
Sugar, sirup, starch, glucose	542	−.4
Other food products, coffee, etc.	384	−.8
Total	9,773	+.2
Textiles:		
Clothing, men's	366	−1.9
Millinery	118	−30.2
Clothing, women's, and woolen goods	458	−6.8
Gloves, hosiery, awnings, etc.	690	−4.0
Buttons, pearl	917	−10.1
Total	2,549	−5.9
Iron and steel work:		
Foundry and machine shops (general classification)	3,442	−8.2
Brass and bronze products, plumbers' supplies	357	−4.3
Automobiles, tractors, engines, etc.	2,136	+8.9
Furnaces	361	−4.7
Pumps	334	−7.0
Agricultural implements	992	−9.9
Washing machines	1,244	−6.3
Total	8,866	−4.2
Lumber products:		
Mill work, interiors, etc.	1,996	−0.9
Furniture, desks, etc.	742	−9.1
Refrigerators	82	−26.1
Coffins, undertakers' goods	137	−3.5
Carriages, wagons, truck bodies	164	−13.7
Total	3,121	−4.7
Leather products:		
Shoes	115	−41.3
Saddlery and harness	254	−.4
Fur goods, tanning, and gloves	140	+1.4
Total	509	−13.6
Paper products, printing and publishing:		
Paper and its products	262	−1.5
Printing and publishing	2,009	−5.8
Total	2,271	−5.3
Patent medicines	545	−3.5
Stone and clay products:		
Cement, plaster, gypsum	1,688	+1.0
Brick and tile (clay)	767	+11.8
Marble, granite, crushed rock, and stone	129	.....
Total	2,584	+3.9
Tobacco, cigars	383	−5.7
Railway car shops	1,579	−3.9
Various industries:		
Brooms and brushes	200	.....
Laundries	288	−1.4
Mercantile	3,477	−2.5
Public service	411	+2.8
Wholesale houses	1,146	+.4
Other industries	871	+2.6
Total	6,393	+1.0
Grand total	38,573	−2.4

Maryland

The Commissioner of Labor and Statistics of Maryland reports as follows on volume of employment and pay rolls in the industries of that State for one week in June, 1924:

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARYLAND, ONE WEEK IN MAY WITH ONE WEEK IN JUNE, 1924

Industry	Number of employees on pay roll		Amount of pay roll	
	One week in June, 1924	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−), June compared with May, 1924	One week in June, 1924	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−), June, compared with May, 1924
Bakery	614	+0.4	$12,084.25	+0.3
Beverages and soft drinks	186	−2.7	5,526.50	+3.0
Boots and shoes	1,221	−6.3	20,557.56	−11.1
Boxes, paper and fancy	516	−1.9	7,690.96	−1.1
Boxes, wooden	494	−14.0	8,939.29	−1.0
Brass and bronze	2,267	−5.3	52,066.57	−5.5
Brick, tile, etc	931	−4.8	23,092.95	−.7
Brushes	1,017	−4.1	18,892.95	−10.4
Canning and preserving	328	−9.7	5,449.70	−13.4
Car building and repairing	4,507	−.9	143,547.18	−7.5
Chemicals	1,097	−13.0	29,275.80	−10.3
Clothing, men's outer garments	3,857	+4.4	74,790.51	+6.1
Clothing, women's outer garments	1,145	−10.2	14,561.83	−11.2
Confectionery	698	+13.4	9,708.10	+7.6
Cotton goods	2,184	−2.2	37,008.94	+3.5
Fertilizer	808	−20.0	16,505.16	−23.0
Food preparations	115	+5.5	2,706.09	−.6
Foundry	1,552	+2.9	38,155.65	−.7
Furnishing goods, men's	3,187	−4.9	39,053.79	−5.4
Furniture	685	−1.9	15,691.41	−9.2
Glass	1,451	+2.9	29,155.37	+2.6
Hats, straw	931	−24.0	14,604.58	−31.9
Ice cream	385	+2.6	11,194.49	+1.5
Leather goods	563	−4.0	10,480.29	+13.0
Lithographing	489	+1.6	14,337.23	+1.5
Lumber and planing	1,109	−8.3	22,719.36	+2.0
Mattresses and spring beds	147	−5.8	3,238.65	−3.5
Patent medicines	738	−2.6	11,727.50	−.2
Pianos	897	−.5	22,832.92	−8.9
Plumber's supplies	1,428	−3.8	38,583.24	−9.9
Printing	1,392	−1.1	47,019.20	−2.9
Rubber tire manufacture [1]	2,436	−9.2	67,756.24	−12.9
Shipbuilding	500	−32.8	15,079.17	−25.9
Shirts, etc	1,391	−5.4	16,708.67	−17.6
Silk goods	464	−4.8	7,303.25	−1.9
Slaughtering and meat packing	1,304	−6.8	35,104.64	−4.0
Stamped and enameled ware	744	−3.7	14,206.69	+1.0
Stoves	416	−2.4	9,931.02	−13.5
Tinware	3,227	+.9	62,589.95	+.9
Tobacco	1,449	+.1	23,419.44	+5.3
Umbrellas	498	+7.7	8,008.53	−6.1
Miscellaneous	2,912	−1.1	68,304.01	+1.1

[1] Pay roll for one-half month.

Massachusetts

The following statistics on the number of employees in various industries in Massachusetts in April and May, 1924, were taken from a recent press release from the department of labor and industry of that State:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 861 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST TO APRIL 15 AND MAY 15, 1924

Industry	Number of employees on pay roll		Industry	Number of employees on pay roll	
	April, 1924	May, 1924		April, 1924	May, 1924
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	1,570	1,161	Leather, tanned, curried, and finished	4,532	4,362
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	1,946	1,807	Machine shop products	6,121	5,923
Boots and shoes	21,326	20,969	Machine tools	1,738	1,629
Boxes, paper	2,352	2,178	Musical instruments	958	882
Boxes, wooden packing	874	821	Paper and wood pulp	6,429	6,377
Bread and other bakery products	3,249	3,375	Printing and publishing, book and job	2,884	2,970
Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads	3,433	2,944	Printing and publishing, newspaper	2,137	2,123
Clothing, men's	3,175	3,107	Rubber footwear	6,902	6,717
Clothing, women's	1,145	1,133	Rubber goods	2,562	2,401
Confectionery	3,127	3,010	Rubber tires and tubes	1,188	970
Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc	776	768	Silk goods	2,161	2,169
Cotton goods	36,533	34,762	Slaughtering and meat packing	1,396	1,391
Cutlery and tools	4,789	4,740	Stationery goods	1,724	1,702
Dyeing and finishing textiles	6,179	6,161	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	1,819	1,783
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies	11,176	10,525	Textile machinery and parts	5,509	5,241
Foundry products	2,882	2,692	Tobacco	869	807
Furniture	2,128	1,956	Woolen and worsted goods	14,485	13,168
Hosiery and knit goods	5,355	5,101	All other industries	31,888	30,697
Jewelry	2,937	2,810	Total	210,254	201,232

New York

The following statement from the New York State Department of Labor shows the fluctuations in numbers of employees and amounts of pay rolls in certain manufacturing industries in New York State, May, 1924, compared with April, 1924, and May, 1923.

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES IN NEW YORK STATE, MAY, 1924, AS COMPARED WITH MAY, 1923, AND APRIL, 1924

Industry	Per cent of change—			
	April, 1924, to May, 1924		May, 1923, to May, 1924	
	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll	Number of employees	Amount of pay roll
Cement	−0.6	+1.7	+7.0	+9.2
Brick	+40.0	+35.1	+31.4	+22.2
Pottery	−1.1	−2.7	+13.6	+18.8
Glass	−8.9	−10.1	−26.7	−27.9
Pig iron and rolling-mill products	−19.4	−21.0	−23.6	−29.9
Structural and architectural iron work	−2.8	−3.0	+1.4	−.8
Hardware	−9.3	−11.6	−14.9	−19.6
Stamped ware	−15.8	−15.4	−33.1	−31.7
Cutlery and tools	−7.3	−7.6	−11.5	−13.4
Steam and hot-water heating apparatus	−1.8	−2.4	−13.4	−11.6
Stoves	+.4	+3.6	−2.8	+.8
Agricultural implements	−10.7	−10.3	−15.4	−10.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc	−3.2	−1.9	+2.3	+4.2
Foundry and machine shops	−2.1	−1.7	−13.3	−11.2
Automobiles and parts	−14.6	−12.3	−21.3	−20.3
Car, locomotive, and equipment factories	+14.6	+14.8	−34.3	−35.6
Railway repair shops	−3.1	−3.9	−6.3	−10.2
Lumber, millwork	−1.4	+.7	+2.0	+6.3
Lumber, sawmills	+.3	−.2	−18.8	−13.9
Furniture and cabinet work	−3.8	−4.9	−5.0	−4.3
Furniture	−4.0	−5.0	−5.8	−6.0
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments	−5.7	−10.0	−4.9	−7.8
Leather	−7.8	−10.3	−18.6	−21.3
Boots and shoes	−3.9	−3.3	−9.6	−14.9
Drugs and chemicals	−1.6	−1.8	+1.4	+4.0
Petroleum refining	+2.9	+4.5	−5.7	−5.9
Paper boxes and tubes	−3.2	−4.2	−3.3	+.4
Printing, newspaper	−2.5	−1.8	−20.6	−16.4
Printing, book and job	−1.0	−1.4	−3.4	+1.0
Silk and silk goods	−5.7	−3.8	−18.9	−23.0
Carpets and rugs	−6.4	−7.2	−9.1	−14.4
Woolens and worsteds	−2.3	−.2	−8.1	−7.9
Cotton goods	+.6	+5.8	−33.6	−38.6
Cotton and woolen hosiery and knit goods	−6.3	−9.4	−11.9	−20.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	(1)	−1.1	−13.7	−19.9
Men's clothing	−10.1	−12.2	−20.9	−26.1
Shirts and collars	−4.4	−6.1	−22.3	−24.4
Women's clothing	−13.5	−21.2	−15.7	−15.6
Women's headwear	−9.7	−19.5	−4.8	−2.1
Flour	+.2	−.6	+5.3	+6.4
Sugar refining	+5.4	+9.8	−15.1	−6.9
Slaughtering and meat products	−.4	+.3	+5.4	+1.8
Bread and other bakery products	−1.1	−.6	+3.2	+4.7
Confectionery and ice cream	−1.4	−.3	−4.4	+2.8
Cigars and other tobacco products	−.9	+2.3	−5.6	−8.8

[1] Decrease of less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Wisconsin [6]

Several definite trends were noticeable in the Wisconsin labor market from the middle of April to the middle of May, 1924. As a result of the late spring the demand for outdoor labor was delayed. Volume of employment fell considerably in logging and mining, but rose substantially above the April level in all lines of construction work. From April 15 to May 15, 1924, there was a reduction of 5.2 per cent in the factory employment as a whole. Out of the seven industries included in the food, beverages, and tobacco group, six showed greater volume of employment in May, 1924, than in the preceding month.

The table following gives the fluctuations in volume of employment and in pay rolls, by industry groups and individual industries, from April to May, 1924, and from May, 1923, to May, 1924.

[6] Wisconsin. Industrial Commission. Wisconsin Labor Market, May, 1924.

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT AND IN PAY ROLLS IN VARIOUS KINDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN, MAY, 1924, COMPARED WITH APRIL, 1924, AND WITH MAY, 1923

Industry	Per cent of change—			
	April to May, 1924		May, 1923, to May, 1924 [1]	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Manual				
Logging	−47.5			
Mining	−11.0	+2.0	−11.9	−2.0
Lead and zinc	−10.9	−1.0	−11.2	+1.5
Iron	−11.2	+5.3	−12.7	−5.4
Stone crushing and quarrying	+8.4	+13.4	+14.5	+20.6
Manufacturing	−5.2	−3.7	−5.3	−4.3
Stone and allied industries	+18.9	+32.1	+2.5	+12.4
Brick, tile, and cement blocks	+89.6	+79.1	−7.0	−3.1
Stone finishing	−5.1	+17.8	+10.2	+21.4
Metal	−7.1	−9.7	−7.8	−10.1
Pig iron and rolling-mill products	−8.7	−12.4	−4.8	−9.2
Structural-iron work	−1.3	−1.7	+11.4	+7.3
Foundries and machine shops	−13.0	−11.4	−10.6	−16.8
Railroad repair shops	+.5	+1.9	−4.3	+4.3
Stoves	−7.5	−16.3	−14.8	−22.0
Aluminum and enamel ware	−8.9	−11.7	−10.1	−1.8
Machinery	−5.1	−3.9	−8.3	−5.9
Automobiles	−5.1	−14.8	−17.6	−35.6
Other metal products	−7.7	−17.1	+11.7	+24.4
Wood	−4.8	+3.6	+2.0	+12.9
Sawmills and planing mills	−6.3	+12.1	+6.2	+31.9
Box factories	−15.6	−14.7	−12.3	+15.4
Panel and veneer mills	+2.7	+5.3	+14.4	+19.0
Sash, doors, and interior finish	−.9	+1.0	+7.2	+11.6
Furniture	−3.2	−5.5	−7.9	−7.6
Other wood products	−10.7	+.5	−5.5	−.1
Rubber	−.7	+1.1	−12.6	−12.9
Leather	−11.0	−5.7	−19.9	−23.8
Tanning	−7.3	−.4	−6.8	−5.6
Boots and shoes	−17.7	−9.6	−41.6	−48.7
Other leather products	−7.1	−10.9	+8.3	+2.5
Paper	−3.3	−1.4	−3.5	−3.2
Paper and pulp mills	−3.0	−.8	−3.6	−2.3
Paper boxes	−3.6	−1.2	−3.8	−3.5
Other paper products	−4.2	−4.8	−2.5	−7.3
Textiles	−10.0	−9.9	−12.5	−15.1
Hosiery and other knit goods	−9.7	−8.2	.0	−3.3
Clothing	−8.6	−11.5	−30.9	−31.5
Other textile products	−13.3	−13.0	−15.5	−13.7
Foods	+3.5	+5.8	+6.3	+9.0
Meat packing	+3.2	+4.9	+12.0	+4.0
Baking and confectionery	+2.2	+5.4	+6.8	+9.9
Milk products	+5.1	+6.8	−5.5	−.2
Canning and preserving	+26.8	+34.6	−19.2	−15.7
Flour mills	+5.8	+4.2	−14.3	−14.9
Tobacco manufacturing	−10.6	−12.2	+12.9	−9.4
Other food products	+3.1	+6.1	+47.8	+71.3
Light and power	−2.3	+10.7	+13.7	+35.6
Printing and publishing	−1.0	−1.9	+7.4	+9.0
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing	−.2	+1.0	+2.1	+7.5
Chemicals (including soap, glue, and explosives)	−3.6	−3.5	−31.6	−28.6
Construction—				
Building	+23.9	+16.5	−7.0	−7.9
Highway	+64.4		−19.6	
Railroad	+31.4	+36.8	+18.3	−.1
Marine, dredging, and sewer digging	+51.6	+51.2	+54.2	+63.5
Communication—				
Steam railways	+5.5	+2.0	−10.6	−8.6
Electric railways	+8.8	+11.7	+3.7	+12.3
Express, telephone, and telegraph	+9.9	+16.5	+6.7	+26.7
Wholesale trade	+1.7	+19.9	+1.8	+1.1
Hotels and restaurants	+.4		+1.5	
Nonmanual				
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries	−1.0	+1.0	+1.8	+10.2
Construction	−6.6	−5.1	−21.4	−20.4
Communication	+.7	+3.6	+7.4	+11.5
Wholesale trade	+.0	−.6	+6.1	+7.2
Retail trade—Sales force only	−8.4	−1.8	−7.9	+3.9
Miscellaneous—Professional services	+13.3	+.3	+21.9	+9.7
Hotels and restaurants	+3.4		+3.1	

[1] Identical establishments.

HOUSING

Company Housing in the Cotton Textile Industry in Massachusetts

THE division of statistics of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries has recently published some data relating to company housing owned or controlled by the cotton textile manufacturing companies of the State. In April, 1924, a questionnaire on the subject was sent to all such companies in Massachusetts, numbering 187. Answers were received from all addressed, from which it appeared that 62 companies owned or controlled houses for occupancy by their employees. These companies were located in 36 different municipalities (13 cities and 23 towns), ranging in size from less than 5,000 to over 100,000 inhabitants. They owned or controlled 2,564 houses, containing 31,533 rooms, and housing 10,257 employees, who formed 21.9 per cent of the total employees of the establishments represented. As many of the employees must have had families, who do not appear in this tabulation, the number of persons housed must be considerably larger than appears from these figures.

Quite naturally, the importance of company housing was inversely related to the size of the place.

A grouping of the cities and towns according to population discloses the interesting fact that in the more populous cities where other than company houses are available for occupancy by employees, a relatively small percentage of the number of cotton textile operatives occupy company houses. For example, in the three cities having a population of over 100,000, only 4.5 per cent of the employees represented occupied company houses, and for cities in Group B (50,000–100,000), the percentage was only 7.6 per cent, whereas in towns in Group E (5,000–10,000), 43.7 per cent of the operatives occupied company houses, and in towns in Group F (less than 5,000), 40.6 per cent were so housed.

By far the largest proportion (80.8 per cent) of these dwellings were of frame construction, 15.1 per cent were of brick, 2.5 per cent were of cement, and 1.6 per cent were of a combination of these materials. Nearly half (48.6 per cent) were semidetached, 21.3 per cent were detached, 23.3 per cent were row houses, and 6.8 per cent were of some other type, "largely in the nature of apartment houses."

Rents are usually low, ranging in one community for which the detailed figures are given from $1.13 per week for a tenement of 4 rooms up to $30 per month for a detached house of 9 rooms. In this community, of 493 tenements, 273 rent for $2.50 per week, and only 17 exceed this amount, none going higher than $4 a week. There are 11 detached or semidetached houses rented on a monthly basis, "but these apparently are provided for special classes of employees." Quite often certain utilities and other improvements are included in the rental.

In 60 of the 62 communities, water is supplied dwellings. Gas and electricity are not generally installed in company houses. In only 8 of the 62 communities is there no sewer connection, nearly all houses in the remaining communities

being connected. Bathrooms are not standard equipment, although supplied to a greater or less degree in the majority of communities. Lawns and garden plots are not planned for in many communities, although no objection is made to either should the occupants desire to arrange and care for them.

The date at which the various company dwellings were built is not given, so that it is not possible to see what developments have taken place in the movement to provide housing for employees. Some of the information supplied as to community buildings other than houses, however, seems to indicate a very up-to-date trend.

In seven instances boarding houses were mentioned as being conducted by the company for employees. One company also reported a recreation building with facilities for dancing, motion pictures, pool, etc., and a kitchen equipped for domestic science instruction. Another company operated a settlement house, under the direction of the district nurses association, in which instruction is given in home sciences, and social activities also center in this building. A baby clinic is held once each week. A library is maintained which has a weekly circulation of nearly 500 volumes. A cafeteria is also run in connection with the mill. In a third community a well-equipped community house and athletic field have just been completed. A fourth company reported a day nursery.

Extension of Rent and Tax Exemption Laws in New York

A BULLETIN recently issued by the New York State Bureau of Housing and Regional Planning reports the extension of the emergency rent laws and the tax exemption laws, and ascribes this result largely to the work of the State Commission of Housing and Regional Planning. After investigation and public hearings, the commission reported to the legislature in December, 1923 (see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, March, 1924, pp. 141–143), that there was a great lack of housing accommodations at rentals which the majority of people could pay, and that if the emergency rent laws were needed in 1920 they were even more urgently needed in 1923.

As a result of the recommendation of the commission, the legislature extended the rent laws for a period of two years, until February 15, 1926.

The effect of tax exemption in stimulating the building of houses was also considered by the commission, which reported to the legislature in March, 1924, that this had been "the principal factor in breaking the deadlock in housing construction and in starting the extensive building program which began in 1921 and which has increased in each succeeding year."

The commission recommended that the legislature extend the law for another 12 months. As a result of the recommendation of the commission, the legislature amended section 4b of the tax law to permit municipalities to exempt from taxation, except assessments for local improvements, dwellings commenced before April 1, 1925.

The commission also recommended amendments to the State constitution which would permit the use of State and municipal credit for financing housing projects, and two amendments embodying such a plan were introduced but failed of passage.

Progress Under English Housing Act of 1923

ACCORDING to the June, 1924, issue of Garden Cities and Town Planning (London), schemes including 135,660 houses have been approved under the terms of the 1923 housing act. Thirty-four per cent of these houses are to be built by local authorities. The following figures show the number for which definite arrangements had been made by May 1 of this year, and the numbers in various stages of progress:

Houses for which contracts and definite arrangements have been made	85,780
Houses under construction	36,001
Houses completed	10,519
Total	132,300

Of the houses completed, 4,629 are in local authorities' schemes, 5,147 in private enterprise undertakings, and 743 in public utility societies' schemes. Of the total of houses under construction, 14,073 are roofed in, so that the figures of houses completed should show marked improvement in the next month or two.

No figures are available concerning the cost of houses built by private enterprise, but for those built by local authorities the price has been rising during the year. The following comparative figures are given:

	Average contract price of nonparlor houses	Average contract price of parlor houses
Up to end of February, 1924	[1] £368	£421
February, 1924	389	439
March, 1924	416	459
April, 1924	424	442

A part of the increased cost of nonparlor houses is accounted for by the inclusion under this head of a number of flats to be provided in block buildings in London, where costs are high. The increase in the cost of parlor houses seems to have less justification. A question concerning it was raised in Parliament, and answered by Mr. Wheatley, the Minister of Housing.

In reply to Mr. Lambert, Mr. Wheatley said that the increase in the cost of parlor houses, which could be attributed to actual increase in the market price of labor and materials between January and May, amounted to £5 10s. The average of contract prices in the same period has risen by £40.

Building Activity and Housing Costs in Germany [2]

Building Activities in 1923

ACCORDING to an investigation made by the German Federal Statistical Office into the building activity in 1923 in cities with a population in excess of 50,000 there have been built in all these cities, which number 86, a total of 14,156 residential buildings containing 41,200 dwellings. The following table shows how the building activity was distributed over the four quarters of the year.

[1] Pound at par=$4.8665; exchange rate varies.
[2] Germany. Reichswirtschaftsamt. Statistisches Reichsamt. Wirtschaft und Statistik. Berlin, May 10, 1924, pp. 286, 287, and May 26, 1924, pp. 304, 305.

INCREASE IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS IN GERMAN CITIES WITH A POPULATION IN EXCESS OF 50,000 DURING 1923

Period	42 cities with over 100,000 inhabitants [1]		44 cities with over 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants		Total	
	Residential buildings	Dwellings [2]	Residential buildings	Dwellings [2]	Residential buildings	Dwellings [2]
First quarter	3,789	10,235	738	1,964	4,527	12,199
Second quarter	2,237	7,195	906	2,235	3,143	9,430
Third quarter	1,877	6,445	959	2,439	2,836	8,884
Fourth quarter	2,566	7,507	991	2,994	3,557	10,501
Year 1923 [3]	10,561	31,567	3,595	9,633	14,156	41,200

[1] Exclusive of the city of Saarbrücken.
[2] Including dwellings in nonresidential buildings.
[3] Owing to subsequent corrections the figures given here for the whole year do not correspond with the sums for the four quarters.

The intensity of building activity varied greatly from city to city, as will be seen from the following table showing the increase in residential buildings and dwellings in each of 42 cities with a population in excess of 100,000 during 1922 and 1923.

INCREASE IN RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS IN GERMAN CITIES WITH A POPULATION IN EXCESS OF 100,000, 1922 AND 1923

City	1922		1923		Net increase in dwellings per 1,000 of population	
	Residential buildings	Dwellings [1]	Residential buildings	Dwellings [1]	1922	1923
Aix-la-Chapelle	30	97	133	536	0.67	3.68
Altona	69	200	62	123	1.19	.73
Augsburg	181	539	121	447	3.49	2.89
Barmen	58	263	78	447	1.68	2.56
Berlin	1,350	3,057	1,826	3,863	.80	1.02
Bochum	287	480	227	520	3.36	3.64
Bremen	350	920	269	626	3.41	2.32
Breslau	172	882	266	1,259	1.67	2.38
Brunswick	46	169	40	85	1.21	.61
Cassel	83	492	137	636	3.03	3.92
Chemnitz	31	276	44	432	.91	1.42
Cologne	1,239	2,531	1,078	2,663	3.99	4.15
Crefeld	165	330	246	554	2.64	4.42
Dortmund	243	594	203	835	2.01	2.86
Dresden	225	715	171	702	1.22	1.19
Duisburg	281	577	658	1,355	2.36	5.55
Dusseldorf	372	869	397	856	2.13	2.10
Elberfeld	133	367	105	176	2.33	1.12
Erfurt	49	251	24	170	1.94	1.31
Esben	505	1,318	477	1,095	3.00	2.49
Frankfort on the Main	172	457	251	1,013	1.06	2.34
Gelsenkirchen	66	196	276	691	1.16	4.10
Halle on the Saale	53	341	98	501	1.87	2.75
Hamborn on the Rhein	195	313	337	741	2.84	6.73
Hamburg	302	2,630	454	3,065	2.67	3.11
Hanover	171	445	101	311	1.13	.79
Karlsruhe	165	509	242	517	3.74	3.80
Kiel	102	267	105	258	1.30	1.21
Konigsberg (Prussia)	183	539	114	483	2.07	1.85
Leipzig	232	1,174	161	882	1.94	1.46
Lubeck	254	485	125	370	4.26	3.25
Magdeburg	75	284	86	284	.99	.99
Mainz	75	416	22	294	3.85	2.72
Mannheim	181	679	305	744	2.96	3.24
Mühlheim on the Ruhr	271	388	256	450	3.03	3.51
Munich	392	1,441	326	958	2.28	1.52
Munich-Gladbach	76	244	50	110	2.29	1.03
Munster	233	306	171	268	3.05	2.67
Nuremberg	410	1,061	176	821	3.00	2.31
Plauen	17	143	15	182	1.36	1.73
Stettin	16	275	34	547	1.18	1.35
Stuttgart	473	939	294	687	3.04	2.12
Total	9,983	28,459	10,561	31,567	1.88	2.07

[1] Including dwellings in nonresidential buildings.

The preceding table shows that whereas at Altona, Brunswick, Hanover, and Madgeburg less than one dwelling per 1,000 inhabitants was erected in 1923, more than 4 per 1,000 inhabitants were put up in Crefeld, Duisburg, Gelsenkirchen, Hamborn, and Cologne. In 1923 building operations were especially heavy in the cities of the occupied territory, in many instances showing considerable increases over the preceding year.

In 69 cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants, for which comparable data on building activity are available, the number of dwellings erected has increased slowly but steadily from year to year. In 1920 the number of dwellings erected in these cities was roughly 26,000, and in 1923 about 34,000. Compared with the preceding year the number of dwellings in these cities increased by 7.4 per cent in 1921 and by about 10 per cent in 1922 and 1923. In the large cities, i. e., those with more than 100,000 inhabitants, the increase in dwellings in 1923 over 1922 was over 10 per cent.

The net increase in residential buildings, as distinguished from dwellings or apartments, in 1923 in the 69 cities mentioned above was only 2 per cent over 1922. Comparison of this small increase in buildings with the 10 per cent increase in dwellings makes it evident that the residential buildings constructed in 1923 contained more dwellings or apartments than those erected in the preceding years. The construction of one-family and two-family houses seems therefore to have decreased in recent years.

In the case of nonresidential buildings construction was less active during the four years 1920–1923 than in that of residential buildings. The total number of nonresidential buildings constructed in the 69 cities with more than 50,000 inhabitants was 4,749 in 1920, 6,380 in 1921, 7,011 in 1922, and 7,118 in 1923.

Public welfare building activity, i. e., the construction with the aid of State or communal subsidies of residential buildings and dwellings for people of small and moderate means, was very great in 1923. Of the 10,561 residential buildings erected in 1923 in cities with over 100,000 inhabitants, 6,901, or 65.3 per cent, and of the 31,567 new dwellings, 18,699 or 59.2 per cent were built by public welfare building societies. In cities with from 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants the public welfare building activity was even more intensive. Of the 3,595 residential buildings constructed in cities of this class, 2,911 or 81 per cent, and of the 9,633 dwellings contained in them, 6,922 or 71.9 per cent are to be credited to public welfare building activity.

Trend of Housing Costs

OWING to drastic restrictive rent legislation rent was the only item of the German household budget which had been kept at a relatively low level. New rent legislation that became effective in 1924 has, however, gradually increased housing costs in Germany, and while at the end of November, 1923, the average expenditure for rent formed only 0.6 per cent of the total household budget, as against 20.4 per cent in 1913–14, this percentage rose from month to month until by April 16, 1924, it was 9.6. The gradual rise of housing costs during the period November 26, 1923, to May 14, 1924, is illustrated by the table following:

TREND OF HOUSING COSTS IN GERMANY DURING THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 26, 1923, TO MAY 14, 1924, AS COMPARED WITH 1913–14

[Gold mark=23.8 cents; exchange rate varies]

Date	Cost of living [1]	Housing costs		Index numbers (1913–14=100)	
		Amount	Per cent of cost of living	Cost of living	Housing cost
	Gold marks	*Gold marks*			
Average, 1913–14	119.78	24.46	20.4	100	100
Nov. 26, 1923	183.87	1.15	.6	154	5
Jan. 7, 1924	135.55	6.95	5.1	113	28
Feb. 4, 1924	124.71	7.98	6.4	104	33
Mar. 3, 1924	126.95	9.31	7.3	106	38
Mar. 17, 1924	128.00	9.31	7.3	107	38
Apr. 16, 1924	134.60	12.95	9.6	112	53
May 14, 1924	139.28	13.34	9.6	116	55

[1] The cost-of-living figures shown here represent the total monthly budget of a workman's family of five persons for food, housing, light, fuel, and clothing plus 15 per cent for miscellaneous expenditures.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

Standardization of Screw Threads for Fire Hose

A STATEMENT has been issued by the American Engineering Standards Committee announcing that a standard screw thread for fire-hose couplings, submitted for approval by various interested organizations, has been accepted by the committee. This is the first national agreement on tolerances or limits of accuracy necessary to secure interchangeability in manufacture.

The lack of such an agreement has resulted in noninterchangeability in fire-hose couplings throughout the country even where threads conforming with the national standard were supposed to be in use. The annual loss from fires amounts to more than $500,000,000, and the lack of interchangeability in couplings has been a factor in widespread conflagrations, resulting in great property loss as well as loss of life on occasions when plenty of fire-fighting apparatus was available but useless because couplings would not fit. The extent of the lack of uniformity has been shown by an exhibit of a single collection containing 600 sizes and variations of fire-hose couplings. The menace present in such conditions has been shown in numerous conflagrations where outside assistance was of no use because the hose of neighboring fire departments would not connect with local hydrants.

The great fires in Boston in 1872 and in Baltimore in 1904 were examples of such conditions. Fire-fighting apparatus rushed to Baltimore from Washington, Philadelphia, and New York during the fire in that city could not be connected and stood idly by while the city burned. Following these disasters, especially the Baltimore fire, efforts were made toward national uniformity and the work went forward slowly. In 1919 the National Board of Fire Underwriters started local campaigns for the introduction of the standard, but while much has been accomplished toward the needed standardization there are still about three-fourths of the 8,000 cities and towns in the country having fire protection which still have nonstandard threads.

It is not only in the large cities that this condition is a menace but also in the small towns. The railroads also present a striking example of the existing confusion, an example of which is the Seaboard Air Line Railway, which has to carry in stock 29 different nonstandard hose couplings, as well as special fittings or adapters, to enable each of these to be connected to the standard form of coupling.

The most important feature of the new agreement is the complete set of tolerances or the limits of accuracy of manufacture. In the past manufacturers have worked almost entirely from samples of couplings submitted by the purchasing authority instead of from accurately made gauges. This has been the chief cause of the lack of uniformity as such pieces are not reliable owing to wear and corrosion

As a result of this practice the effect of the departure from standard has been cumulative and has resulted in the present great number of variations.

The standard agreed upon carries precise specifications for gauges for the use of manufacturers and city authorities. It has been shown that cities which have changed from the use of nonstandard to standard couplings have effected savings which in a few years have more than paid for the cost of the change in addition to the reduction in fire hazards.

Accidents in the Portland Cement Industry in 1923

THE accident Prevention Bulletin, March-April, 1924, published by the Portland Cement Association, gives the statistics of accidents in 1923 in 99 plants which are members of the association. Comparative figures of accidents, days lost, permanent disability, fatalities, and severity rating on the basis of losses per 100,000 man-hours are shown for the five years, 1919 to 1923. In contrast with the general increase in industrial accidents throughout the country the cement industry shows a substantial reduction in 1923 (16.8 per cent) from the accident figures for 1922. This figure is computed from the severity rating, which represents the actual days lost from accidents plus charges for permanent disabilities and fatalities. The scale of time lost because of death or permanent disability is the one adopted by the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions and by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics; i. e., 6,000 days for a fatality and proportionately less for permanent disability.

The following table shows the accidents, days lost, permanent disabilities, fatalities, and severity rating per 100,000 man-hours:

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS, DAYS LOST, PERMANENT DISABILITIES, FATALITIES, AND SEVERITY RATING IN THE PORTLAND CEMENT INDUSTRY, 1919 TO 1923

Experience	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Accidents	4.35	4.38	4.24	4.17	4.16
Days lost	69.2	75.1	68.5	67.4	74.5
Permanent disabilities	.14	.14	.07	.08	.13
Fatalities	.08	.09	.07	.082	.056
Severity rating	669.6	727.7	617.6	650.4	541.1

Prevention of Lead Poisoning in Rubber-Making Industries

A NOTE on the prevention of lead poisoning in certain rubber-making industries appears in Public Health Reports, June 27, 1924 (pp. 1567, 1568), published by the United States Public Health Service.

A method which has been recommended for the prevention of industrial poisoning in industries in which there is a hazard due to inhalation and ingestion of poisonous substances is the use of water or some other liquid which when mixed with the material prevents its being diffused through the atmosphere in the form of dust. Com-

pounds of lead are used to accelerate the vulcanization process in many rubber-working industries, and some of these industries also use substances containing oils or petrolatum, known as "softeners," in order to give the product the desired texture.

A particular case was brought to the attention of the Public Health Service in which lead dust was disseminated in the air of the workroom practically every time the "batch" was handled prior to its final milling. Litharge and petrolatum in the proportion of 8 to 1 were formerly added to the rubber in the compounding room, but it was found that the lead poisoning hazard could be solved by mixing the litharge and petrolatum into a salve before it was brought into the compounding room, where it could be weighed and added to each batch. This simple process eliminated the poisonous dust and limited contact with it to only one worker. While it is said that some plants can not make use of such a method, it is considered that it might be of value to others in lessening the lead-poisoning hazard.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Recent Workmen's Compensation Reports

Indiana

THE Industrial Board of Indiana presents its report on the subject of compensation in the Yearbook for 1923, the data covering the year ending September 30, 1923. The number of injuries reported for that period was 54,850, an increase of 16,246 over the number for the preceding year. Of these, 268 were fatal, 70 more than in the preceding year; in 822 cases there was a loss of some member of the body.

The industries responsible for the largest numbers of accidents were coal mining, in which 6,528 workmen were injured, 67 being fatal cases; railroading, with 4,572 accidents, 35 being fatal; the automobile industries, with 4,291 accidents, 5 being fatal; and the manufacture of iron, steel, and wire, in which 2,652 injuries occurred, 23 being fatal. The total for the history of the act, a period of slightly more than 8 years, is reviewed, which shows that "in round numbers there were 110 injuries reported for each calendar day—more than 4 for each hour, and more than 1 for each 15 minutes." An accidental death occurred each 31½ hours.

The average weekly wage of all employees injured during the year was $26.68; for 572 children 16 years of age or under, who are reported injured, the average weekly wage was $14.11; while for the 1,751 women injured the wage averaged $13.54.

Compensation adjustments approved by the industrial board take care of by far the greater number of cases, the number for the year being 23,780; while the number of contested cases in which formal hearing and award was made by the board was 1,710. The amount of compensation paid in closed cases was $2,261,602.65, including lump-sum payments in 211 cases amounting to $292,449.37. These totals do not include medical benefits.

Kansas

WHILE the workmen's compensation law of Kansas is administered by the courts of the State, the court of industrial relations is charged with certain duties of report and record. All accidents are reported to the statistical department of this court, the total number for the calendar year 1923 being 10,071. Of these, 72 were fatal, 136 caused amputation or other permanent disability, and 3,911 others caused loss of more than one week's time. The remaining 5,952 were minor.

Of the fatal cases, 66 were under the compensation law, the total amount of compensation paid being $63,410, or an average in each case of $2,536. There were 23 widows, 34 orphans, and 21 other

dependents, the average paid to each dependent being $813. In the six fatal cases not under the compensation law there were recoveries to the amount of $10,321, affording each of the nine dependents an average of $1,147.

There were 1,708 cases of temporary total disability under the compensation law in which settlements were made. The average length of disability was 30 days, and the average wage loss $106. The total amount of compensation paid was $144,627, or an average of $96 per case.

The report for 1923 states that Kansas is one of the 10 States leaving compensation settlements to courts alone and one of the five States in which insurance is not required, and adds that "the most abused section of the Kansas workmen's compensation act is the one which permits settlements by agreement."

The original intention that employers and workmen should promptly and satisfactorily adjust accident claims without litigation has been departed from, and "to-day the settlements are made largely by representatives of insurance companies, and the employer appears in the settlement in name only." It is said that a majority of the companies are fair in their settlements, "yet we have a certain number of insurance carriers who seem to be proud of the fact that they make their savings at the expense of the dependent widows, orphans, and injured workmen." Unjust settlements are accepted by the workmen to avoid the delay and expense of litigation, the result being that "in many, many cases the claims are settled by one-half the amount due." Claimants are not always familiar with their rights and can not cope successfully with a trained insurance adjuster. It is strongly urged, therefore, that settlements by agreement should be supervised by some authorized person, and the act should be revised so as to secure injured workmen and their dependents the amounts due them.

MINIMUM WAGE

Constitutionality of Massachusetts Requirement as to Publication of Names

THE minimum wage law of Massachusetts differs from that of most other States in not providing compulsion as to the payment of the wage rate promulgated by the commission. However, the law did provide that where employers fail to pay such rates the commission may furnish the names to any newspaper of the State, and the publication of the same was made obligatory on the payment of the regular rates for the space taken. Such a list of names was furnished some months ago to the Boston Transcript Co., which refused to publish the same. The case was taken to court and a fine fixed according to the terms of the act. The Transcript Co. claimed that the provision of the law was unconstitutional and void, and carried the case to the supreme court of the State where, on June 14, a decision was rendered finding this provision of the act unconstitutional.

The law declared (section 13) that no member of the commission and no newspaper publisher should be liable for the publication of such names unless there was willful misrepresentation; but the court found that this assurance was of but doubtful value, since it is not certain that the legislature has the power to deprive one altogether of his right of action against the publisher of a libel. Section 12 fixed the penalty for failure to accept the publication at a fine of not less than $100. The effect of this was to compel without option any publisher to accept the matter offered by the commission at the current rates. "He may not want to print the designated matter at the rates commonly charged for space. It may not be for his business advantage so to print it. He many not want to print it at any price. His preferences, desires, or financial advantage or detriment are entitled to no consideration under the statute." Without going into a discussion of the validity of the protective provision of section 13, "it is at least plain that such publisher may be involved in expensive litigation which he would not invite or risk if left to his own volition. The power to impose contracts involving consequences of that kind can not in any event be rested upon consideration the exigent nature of which is not plain."

The conclusion is reached that such a requirement is an unjustifiable interference with the freedom of the publisher to make contracts, and that no emergency or other public interest is in evidence warranting such legislation. While newspaper publishers, like other citizens, are subject to reasonable legislative regulations, they are also "entitled to invoke constitutional guaranties in common with others." The two sections (12 and 13) are, therefore, declared unconstitutional and of no effect.

Specific reference is made to an earlier decision of the court construing and sustaining the same act, with special mention of the omission of the sections here considered from consideration at that time. (Holcombe *v.* Creamer (1918), 231 Mass. 99, 120 N. E. 354.) Reference is also made to the decision of the United States Supreme Court holding the minimum wage law of the District of Columbia unconstitutional. (Adkins *v.* Children's Hospital (1923), 261 U. S. 525.) It was pointed out that this decision in no way affected the provisions of the Massachusetts law as it lacked the compulsory feature as to payments that was fatal to the District statute. It was also said that the sections in the case are so separable from the remainder of the law that it still "stands as a valid exercise of legislative power."

In commenting on this opinion the minimum wage commission emphasizes the value of the explicit assertion of the validity of the remainder of the act in the face of the decision in the Boston Transcript case and that of the Supreme Court in the Adkins case. Other newspapers than the Boston Transcript have freely published at their current rates all lists, orders, etc., offered by the commission, and have even submitted requests for permission to publish advertisements of noncompliance. It would, therefore, appear that the commission is not likely to be seriously handicapped in the matter of advertisements.

Even if the newspapers should decline generally, the bulletins published by the commission and information furnished in other reports of the office would still afford a large degree of publicity; while it is only a minority of the employers who have ever called for such publication, the majority having cooperated in the past, as they "will doubtless continue to cooperate with the commission in carrying out its recommendations."

It may be added in this connection that the commission has recently (May 27) determined to organize a wage board to establish a rate for women employed in the manufacture of bread and pastry products. A new wage board has also been formed to cover canning and preserving establishments and establishments manufacturing minor lines of confectionery and food preparations, the purpose being to secure a single decree in lieu of the two existing decrees for the branches named. A similar step has been determined upon with regard to wholesale and retail millinery establishments, in which separate decrees had been operative. Though these actions antedate the actual handing down of the opinion in the Boston Transcript case, taken together with the comment on that case made by the commission, it is evident that there is no intention of slackening the activities of the commission so far as authorized by the law, which involves all essential features, as indicated by the expressions of the commission.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Penalty Against Employer Appealing Liability Decision held Unconstitutional: Arizona

PARAGRAPH 3161 of the Civil Code of Arizona, 1913, provided a penalty of 12 per cent interest against an employer appealing from a judgment for damages in cases where the judgment was on such appeal affirmed, such interest to run from the date of the bringing of suit. In Arizona Eastern R. Co. *v.* Head (224 Pac. 1057), the supreme court of the State held this provision unconstitutional for various reasons, the most important being the unequal burden placed by it on employers coming within its terms. Appeals might be taken where judgments under the Lord Campbell's Act (injuries causing death) were contested, or where compensation awards were involved, but the rate in such cases would be but 6 per cent, and from the time the verdict was rendered. The "equal protection" clause of the fourteenth amendment was therefore held to be violated, both on account of the doubling of the rate of interest, and because it was made to run from the time of the bringing of the suit, before it was known what the amount of the recovery would be.

Establishment of Convict Labor System in Utah

THE constitution of the State of Utah directs the legislature to prohibit the contracting of convict labor and the employment of convicts outside the prison except on work under direct control of the State. The legislature at various times has enacted provisions in line with these requirements, giving to the warden of the prison general supervision over the subjects, with authority to furnish employment to prisoners which will be most beneficial to the State and best suited to their several capacities. The prison board is to determine what lines of productive labor shall be pursued, and select such lines as will interfere as little as possible with the same lines of industry carried on by citizens of the State.

The supreme court of the State had before it in 1923 a petition to prohibit the State board of correction from carrying out a contract with a manufacturer by which it was provided that such manufacturer, the Pioneer Garment Manufacturing Co., should install machinery and equipment in the prison for the use of the State of Utah as a factory for the production of work shirts and overalls. The State was to furnish such facilities, floor space, etc., as would enable the machinery to be properly installed and operated, to provide heat and ventilation, and to sell to the manufacturing company

any overalls or work shirts produced by the labor of convicts in excess of those needed by the penitentiary and such other State institutions as the board might wish to supply. No sales should be made to other than the manufacturing company without its written permission.

The Utah Manufacturers' Association was instrumental in bringing this proceeding to declare the contract described void as not complying with the constitutional provision prohibiting the contracting of convict labor. On consideration of the terms, the court was of the opinion that the contract was for the labor of the convicts, and was in violation of the constitution and statutes of the State and was, therefore, void. (Price *v.* Mabey 218 Pac. 724.)

In further pursuance of its purpose to provide industrial employment for the inmates of the penitentiary, the board of correction arranged for the expenditure of $25,000 for the installation of machinery under the control of the State, and for the purchase of raw material for the manufacture of approximately 50 dozen garments per day (overalls and such other clothing as they deem advisable).

One W. R. Pollock asked for a writ of prohibition against the board to prevent the carrying out of this plan, bringing the action as a citizen and taxpayer of the State. (Pollock *v.* Mabey, 226 Pac. 186.) The complaint stated that the board was acting "without and in excess of its power and jurisdiction" and that the expenditure of the sums necessary would unlawfully increase the burdens of taxes upon the plaintiff and other taxpayers of the State. The case was considered at some length, with quotations from the law, the conclusion being reached that the board was acting within the provisions of the statutes which gave to it power to exercise discretion as to employments that would be beneficial to the State and suited to the capacities of the prisoners. No manufacturing industry had hitherto been installed, and the statute authorized forms of employment such as the board may determine upon. The law "gives the board the right to employ the inmates in manufacturing industries. The statute defining the limitations of an administration commission or body should not be so interpreted, if any other interpretation is permissible from the language used, as to defeat the practical application of the duties imposed on such body."

The proceeding for a writ of prohibition was, therefore, dismissed.

A second case based on the same facts and seeking the same ends was decided the same day (Utah Manufacturers' Association *v.* Mabey, 226 Pac. 189). In this case the same association that was active in the Price case sought a writ of prohibition against the board, claiming that the action would violate existing statutes and the constitution. However, the court, for the reasons expressed in the Pollock case above, decided against the plaintiffs and dismissed the action. It was held that there was no contract for the hiring of convicts as in the Price case, the present plan contemplating that the work should be done on prison grounds and under the direct control of the State.

Labor Law of Nayarit, Mexico [1]

By Ethel Yohe Larson, of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

TO GIVE effect to article 123 of the Federal constitution of Mexico the State of Nayarit enacted the labor law of October 25, 1918. This law covers such subjects as labor contracts, rights and obligations of the contracting parties, hours and wages, conciliation and arbitration, employment of women and children, trade-unions, strikes, private employees, shop rules, apprentices, and workmen's compensation.

Contracts of Employment

A CONTRACT of employment is defined in the law as an agreement by virtue of which a workman renders service for an employer, under his direction, and for which he receives pecuniary remuneration.

Employment contracts are classified by the law as follows: (1) Oral or written; (2) individual or collective. The contract is individual when it is made between a worker and an individual company or legal entity recognized by the law. A collective contract is one made between an individual, company, or legal entity and a group of workers legally represented. The following may not become a direct party to an employment contract: (1) Minors under 12 years of age; (2) young men under 16 years of age; and women irrespective of age in work which this law prohibits. Young persons over 12 and under 16 years of age may make labor contracts through legal representatives and with the permission of the municipal authority. To be able to make a labor contract a married woman must have a marriage certificate. In individual contracts there is practically no formality except an agreement between the parties concerning the services which the worker is to render and the remuneration which he is to receive. A collective contract must be executed in writing. The law requires that in all written contracts the following shall be clearly specified: (1) The names, ages, professions, and domiciles of the contracting parties; (2) the kind of service to be rendered; (3) the wages the worker is to receive, and the form and place of payment; (4) the place or places where the work is to be performed; (5) the duration of the contract; (6) the causes for drawing up the contract: (7) any other stipulations deemed necessary.

Termination

Contracts may be terminated under the following conditions: (1) When the worker feels that it would be prejudicial to his interests to continue; (2) upon the petition of either of the parties when the contract was for an indefinite period, providing both parties have been notified in advance; (3) at the end of the contract period; (4) by mutual consent; (5) upon the death of either of the contracting parties; (6) upon the dissolution, liquidation, or bankruptcy of the employer; (7) on account of the physical or moral incompetence of

[1] This is the ninth of a series of articles on labor legislation in the Mexican States, the eight previous ones having been published in the December, 1922, August, September, November, and December, 1923, and the February, April, and June, 1924, issues of the Monthly Labor Review. The labor law of Nayarit was received by this bureau too late to be included in the previous studies; it is handled topically as were the other State laws.

either party which makes the fulfillment of the contract impossible; (8) upon the conclusion of the work for which the contract was made.

Grounds for discharge.—The following constitute justifiable grounds for the discharge of an employee: (1) When in the judgment of the boards of conciliation and arbitration, the worker does not render the service agreed upon; (2) when in the judgment of the previously mentioned boards, the worker disobeys orders of the employer or his agents concerning the work; (3) when he reveals trade secrets, provided this has been proved before the boards; (4) when he commits a penal offense during the performance of his tasks; (5) when he violates the shop regulations more than three times in one month; (6) when in the judgment of the boards, he causes a loss to the employer's interest through negligence or disobedience.

When worker may quit.—A laborer may quit his employment for any of the following justifiable reasons: (1) If wages are not paid as stipulated in the contract; (2) if, in the judgment of the boards of conciliation and arbitration, he or his family are maltreated by word or deed by the employer or by his subordinates; (3) if, in the judgment of the same boards, the worker feels that his health is being undermined because of the unhealthful conditions of the work place; (4) if the employer violates the shop rules more than three times in one month, which violations affect the worker; (5) if, in the judgment of the boards, the employer requires him to do work for which he has not contracted; (6) if the employer does not give the agricultural laborers or tenant laborers lodging and drinking water according to the terms of this law; (7) if the employer does not pay agricultural laborers, tenant laborers, and servants when they are ill, the half pay to which they are entitled under this law.

Unlawful discharge.—An employer shall not discharge a worker because he joins a labor organization or takes part in a lawful strike.

Employer's liability.—If the employer discharges a worker without a justifiable reason, or if the latter quits the employment with a justifiable reason, the worker has a right either to demand of the employer the payment of an indemnity equal to three months' wages, or to require him to carry out the contract.

Certain Provisions Void

The law declares certain provisions not binding even though included in the contract. These provisions are as follows: (1) Stipulations for more than an 8-hour day or for more than 7 hours for night work; (2) those which specify a lower wage than the minimum wage; (3) those which provide for a longer period than one week before the payment of wages; (4) those which provide for the payment of wages in places of recreation, stores, restaurants, cafés, and canteens when the work does not include the employees of these establishments; (5) those which require, either directly or indirectly, the purchase of articles of consumption in specified stores; (6) those which permit wages to be retained on the pretext of a fine; (7) those which constitute a waiver by the workman of the right to compensation for industrial accidents or occupational diseases or of any right which the law establishes for his benefit. Conflicts and differences which arise concerning employment contracts shall be decided by the

municipal boards of conciliation and arbitration and by the central board of conciliation and arbitration of the State.

Workers' Organizations

A SYNDICATE, according to the law, is a group of workers of the same profession and work, combined exclusively for the development and defense of their common interests. The law stipulates that these groups organized according to the following provisions of the law shall be regarded as legal persons apart from their members: (1) They must have at least 20 members; (2) such organizations shall establish by-laws and shall send one copy thereof to the executive of the municipality, who will register it, and another to the central board of conciliation and arbitration; (3) they shall also have the by-laws recorded by the president of the city council. The by-laws must contain the name, headquarters, object of organization, conditions of membership, mode of collection and administration of funds, and duties of the executive committee and manner of choosing its members. The workers organizations shall inform the executive of the municipality once a month as to the workers who have joined or resigned. After such a group has been organized and registered, its rights and obligations as such shall be recognized.

Prohibited Acts

Provisions in the law specifically prohibit the trade-unions from doing any of the following acts: (1) Coercing any one to join the organization; (2) engaging in political or religious or any other activity outside the sphere of the organization; (3) admitting to membership one who is an agitator or engaged in spreading seditious propaganda. For doing any of the things specifically prohibited these organizations may, after a hearing, be penalized by having their names stricken from the register. Subject to the same conditions, such organizations may group themselves into federations, confederations, or labor bureaus.

Labor Disputes

Strikes

WHEN lawful.—The law defines lawful strikes as those which are: (1) Peaceful; (2) those which have the following definite objects: (*a*) To require the employer to fulfill the obligations imposed upon him by the employment contract; (*b*) to obtain a modification of the contract for the benefit of the workers when they consider it unjust or prejudicial to their interests; (*c*) to corroborate another lawful strike; (3) those in which the workers present their petitions to the employer in writing before declaring a strike; (4) those which are declared only after the employer has refused the workers' petitions or after the employer has failed to respond within a period of 8 days; (5) those which are declared only after the workers have notified the president of the city council of the employer's refusal or his failure to respond.

Strikes in public services.—Workers employed in the public services are required to give notice to the president of the city council and to the central board of conciliation and arbitration 10 days in advance of the date set for a strike.

Termination.—Strikes may be terminated by private agreement between the employers and workers, by conciliation before the municipal board, or by the decision of the central board of conciliation and arbitration.

Effect of award on contract of employment.—The provisions of the law concerning the effect of an award of the central board of conciliation and arbitration on the contract of employment are as follows: (1) If the award is favorable to the employer, the contract is terminated without obligation on his part; (2) if it is favorable to the workers, the contract will continue with such modifications as the board directs, in which case the contract may be terminated if the employer pays the strikers an indemnity equivalent to three months' wages; (3) if the award is not wholly favorable to either party, the contract continues on such terms as the award directs; however, the contract may be terminated without obligation to the employer if the workers refuse to continue, and if the employer refuses to continue the contract he shall pay the strikers an indemnity equivalent to three months' wages.

Hiring of strike breakers prohibited.—The law prohibits employers from hiring other workers to replace those on strike pending the settlement of a lawful strike.

A strike suspends the effect of the labor contract while it lasts, but it does not terminate it, nor does it destroy the rights and obligation which the contract specifies.

Strikes, according to the law, should be limited to the act of suspending work. Strikers who engage in violent acts against person or property will be liable to the penal and civil authorities for their acts.

Settlement of Labor Disputes

THE law provides that differences and disputes between employers and workers shall be submitted for settlement to the local board of conciliation in a municipality, which is subordinate to the central board of conciliation and arbitration.

Organization of Conciliation Boards

Local boards.—The municipal boards of conciliation shall consist of five members, two representatives each of employers and workers and a member of the city council who shall be ex officio president of the board. The president of the city council shall designate a period not exceeding three days in which the employers and workers shall elect their representatives. If they are not elected within the specified time the president shall appoint them. Local boards shall not be permanent bodies but shall function only when needed.

Central board.—The central board of conciliation and arbitration shall be a permanent body located in the capital of the State and shall be composed of seven members, three representatives each of employers and workers and a Government representative who acts as president of the board and who is appointed and can be removed by the governor of the State. The employer and labor members are elected for one-year terms and may be reelected. If the employer and labor representatives are not elected within a specified time the governor shall appoint provisional representatives to act until the official representatives are duly elected.

Powers and Duties of Boards

Local boards.—Among the powers and duties of the municipal boards are the following: (1) To study and attempt to settle disputes between employers and workers which come under their jurisdiction in matters pertaining to labor contracts, the workday, wages, responsibility for accidents and occupational diseases, strikes, and similar questions, provided these affect only the interests of the municipality; (2) when disputes are under the jurisdiction of the central board the local board shall begin an investigation thereof and submit their findings to the central board for decision; (3) any other duties which the law imposes upon them.

Central board.—The central board has the following powers and duties: (1) To have jurisdiction over the local boards and over the special commissions on minimum wage; (2) to study and decide disputes between employers and workers in matters pertaining to labor contracts, the workday, wages, responsibility for accidents and occupational diseases, strikes, and similar questions, provided these affect the interests of two or more municipalities; (3) to pass on all works regulations of workshops, business enterprises, etc.; (4) to register labor bureaus, trade-unions, and the like as well as strike them off the register when it is necessary; (5) any other duties which the law imposes on it. The central board acts in two capacities, that of a conciliation board and that of an arbitral tribunal, when it decides questions in regard to awards or decisions only after conciliation has failed.

Procedure

The employers or the workers, acting themselves or by attorney, may bring any matter in dispute before the municipal board of conciliation and arbitration by either oral or written complaint. Both parties shall submit evidence, the proceedings being informal. After investigating the case the board shall endeavor to effect a conciliation which is just and equitable. If no agreement is reached the case shall be taken to the central board to decide it by arbitration. The following cases shall be brought before the central board of conciliation and arbitration: (1) Protests against a standard minimum wage made by the special commissions; (2) controversies between capital and labor which affect two or more municipalities; (3) disputes which are to be decided by arbitration; (4) disputes concerning strikes.

A protest against a standard minimum wage rate may be presented by any employer or worker affected thereby, within eight days of the publishing of such rate, provided it is in writing and is presented to the president of the central board. Eight days are allowed for the presentation of evidence and arguments to the court, which shall render its decision either confirming or modifying the rate within eight days thereafter.

Decisions of the central and municipal boards, which shall be by majority vote, shall be in writing and shall state the reasons on which they are based and shall set forth the award in specific terms.

Hours of Labor and Rest

THE law establishes the maximum 8-hour day as the legal working-day, 7 hours as the maximum for nightwork, and 7½ hours for the "mixed day," i. e., one in which the working period includes both day and night work. Daywork is defined as being work done between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m., and nightwork as that done between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Overtime work, i. e., all work in excess of the maximum working-day, is permitted when there is a mutual agreement between the employers and workers. The law further provides that overtime work shall not exceed three hours per day and shall not be required on more than three consecutive days.

The law provides that the employees shall be granted mealtime, to be fixed by mutual agreement between employers and workers, and that for six days of work there must be one day of rest.

Wages

WAGES are defined as the pecuniary remuneration paid by the employer to the employee in return for services rendered. The amount of the wage may be determined freely, but in no case may it be less than that fixed as the minimum wage in the manner provided by this law. In determining wages the quantity and quality of the services rendered shall be taken into consideration, making no distinction between employees on account of sex or nationality. All wages shall be paid in legal currency and not in merchandise, promissory notes, counters, or any other substitutes for money. All wages must be paid at regular periods, not to exceed a week in the case of manual workers and agricultural laborers and a month in the case of clerical employees (*empleado*) and domestic servants. Payment of wages must be made at the place of employment.

Minimum Wage

By a minimum wage is meant a wage which is sufficient, depending upon the conditions in each region, to satisfy the normal needs of the workers, to afford them the opportunity of obtaining an education, and to enable them to enjoy certain wholesome pleasures, considering the wage earner as the head of a family. The minimum wage rate shall be fixed by special minimum wage commissions formed in each municipality, these commissions being subordinate to the State central board of conciliation and arbitration. The commissions are to convene at the call of the central board of conciliation and arbitration, but not oftener than twice a year. The law provides that each of the commissions shall be composed of a representative of the employers and a representative of the employees in each of the industries in the municipality, and one member of the city council, who will act as president of the commission. The representatives of the employers and workers must be selected by the day on which the central board of conciliation and arbitration decides that the commission will meet. For two weeks after organizing, these commissions shall proceed to obtain necessary information regarding conditions in the region in relation to the cost of articles of prime necessity, wages, supply and demand of labor in the com-

munity, and any other necessary data. All commercial enterprises, factories, labor bureaus, and agricultural and industrial undertakings are required to provide gratuitously any information requested by the commission and to make any investigation needed for this purpose. After two weeks of investigation the commission, by a majority vote, shall fix the minimum wage for each one of the industries and for each class of workers. A copy of the decision fixing the minimum wage is to be sent to the State central board of conciliation and arbitration and other copies are to be sent to the city council, where one is to be placed in the public archives and the others are to be published in periodicals and posted in public places. For each session of the special commissions there shall be kept a record of the proceedings, which shall state clearly the substance of the proceedings and include all the documents pertaining thereto.

Woman and Child Workers

THE law provides that the work of children under 12 years of age shall not be the object of a contract. The law forbids the employment of women and children under 16 years of age in dangerous and unhealthful occupations and on overtime work. Among the dangerous occupations stipulated in the law are the following: All oiling, cleaning, examining, and repairing of machinery in motion; all work with mechanical saws, files, sharp knives, pile drivers, and similar mechanical apparatus the manipulation of which requires special precaution; all work specified as dangerous in the rules and regulations of the factory, workshop, or other industrial establishment. Unhealthful occupations as specified in the law are as follows: Work involving danger of industrial poisoning due to the handling of poisonous substances; all industrial operations entailing poisonous and injurious gases and vapors, as the drilling of oil wells, etc.; all operations in which injurious dust is produced, as in the polishing of crude crystals; those industries which require "prudent and attentive labor," as the manufacture of explosives or inflammable materials; all industries in which the workers labor in damp surroundings, as work around cold tanks of breweries; and all work specified as unhealthful in the rules and regulations of the factory, workshop, or other industrial establishment.

The law prohibits the employment of women and minors under 16 years of age for night manual work; women and minors who are clerical workers (*empleados*) may not work after 10 o'clock at night.

The works regulations in factories, workshops, and industrial establishments shall specify in detail the dangerous and unhealthful occupations which are prohibited to women and minors.

During the three months before childbirth women will not be allowed to perform any physical work which requires considerable effort, and during the month following childbirth they must have a complete rest, and retain their positions and all their contractual rights. During the period of lactation, which shall not exceed 16 months, they shall be allowed two extra rest periods a day of half an hour each during which they may nurse their children at the place of employment.

Women and minors who do work equal to men may not be discriminated against because of age or sex but shall receive the same wages.

Hygiene and Safety

IN CASE of accident to the workers the law requires employers to provide first-aid treatment as well as necessary medicines. When the workers are ill and unable to work the employers shall pay them one-half of their regular wages and provide medical assistance, or at least, medicines. Employees must abstain from imprudent acts which may endanger the safety of themselves, of their fellow workers, or of the factory, shop, or other work place. In case of grave danger in the establishment, or in emergencies, the workers shall give assistance in every possible way.

Heads of establishments employing 100 or more workers have the following additional requirements imposed upon them: (1) They are obliged to observe in their establishments the legal requirements as to sanitation and health and to adopt adequate measures to prevent accidents in the use of machines and other instruments so as to give the best guaranty for the health and life of the workers compatible with the nature of the work; (2) they shall adopt adequate measures to prevent occupational diseases which might result from the handling of machinery and other equipment, and shall heed the just recommendations made by the workers; (3) in drainage systems, oil wells, unhealthful plantations, and in general all undertakings in insanitary regions, the spread of malarial or infectious diseases should be prevented as far as possible, heeding the just recommendations of the workers; (4) they shall furnish comfortable and sanitary dwellings for their workmen, for which they may charge rents not exceeding 6 per cent annually of the assessed value of the property; (5) they shall provide schools for the employees' children; (6) employers are required to establish free infirmaries for the workers; (7) they shall provide drinking water, illumination, laundries, and public baths in localities where these services are not supplied by the city; (8) any other requirements specified in the law.

Shop Regulations

SHOP regulations are required in all factories, workshops, and industrial establishments, but such regulations must be approved by the central board of conciliation and arbitration before they can be enforced. These rules shall be drawn up by two representatives each of the employers and the workers from each factory or business.

Workmen's Compensation

THE employer is civilly liable for industrial accidents and occupational diseases suffered by his employees or workers. The compensation law covers employers of all establishments run on a large scale, irrespective of the nature of the work.

An industrial accident is defined as a sudden and unforeseen event arising out of or in the course of employment, which results in the worker's death or in his temporary or permanent disability. An occupational disease is defined as an illness which is contracted and developed during the employment and as a consequence of it resulting in the worker's death or in his temporary or permanent disability.

Death

If the industrial accident or occupational disease causes death, the employer shall pay, in addition to one month's wages to cover funeral expenses, compensation equivalent to one year's wages to the following relatives: (1) To the legitimate and recognized illegitimate children if they are minors; (2) if there are no children, to the legitimate wife; (3) if neither children nor wife survive, to the legitimate or recognized illegitimate mother if she is a widow and has been dependent upon the employee; (4) if neither children, wife, nor mother survive, to the legitimate or recognized illegitimate father if he is unable to work and was dependent upon the worker.

Permanent Total Disability

The law declares that permanent total disability is that which incapacitates the worker for life for the performance of any work. An employee who is permanently and totally disabled as the result of an industrial accident or occupational disease shall receive compensation equivalent to one-half of the worker's wages for a period of two years.

Permanent Partial Disability

Permanent partial disability is described as that which permanently incapacitates the employee for the performance of the work which he was doing at the time of the accident. In such cases the employer shall pay an amount equal to the worker's full wages for one year.

Temporary Disability

The law describes temporary disability as that which incapacitates an employee for the performance of his work only for a certain length of time. Employers are required to pay employees who are temporarily disabled one-half of their regular wages until they are well. If the disability exceeds six months the board of conciliation and arbitration shall determine the amount they shall receive.

Administration

To enforce the provisions of the law regarding workmen's compensation no order of any authority is necessary unless there is a disagreement between the employer and the worker, in which case the boards of conciliation and arbitration shall decide the matter. The provisions of this law do not modify nor alter in any way the obligations which the law imposes upon employers in the case of sickness or death of the employees, regardless of the cause.

REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation Work in Pennsylvania

THE Pennsylvania Bureau of Rehabilitation offered its services to 69 persons reported disabled throughout that State in April, 1924, which brought the number of disabled cases listed with the bureau up to 4,295. Of the total number of disabled registrants, 1,558 have been returned to suitable occupations or rehabilitated, 214 receiving financial assistance from the bureau while in training and 336 being aided in securing artificial appliances.

The following record of the bureau's work in April, 1924, as compared with April, 1923, is taken from Labor and Industry (Harrisburg) for June of the current year:

	April, 1923	April, 1924
Listed	73	69
Registered	63	53
Rehabilitated	32	22
Financially aided in training	49	35
Financially aided in obtaining artificial appliances	11	5

Civilian Rehabilitation Work in Wisconsin

THE first annual report of the industrial rehabilitation division of the Wisconsin State Board of Vocational Education contains in addition to statistical information an account of the organization of the work in that State. In 1920 the Federal Government passed the so-called industrial rehabilitation act, which encourages the training for some specific vocation of all the disabled, whether the disability is due to industrial accident or some other cause, and Wisconsin promptly joined in the proposed program.

The Federal act carries with it an appropriation as a subsidy to each State accepting its plan. The Wisconsin Legislature of 1921 accepted the plan and appropriated $22,400 to match our Federal allotment of $25,000. The Federal act states that all expenditures of its fund must be matched dollar for dollar by the State fund. It also places limitations upon the type of expenditures on which the State may expect Federal aid. The Wisconsin act permits expenditures for maintenance of the man in training and for physical restoration—which the Federal act does not—so that whatever expenses are incurred on these two (and very necessary and important) items must be met by the State appropriation of $22,400 alone.

Getting in touch with those who are industrially handicapped is an essential part of the work, and to do this wide cooperation was found necessary. The industrial commission, which through its administration of the workmen's compensation law is in touch with all industrial accidents, reports those who in their judgment are physically and vocationally handicapped, while the State board of health arranges with all public and private hospitals, clinics, dispensaries, and prac-

ticing physicians to report all persons under treatment for disease or injury which may result in physical handicap. For all who are susceptible of rehabilitation it is planned to give aid in the selection of some suitable vocation and to provide training, either in some school or other institution, "on the job" in plants or factories, by tutors, by correspondence courses, or by such a combination of methods as seems most effective. Where necessary the entire cost of tuition and educational supplies is paid. Aid is given in finding positions, both for those who have taken special training and for those who without it may be able to do certain kinds of work. The program includes giving therapeutic treatment, providing artificial appliances at cost when they can not otherwise be obtained, and furnishing the cost of maintenance, not to exceed $20 a week for 20 weeks, if this is necessary to enable the applicant to receive the necessary training. The compensation law provides cost of maintenance for 20 weeks while taking training, in addition to other indemnity, so that for the victims of industrial accidents the State does not provide maintenance. Unfortunately, the appropriation has not been sufficient to provide the treatment, artificial appliances, and maintenance during training for which the program calls, and the work has been handicapped by this deficiency.

Local assistance has been sought to extend the scope of the work beyond what the official staff alone could accomplish. In cities of over 5,000 population, local committees, made up of representatives of local organizations and associations, health officers, city and school nurses, and so on, have been formed. In general they undertake to learn what persons in their community need rehabilitation service, what kind of help is necessary, and whether any local agencies can do part or all of what is needed; they are also expected to disseminate information regarding the purpose and work of the State rehabilitation division, to report back to their respective organizations on what is being done, and to cooperate with the State service in any program which may be undertaken. In the rural districts cooperation is less easy of attainment, but it was thought that it might be practicable to take a census of each school district to learn how many and who need industrial rehabilitation, and that then efforts would be made to secure the cooperation of the health officers, the county nurses, and the county health boards in carrying out whatever plans might be laid for the benefit of these handicapped individuals. Up to the end of the period covered by this report, local committees had been organized in 13 cities, and the work was growing.

The number of cases dealt with during the 10 months ending June 30, 1922, was 715, of whom 672 were male and 43 female. Seventeen per cent were under 21 years of age, 30 per cent were 21 to 30, 22.2 per cent 31 to 40, 12.3 per cent were 41 to 50, 13.4 per cent were 51 or over, and the age of 4.7 per cent was unknown. The report points out that nearly two-thirds of these cases fell within the age group 21 to 50, in which age period trade training can perhaps accomplish most. Those who are younger need prevocational training, and usually some academic training as well, while those who are older are handicapped by years as well as disability. In 44.4 per cent of the cases handled the disability was

due to industrial accidents, in 18.3 per cent to public accidents, in 29 per cent to disease, and in 8.1 per cent it was congenital. It is explained that industrial accidents are not really responsible for such a large part of the disabilities occurring yearly, but that since such disabilities are automatically reported by the industrial commission, the rehabilitation service gets more complete returns concerning them than concerning disabilities arising from other causes.

As a matter of fact, industry is responsible for 15 per cent of the total partial or total permanent disabilities each year, and the other 85 per cent are caused by public accident, disease, etc.

The disabilities suffered by the 715 cases handled ranged from loss of all or part of a member to blindness, imperfect hearing, and partial paralysis.

In many individuals there may be a combination of disabilities, which often makes the training program more complex. The losses of an arm or arms, or hand, hands, or parts of a hand, are the greatest in number and are probably the most difficult disability to overcome in placement on a job. Loss of hearing is more of a social handicap than vocational. There are a few things which the deaf can not do—taking dictation, musical education, etc.—but in general the range of vocations open to the deaf are not seriously limited. Our experience has been that they have made the most excellent employees, not being distracted by the noises going on about them.

The following summary is given of the disposition of cases up to June 30, 1922:

Cases reported	715
Cases placed in employment	138
Cases in training	112
Cases under investigation	240
Cases not investigated	135
Cases not eligible	90

The total expenditures up to June 30, 1922, amounted to $30,232.20, of which the Federal Government contributed $13,791.56, the rest being made up of State and local funds. It was estimated that for the year ending June 30, 1923, over 1,000 persons would receive attention from the rehabilitation service, that fully 75 per cent of these would require training of some kind, and that, as training is necessarily personal and intensive, it is also expensive, so that expenditures would need to be considerably larger. Nevertheless, the work justifies itself, not only on humanitarian but also on economic grounds.

During the year 1921–22, 138 persons were rehabilitated and placed in remunerative employment, the wages varying from $17 to $25 a week. Such persons, in most instances, previous to their rehabilitation were casual laborers, and their earnings were insufficient for their maintenance, and were in whole or part dependent upon relatives, friends, or the locality. It is evident that even with this meager beginning the State gained in the economic returns that are being made by this rehabilitated group. All of these cases have been followed closely and only 11 failed to make good on the jobs for which they were trained or placed. Considering the above earning on an annual basis, over $100,000 in earning was the net result in rehabilitating the above group.

COOPERATION

Cooperative Production and Marketing

IN A recent article,[1] Prof. Alonzo E. Taylor of Stanford University analyzes the problem facing the farmers' cooperative marketing associations. He points out that whereas the production of manufactured and most other commodities is expanded or curtailed according to demand or because of prices, this is not true of foodstuffs, for agricultural operations are commonly carried out with little reference to market conditions. And "in this very situation—where producers of raw food crops do not follow a premeditated program of production, while manufacturers of those same foodstuffs try to follow a premeditated program of production—lies one peculiar disability of agriculture."

The statement that increase in supply, followed by decline in price, results in increase in demand, must be applied to foodstuffs with a specific qualification. The demand for foodstuffs is inelastic up to a certain point, then becomes elastic. Food consumption has a saturation point. Our food consumption is supposed to be in the neighborhood of 3,600 calories per unit adult per day. We employ food to promote growth and sustain tissues, to keep the body warm in a cold environment and to support work. In a large population these requirements remain relatively constant. We have a certain overnourished class. We have a small undernourished class, confining the term undernourishment to the result of lack of calories. Considered with respect to the size of the population, ours is the highest food consumption in the world. Higher consumption is not to be anticipated.

The demand for other commodities than food is limited by income rather than saturation. Increased consumption of one food, however, usually means a corresponding decrease in the consumption of another food.

Therefore, we observe with foodstuffs as a class that gluts develop much more prominently than in the case of other commodities. A relatively small excess of agricultural produce leads to a disproportionate decline in price. Conversely, a relatively small scarcity of agricultural produce leads to a disproportionate increase in price. When prices of foodstuffs fall, consumption does not tend quickly to rise, as tends to be the case with commodities in general.

This should be taken into account by producers as well as distributors, and "agricultural cooperative associations ought to possess a program of farming as well as of marketing." Agricultural cooperation should lead to reduction of costs of operation, through elimination of losses and increase of efficiency, to the improvement and standardization of the product, to the elimination of waste in marketing, and to the avoidance of "distributive gluts" by correct practices of shipping and merchandising, proportioning local supply to local demand.

One of the chief avenues of success in cooperative marketing lies in the orderly distribution of the product, i. e., the avoidance of gluts,

[1] Stanford University. Food Research Institute. "Cooperative production and marketing," by Alonzo Englebert Taylor. Reprinted from Sunset, February, 1924.

the "careful restriction of selling pressure," and the complete elimination of dumping. The very success, however, brings on another problem, in what the author calls the "irrepressible increase of acreage." The increase of returns or the diminution of risks adds to the attractiveness of a particular crop, draws new farmers, and leads to the expansion of the operations of the farmers already in the field. And all the additional produce is dumped upon the marketing organization, which is trying to avoid dumping the produce on the wholesale and retail market.

No board of directors of a manufacturing concern would tolerate the system in which the production manager and the sales manager worked independent of each other. Yet this is practically what occurs in the usual agricultural cooperative association; the producers turn out all they can and calmly pass the responsibility for disposal to the sales organization and the advertising department.

The writer is of the opinion that "cooperative marketing associations must in some way, through agreement with their members, be enabled to restrict acreage or they must put into effect a sliding scale of grading and culling, so as to make the best use of the crop in years of large or low yields, to the end of a proper remuneration of the grower."

Caution is advised in the endeavor by cooperative associations to utilize low-grade produce by working it up into some sort of by-product. "It is the all too-frequent experience that the pressure of growers induces a cooperative association to enter on a by-product program that is either in advance of its time or is unsound." In addition to the technical problems involved, the promotion of by-products tends to perpetuate the continuation of low-grade production.

When new land is opened up, the buyer should know what sort of crops can be produced and the marketing difficulties and possibilities. The author points out that the crop possibilities may be classified as follows:

1. There are crops where, for particular reasons, supply does not equal demand, where for the time being unsatisfied desire of consumers is in evidence. Such a condition persists only in the face of particular difficulties in production, coupled with special popularity of the product. * * * In the nature of things, natural agricultural monopolies are rare.

2. There are products for which a potential and actual market is available, with established and recognized uses, as rapidly as supply can be expended at a price. The consumer's natural desire is not satisfied and the market is, therefore, in a continuous process of expansion. * * * In the nature of things, the supply of such commodities may be expected to expand to the limits of the market within a term of years.

3. There are agricultural products whose further use can be expanded to a notable extent only if new modes of employment are devised. The market will not take more, because the consumer resists until educated to new uses. * * * It is in this domain that the skill and art of the advertiser are displayed. Advertising must induce new consumers to adopt known uses, or develop new uses to enlarge the intake of present consumers. Naturally, increased consumption of one food is largely at the expense of another.

4. The outturn of certain crops in a region or zone can be expanded only by replacing the outturn of another region or zone. If one will scrutinize agricultural production over the last 40 years, one will observe numerous illustrations of crops being extinguished in one area by more efficient production in another area.

Cooperation Among the Lithuanians in the United States

A RECENT work[1] traces the development of the cooperative movement among the Lithuanians in this country. Their first step toward cooperative effort was the opening of a grocery store in Waterbury, Conn., in 1895, due to the efforts of a Lithuanian priest. Many of the early cooperative ventures of these people lacked some of the Rochdale principles and those cooperative principles which were followed, as for instance, equal voting rights regardless of capital advanced, were due not to knowledge of the cooperative movement, for they knew nothing of it, but to the Lithuanian's innate sense of equal rights and fair play.

Characteristics of the People

THE author states that in certain respects the Lithuanian racial characteristics are well adapted for cooperative action. Thus the spirit of sympathy and solidarity with their fellow men is very common among them as are also thrift, honesty, and the conception of the fundamental equality of all men.

Other racial qualities, however, constitute a handicap to their success along cooperative lines. Among these the author cites a spirit of factionalism, which is very likely to disrupt an otherwise successful society, and their helplessness in the face of adversity. "With the Lithuanian consumers' societies everything goes smoothly until some great adversity or obstacle appears. In such a case the members, instead of devoting all their energies to combating the obstacle, prefer to be on the safe side and not to risk more than that which they will eventually lose when the store liquidates. And the liquidation often takes place without any real necessity," simply because of this lack of persistence and concerted will to success in times of stress. Religious and political differences are also very important potentially disrupting factors in Lithuanian societies.

Analysis of the causes of failure of Lithuanian cooperative societies revealed also weaknesses common to societies of all nationalities—lack of knowledge of cooperative principles, apathy and indifference of members, lack of leadership and of business ability in the management of the store, loss of faith in the movement as a result of financial losses in "fake" cooperative enterprises, shifting of membership not only as a result of removal to other localities but of return to their native land, the acquisition of the individualistic spirit as the result of the American environment, and inability to meet chain-store competition.

In addition, Lithuanian cooperators, in common with other foreigners, face the difficulties due to insufficient knowledge of English.

Development of the Consumers' Movement

IN THE majority of cases, the writer states, the first Lithuanian cooperative stores in this country were organized without "regard to broader social ideals." "They were the outcome of the real

[1] Kemėšis, Fabian S.: Cooperation among the Lithuanians in the United States of America. Washington, Catholic University of America, 1924. 86 pp.

needs of life, designed to counteract the exploitation of private grocers. The first Lithuanian cooperators lacked the vision of the Rochdale pioneers, but even though actuated by different motives, they began practically the same work."

The first consumers' society on the Rochdale basis was organized in West Lynn, Mass., in 1908. The next year similar societies were formed in Staunton and Brighton, Mass., and "almost every year saw the establishment of one or more societies" in that State. Altogether 14 societies were organized in Massachusetts; at present, however, only 8 of these survive.

"The [Lithuanian] consumers' cooperative movement grew slowly and normally until 1919 and 1920, when it began to increase more rapidly. But the subsequent years checked the movement." This was due to the economic depression and the accompanying unemployment of 1921 and 1922, and to the fact that "the cooperative movement was totally forgotten" in the rush to invest in enterprises, organized upon the declaration of independence in Lithuania, to develop trade and industry in that country, and in the "fake" cooperative societies that were being promoted during those years.

All these schemes were equally disastrous morally and socially. Lithuanian workers became extremely skeptical concerning all corporate activities. This attitude was further developed after the failure of many cooperative societies in 1921 and 1922. The cooperative movement among Lithuanians has ceased for some time to come. No consumers' society was established by them in 1922. Only one appeared in 1923.

Scope of the Report

CONSUMERS' societies.—Information was obtained as to the existence of 23 Lithuanian cooperative stores, but reports were secured from only 16. In addition, data were obtained as to 16 other societies no longer in operation. Of the 23 societies, 8 are in Massachusetts, 7 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Michigan, 2 in Illinois, 1 in New Hampshire and 1 in Connecticut; the location of the remaining 2 is not given. All are located in cities.

All the societies practice the principle of one man, one vote. The payment of only a legal rate of interest on share capital is not so strictly followed, one society paying in 1917 interest of 46 per cent and in 1916, 148 per cent. Some had no fixed rate and none of these had, as a matter of fact, paid any interest at all on shares.

Nine of the 16 reporting societies paid purchase dividends, ranging from 1 to 20 per cent; and 1 society operates on the cost-plus plan. Of the existing societies, 87.5 per cent grant credit to members, "some of them even to outside customers." "In this regard, however, considerable progress has been made." Also, progress, "though slight," has been made in efficiency of management.

The total membership of the 16 reporting societies that are still in operation was 2,773, the average membership 173, the total share capital $65,335, the combined sales per year $795,010, and the average surplus $4,833. Buildings, land, and equipment are owned to the value of $122,358.

Cooperative insurance.—Under the heading of "insurance cooperation" the author includes the 132 mutual benefit societies con-

cerning which he obtained information. The total number of such societies in the United States he places at 1,000. In most cases these provide only sick and funeral benefits. Reports received from 132 societies show a combined membership of 15,359, monthly dues ranging from 10 cents to $1, weekly sick benefits ranging from $2.50 to $10, funeral benefits ranging from $50 to $300, and money, land, and buildings valued at $344,966.

Lately a tendency to the amalgamation of small societies and toward affiliation with one of the two central bodies (Lithuanian alliances) has been evident. "These two alliances, together with the women's alliance, constitute the most important economic and cultural Lithuanian organizations in the United States."

Building and loan associations.—The writer states that this type of association is very popular among the Lithuanians. He gives no figures as to the total number of such associations, but uses five typical associations as the basis of his discussion. These had assets as follows:

No. 1, incorporated in 1897	$664,386
No. 2, incorporated in 1901	803,402
No. 3, incorporated in 1906	618,114
No. 4, incorporated in 1909	329,739
No. 5, incorporated in 1909	977,037

Cooperative halls.—There are to-day "at least 50" cooperative halls, ranging in value from about $30,000 (in Lewiston, Me.) to about $150,000 (in Detroit, Mich.). "The business success of these halls is assured, as they are almost always busy, occupied if not by the Lithuanians, then by some other nationalities of the vicinity."

Workers' productive societies.—Only three such societies were found—two tailor shops in Baltimore and a shoe factory in Bridgewater, Mass. Each of the tailoring societies has a membership of about 10; these have not accomplished "anything worth mentioning." The shoe factory was organized about eight years ago and now has some 700 members, 110 of whom are employed on a wage basis in the factory. The daily output is 40 dozen pairs of shoes of the best quality. Sales during 1923 amounted to $451,359, and the net profit to $11,267. The greatest handicap is that always encountered by societies of this type, "the want of an assured market for its products."

Cooperation in Foreign Countries

Czechoslovakia

THE statistical office of the Czecho-Slovak Republic has issued a report (No. 4, 1924) on Raiffeisen credit societies of that country. The following table, compiled from the report, contains statistics of operation of these societies, at the end of 1921:

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF CZECHOSLOVAK RAIFFEISEN SOCIETIES, 1921

[Krone at par=20.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Geographical division	Societies		Number of members	Paid-in share capital	Reserve funds	Number of depositors	Average deposit per depositor	Number of borrowers	Average loan per borrower
	Total number	Number reporting							
				Kronen	*Kronen*		*Kronen*		*Kronen*
Bohemia	2,611	2,572	256,843	3,583,000	21,134,000	744,115	2,054	77,455	4,265
Moravia	967	935	133,046	1,721,000	8,803,000	252,888	2,368	49,774	3,925
Silesia	294	281	34,915	580,000	2,129,000	87,044	1,613	14,041	4,387
Total, 1921	3,872	3,788	424,804	5,884,000	32,066,000	1,084,047	2,092	141,270	4,157
1920	3,820	3,748	409,595	5,531,000	25,249,000				
1919	3,798	3,655	388,812	5,116,000	16,820,000				

Report No. 15 (1924), of the same office, covering the operations of the district agricultural credit banks of Bohemia, gives the following information, as of December 31, 1921 and 1922:

		1921	1922
Total number of banks		148	151
Number of members			258,290
Share capital	kronen	19,027,000	19,025,000
Reserve funds	do	21,578,000	29,434,000
Number of depositors	do	306,822	322,259
Average deposit per depositor	do	4,862	5,314
Total amount of loans granted	do	646,068	830,474

Federated Malay States [1]

SINCE legislation authorizing the formation of cooperative societies was not passed until July, 1922, the cooperative movement has had little chance to develop in the Federal Malay States. At the end of 1923 there were 20 societies with a combined membership of 2,415 and a paid-in share capital of $68,986.[2] Of these societies, 6 were agricultural credit societies with a membership of 177 and capital of $2,023; 13 were nonagricultural savings and loan societies with a membership of 2,184 and a capital of $64,958; and 1 was a consumers' cooperative society having 54 members and a capital of $2,005.

Finland [3]

THE number of societies affiliated with the Central Union of Finnish Consumers' Societies (the "K. K.") at the end of 1923 was 113, having remained unchanged from the previous year, as the number of new societies was offset by amalgamations among the

[1] International Cooperative Bulletin, London, June, 1924, pp. 186, 187.
[2] Straits Settlements dollar at par=56.78 cents; exchange rate varies.
[3] International Cooperative Bulletin, London, April, 1924, p. 122.

older societies. The combined membership, however, increased from 160,618 to 172,500, while sales increased from 735,623,404 to 843,552,454 Finnish marks.[4]

France

THE table below, compiled from the January–March, 1924, issue of the Bulletin du Ministère du Travail, Paris (pp. 19–21), shows the condition of the workers' cooperative productive movement in France on January 1, 1923. For purposes of comparison, totals for 1921, the latest previous year for which data are available, are also given:

STATISTICS OF OPERATION OF WORKERS' COOPERATIVE PRODUCTIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN FRANCE, 1923

[Franc at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Industry	Total number of societies, January 1—		Membership		Auxiliary labor		Business	
	1921	1923	Number of societies reporting	Number of members	Number of societies reporting	Number of auxiliary workers employed	Number of societies reporting	Amount
								Francs
Agriculture	22	17	17	2,331	4	21	6	3,455,700
Mining and quarrying	7	12	12	725	11	303	10	3,443,900
Chemical	3	6	6	635	5	35	4	1,447,000
Wood, etc	44	54	48	1,350	36	502	42	13,645,200
Food	20	21	21	3,578	14	219	14	12,072,500
Metal	47	61	49	1,763	35	476	31	12,271,900
Public works and construction	177	158	125	1,204	108	2,311	110	53,059,500
Printing, paper, etc	90	74	51	3,838	40	706	51	13,813,400
Hides and skins	19	15	12	689	6	109	10	5,499,200
Textile, clothing, etc	37	33	32	3,019	27	1,155	28	13,055,000
Stone and glass	41	33	30	1,415	18	585	21	18,323,300
Transport	15	16	16	693	7	342	11	4,596,900
Other	7	31	5	82	3	12	4	342,700
Total, 1923		531	424	21,322	314	6,776	342	155,026,200
1921	529		463	19,973	306	8,044	379	199,524,800

As the above table shows, the number of French workers' productive associations remained practically unchanged since 1921, the gain in some industries being offset by the losses in other industries. The societies are a little larger, having an average of 50 members per society as compared with 43 in 1921, while the number of auxiliary workers (not members) employed by the societies has fallen from an average of 26 to 22 per society. The average business per society has fallen off, being only 453,293 francs in 1923 as compared with 526,451 francs in 1921.

Germany

THE following table, taken from the 1924 Yearbook of the Central Federation of German Consumers' Societies,[6] shows the number and membership of the four types of cooperative societies affiliated with the four largest central cooperative organizations in Germany during the period 1919 to 1921. For comparative purposes figures for the preceding three-year period, taken from the 1921 yearbook, are also given.

[4] Finnish mark at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.
[6] Zentralverband Deutscher Konsumvereine. Zweiundzwanzigster Jahrgang, 1924, Vol. I, Hamburg, 1924.

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES AFFILIATED WITH CERTAIN CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS, 1916 TO 1921, BY TYPE OF SOCIETY

Type of society	Year	German Cooperative Union	General Union of German Reiffeisen Cooperative Societies	National Union of German Agricultural Cooperative Societies	Central Union of German Consumers' Societies	Total
		Number				
Credit societies	1916	924	4,433	11,555	----------	16,912
	1917	917	4,119	11,320	----------	16,356
	1918	888	4,430	11,164	----------	16,482
	1919	1,227	4,805	10,853	----------	16,885
	1920	1,142	5,018	11,269	----------	17,429
	1921	1,109	5,156	11,231	----------	17,496
Purchasing, productive, and other societies	1916	38	890	6,392	29	7,349
	1917	80	976	6,210	29	7,295
	1918	92	968	6,614	26	7,700
	1919	1,243	1,149	6,598	25	9,015
	1920	1,357	1,392	7,489	24	10,262
	1921	1,348	1,754	4,806	24	7,932
Consumers' societies	1916	255	13	----------	1,060	1,328
	1917	218	14	----------	1,063	1,295
	1918	220	16	----------	1,067	1,303
	1919	185	11	----------	1,088	1,284
	1920	----------	16	----------	1,199	1,215
	1921	21	----------	----------	1,302	1,323
Building societies	1916	190	3	41	1	235
	1917	202	5	28	1	236
	1918	196	5	28	1	230
	1919	218	5	30	1	254
	1920	214	5	32	----------	251
	1921	161	----------	----------	----------	161
Total	1916	1,407	5,339	17,988	1,090	25,824
	1917	[1] 1,415	5,114	17,558	1,093	25,180
	1918	1,396	5,419	17,806	1,094	25,715
	1919	2,873	5,970	17,481	1,114	27,438
	1920	2,713	6,431	18,790	1,223	29,157
	1921	2,639	6,910	16,037	1,326	26,912
		Membership				
Credit societies	1916	592,544	482,523	1,109,756	----------	2,184,823
	1917	578,573	488,810	1,104,032	----------	2,171,415
	1918	575,469	471,624	1,099,842	----------	2,146,935
	1919	754,179	503,533	1,088,080	----------	2,345,792
	1920	666,805	521,776	1,135,436	----------	2,324,017
	1921	785,418	556,829	1,163,403	----------	2,505,650
Purchasing, productive, and other societies	1916	5,749	64,447	645,550	9,351	725,097
	1917	7,721	76,273	605,119	9,181	698,294
	1918	8,098	77,979	732,507	8,438	827,022
	1919	121,473	99,259	757,228	8,723	986,683
	1920	164,497	124,675	826,665	9,071	1,124,908
	1921	167,209	209,382	638,171	8,059	1,022,821
Consumers' societies	1916	334,549	2,281	----------	2,020,815	2,357,645
	1917	330,816	2,201	----------	2,154,673	2,487,640
	1918	303,025	2,513	----------	2,896,081	2,501,619
	1919	239,314	1,306	----------	2,308,407	2,549,027
	1920	----------	2,712	----------	2,714,109	2,716,821
	1921	135,359	----------	----------	2,834,043	2,969,402
Building societies	1916	59,510	183	3,784	485	63,962
	1917	63,273	283	1,585	485	65,626
	1918	68,347	270	1,672	485	70,774
	1919	85,274	288	2,074	485	88,121
	1920	88,175	201	----------	----------	88,376
	1921	77,467	----------	----------	----------	77,467
Total	1916	992,352	549,434	1,759,090	2,030,651	5,331,527
	1917	980,383	[1] 527,567	1,710,736	2,164,289	5,382,975
	1918	954,939	552,386	1,834,021	2,205,004	5,546,350
	1919	1,200,240	604,386	1,847,382	2,317,615	5,969,623
	1920	919,477	649,364	1,962,101	2,723,180	6,254,122
	1921	1,165,453	766,211	1,801,574	2,842,102	6,575,340

[1] This is not the correct sum of the items, but is as shown in the original report.

It is seen from the preceding table that the greatest increase in membership during the six-year period has taken place in the General Union of Raiffeisen Societies and in the Central Union of Consumers' Societies, whose membership has increased 39.5 and 40 per cent, respectively. The expansion of the former was due largely to the growth of the purchasing, productive, etc., societies affiliated with it. The combined membership of the societies affiliated with the German Cooperative Union and the National Union of Agricultural Societies increased only 17.4 and 2.4 per cent, respectively. In 1923 the number of societies affiliated with the Central Union of Consumers' Societies was 1,300 and their combined membership had risen to 3,375,373.

Japan

ACCORDING to the May 8, 1924, issue of La Coopération Suisse (Basel), there are three principal central organizations in the cooperative movement of Japan—the Central Union of Cooperative Societies (*Sangiokumiai Chuokai*), the Central Cooperative Bank (*Sangiokumiai Chuokiuko*), and the Cooperative Wholesale Society (*Zenkoku Kobaikumiai Rengokai*). The Central Cooperative Bank was organized in 1923 and has 11,852 members. Its working capital, which amounts to some 30,000,000 yen [7], is subscribed half by its members and half by the Japanese Government. The Cooperative Wholesale Society was organized in May, 1923, and commenced business in September of that year. Affiliated societies now number 473 and the capital subscribed by them amounts to 236,500 yen.

The Central Union, which is an educational and development body, has been in existence since 1905. Most of the local Japanese societies, as well as the district federations (of which in 1921 there were 178 with a membership of 10,068 societies and a working capital of 8,458,070 yen) are in affiliation with the union. Its membership in October, 1923, numbered 10,948 societies.

There were in 1921, 13,772 local societies [8] with an aggregate membership of 2,519,018 and a working capital of 114,761,154 yen.

Lithuania

ACCORDING to a recent study,[9] there were on October 1, 1923, 717 cooperative societies in Lithuania, distributed, according to type, as follows:

Consumers' societies	422
Agricultural societies	28
Productive societies	45
Credit societies	126
Jewish credit societies	96
Total	717

There are two cooperative wholesale societies, of which one is located in Kaunas and the other in Siauliai. During the first quarter of 1923, these societies had sales of 2,371,850 litai [10] and 439,898 litai, respectively.

[7] Yen at par =49.85 cents; exchange rate varies.
[8] The number of local societies of each type, from 1911 to 1921, was given in the August, 1923, MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, p. 230.
[9] Kemėšis, Fabian S.: Cooperation among the Lithuanians in the United States of America. Washington, Catholic University of America, 1924.
[10] Litas at par =10 cents; exchange rate varies.

Rumania [11]

COOPERATIVE credit was the first phase of cooperation to develop in Rumania, the first people's bank being established in 1894. Since that time a steady advance has been made. At the end of 1922 there were 3,213 banks of the Schulze-Delitzsch type, with a membership of 717,507, share capital of 398,974,921 lei,[12] and assets of 1,064,029,394 lei. Loans granted amounted to 817,975,765 lei. On December 31, 1922, deposits with the banks amounted to 306,098,683 lei; this sum was deposited by 277,855 depositors.

The local banks are federated into district associations, there being, in 1922, 42 of these organizations, having in membership 2,972 local banks, 102 farming societies, and 439 other cooperative associations. The combined share capital of these central banks totaled 21,189,892 lei, and their reserves 9,813,243 lei.

The district banks are in turn federated in the "Central of People's Banks," which also acts as banker to the central organization of productive and distributive societies and the central organization of agricultural societies. Half of its capital of 24,000,000 lei is granted by the State and the other half is furnished by its members. In 1922 its reserves totaled 2,585,000 lei.

The Rumanian Government is aiding the cooperative movement and has divided the former Ministry of Public Health, Labor, and Social Welfare into two departments, one of which will hereafter be called the Ministry of Labor, Cooperation, and Social Insurance.

Yugoslavia

THE June, 1924, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin contains (pp. 187, 188) figures showing the number of societies affiliated to the central cooperative unions of Yugoslavia, as follows:

	Number of affiliated societies	
	1921 [13]	1923
Central Union of Serbian Agricultural Cooperative Societies (Belgrade)	1,576	1,594
Cooperative Union (Laibach)		505
Federation of Serbian Agricultural Societies (Agram)	411	424
Central Union of Croatian Agricultural Societies (Agram)	371	343
Central Organization of the Croatian and Slovenian Cooperative Societies (Agram)	332	838
Cooperative Union (Spalato)	252	255
Federation of Serbian Agricultural Societies (Sarajevo)	201	219
Cooperative Union (Cilli)		163
Union of Croatian Agricultural Societies for Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo)		86
Union of State Employers Consumers' Societies (Belgrade)	88	109
Other Unions		43
Total		4,579

[11] International Cooperative Bulletin, London, April and May, 1924.
[12] Leu at par = 19.3 cents; exchange rate varies.
[13] Data are from International Labour Office Directory of Cooperative Organizations, Geneva, 1923.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States, January to March, 1924

ACCORDING to information received by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, 308 labor disputes resulting in strikes and lockouts occurred in this country during the first quarter of 1924. Inasmuch as some reports do not reach the bureau until several months after the strikes occur, the number of strikes occurring during the quarter was probably somewhat larger than the above figure. Complete data relative to these strikes have not been received by the bureau, and it has not been possible to verify all that have been received. The figures in the following tables should therefore be regarded as an advance statement, and should not be accepted as final.

NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, JANUARY TO MARCH, 1923 AND 1924

Year	January	February	March	Month not stated	Total
1923	64	70	112	27	273
1924	88	62	113	45	308

There were no very large strikes during the quarter—that of 20,000 clothing workers in New York City during January against a wage reduction being the most important as respects the number of workers involved. This strike involved about 800 shops and ended successfully after running 12 days. Another successful strike of clothing workers against a wage reduction occurred in New York City near the end of January. This strike involved 4,500 clothing workers and about 225 shops. Still another strike, involving 3,000 clothing workers, occurred in New York city during January against a wage reduction. This strike lasted nine days and was successful. Also, a strike of 4,000 clothing workers occurred in Chicago during the latter part of February for an increase in wages. This strike has been reported as partly settled in favor of the workers.

As usual a number of disturbances occurred in the coal-mine industry in Pennsylvania. Two of these, involving 6,000 men each, occurred in February on account of various grievances, and another, involving 4,000 men, occurred in March against a wage reduction.

The data in the following tables relate to the 308 disputes reported as having occurred in the three months under consideration. The strikes that occurred during the quarter but in which the exact month was not stated appear in a group by themselves.

STATES IN WHICH TWO OR MORE DISPUTES WERE REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1924

State	Number of disputes					State	Number of disputes				
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Month not stated	Total		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Month not stated	Total
Pennsylvania	24	15	32	12	83	Texas	----	2	3	----	5
New York	27	12	34	7	80	Louisiana	2	----	1	----	3
New Jersey	9	5	10	4	28	Tennessee	1	----	2	----	3
Illinois	8	7	----	1	16	West Virginia	1	1	----	1	3
Massachusetts	3	6	4	3	16	Kentucky	----	----	1	1	2
California	1	4	5	1	11	New Hampshire	----	----	1	1	2
Ohio	2	4	3	----	9	North Carolina	----	----	----	2	2
Indiana	2	2	----	3	7	Oklahoma	----	----	2	----	2
Maryland	3	1	2	1	7	10 other States	1	2	4	3	10
Missouri	----	1	4	1	6	Interstate	2	----	----	1	3
Connecticut	1	----	2	2	5						
Oregon	1	----	3	1	5	Total	88	62	113	45	308

Of these 308 disputes 255 occurred east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, 39 occurred west of the Mississippi, and 11 occurred south of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Mississippi River. The other 3 were interstate strikes. Of these, 2 occurred east of the Mississippi River and 1 west of it.

Over 50 per cent of the disputes occurred in the two States of Pennsylvania and New York.

As to cities, New York City led with 67 strikes, followed by Philadelphia with 23, Paterson with 7, Boston, Baltimore, and Amsterdam, N. Y., with 6 each, and St. Louis and Pittsburgh with 5 each. Chicago, Cleveland, Reading, and Houston had 4 strikes each.

As to sex, the distribution was as follows: Males, 168; females, 7; males and females, 18; sex not reported, 115.

The industries in which two or more disputes were reported are shown in the following table:

NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES REPORTED AS OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1924, BY MONTHS

Industry or occupation	Number of disputes				
	January	February	March	Month not stated	Total
Bakers	6	1	1	2	10
Brewery and soft-drink workers	1	----	1	----	2
Building trades	9	5	28	5	47
Chauffeurs and teamsters	3	4	3	3	13
Clothing	30	24	34	15	103
Food workers	1	----	2	----	3
Furniture	----	1	1	----	2
Glass workers	1	----	3	----	4
Hotel and restaurant	2	----	1	----	3
Iron and steel	1	1	----	----	2
Longshoremen and freight handlers	1	----	1	2	4
Lumber and timber	----	----	2	----	2
Metal trades	4	1	4	2	11
Miners	13	11	13	8	45
Printing and publishing	3	1	1	1	6
Slaughtering and meat cutting	----	1	2	----	3
Textile	11	5	8	2	26
Tobacco workers	----	1	2	----	3
Miscellaneous	2	6	6	5	19
Total	88	62	113	45	308

In 219 disputes the employees were reported as connected with unions; in 13 disputes they were not so connected; in 2 disputes both union and nonunion employees were involved; in 4 disputes they were unionized after the strike began; in 70 disputes the question of union affiliation was not reported.

In 221 disputes only 1 employer was concerned in each disturbance; in 10 disputes, 2 employers; in 4 disputes, 3 employers; in 4 disputes, 4 employers; in 3 disputes, 5 employers; in 21 disputes, more than 5 employers; and in 45 disputes the number of employers was not reported.

In the 207 disputes for which the number of persons was reported there were 105,480 employees directly involved, an average of 510.

In 22 disputes in which the number of workers involved was 1,000 or more, the strikers numbered 72,872, thus leaving 32,608 involved in the remaining 286 disputes, or an average of 114 each.

By months the figures are as follows: January, 41,585 persons in 65 disputes, average 640, of whom 10,135 were in 59 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 172; February, 29,157 persons in 48 disputes, average 607, of whom 6,357 were in 42 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 151; March, 29,104 persons in 76 disputes, average 383, of whom 12,882 were in 68 disputes of less than 1,000 persons each, average 189. In 18 disputes, involving 5,634 persons, the month in which the strike began was not reported.

The following table shows the causes of disputes so far as reported. In at least 45 per cent of the disputes wages was a prominent question:

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DISPUTES REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1924, BY MONTHS

Cause of dispute	Number of disputes				
	January	February	March	Month not stated	Total
Increase of wages	15	10	22	9	56
Decrease of wages	19	8	13	5	45
Wages, not otherwise specified	2	1	6	5	14
Increase of hours		1			1
Decrease of hours	1	1	2		4
Increase of wages and decrease of hours	2		7		9
Recognition of union	7	1	5	4	17
Recognition and wages	3	2	2		7
General conditions	6	4	1	2	13
Conditions and wages		1	4	1	6
Discharge of employees	4	3	9	3	19
Employment of nonunion men	2	3	1	1	7
Objectionable persons hired	2				2
Open and closed shop	6	7	6		19
Closed shop and other causes	1	1			2
In regard to agreement	7	9	11	1	28
Sympathy		1		1	2
Jurisdiction			3		3
Miscellaneous	5	8	14	7	34
Not reported	6	1	7	6	20
Total	88	62	113	45	308

It is often difficult to determine exactly when a strike terminates, since many strikes end without any formal vote on the part of the strikers. The bureau has information of the ending of 221 disputes during the quarter, including several in which the positions of the

employees were filled or they returned to work with probably little or no interruption of the work.

The following table shows the number of disputes ending in the first quarter of 1923 and 1924:

NUMBER OF DISPUTES ENDING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1923 AND 1924, BY MONTHS

Year	Number of disputes				
	January	February	March	Month not stated	Total
1923	26	51	67	16	160
1924	71	69	81	----	221

The table following shows the results of disputes ending in the first quarter of 1924:

RESULTS OF DISPUTES ENDING DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1924, BY MONTHS

Result	Number of disputes			
	January	February	March	Total
In favor of employers	25	12	17	54
In favor of employees	29	29	30	88
Compromised	6	8	19	33
Employees returned pending arbitration	2	5	2	9
Not reported	9	15	13	37
Total	71	69	81	221

The next table gives the classified duration of disputes ending in the first quarter of 1924:

CLASSIFIED DURATION OF DISPUTES ENDING IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1924, BY MONTHS

Duration	Number of disputes			
	January	February	March	Total
1 day or less	3	2	7	12
2 days	2	4	6	12
3 days	4	3	3	10
4 days	2	2	2	6
5 to 7 days	6	4	8	18
8 to 14 days	7	10	4	21
15 to 21 days	3	6	3	12
22 to 29 days	6	5	6	17
30 to 90 days	14	15	17	46
Over 90 days	10	6	4	20
Not reported	14	12	21	47
Total	71	69	81	221

The number of days lost in the industrial disputes ending in the first quarter for the 174 reporting was approximately 8,211. The average duration of these was 47 days. The average duration of the disputes lasting less than 90 days was 26 days. By months the record is as follows: January, 3,556 days lost, average 62 days; February, 2,799 days lost, average 49 days; March, 1,856 days lost, average 31 days.

Of the 221 disputes ending during the quarter 174 reported duration, and of this number 155 reported the number of employees involved, aggregating 80,476, an average of 519 employees.

Of the 221 disputes reported as ending during the quarter 172 reported the number of employees involved, aggregating 86,132, an average of 501 employees.

Strike Among Chinese Cocoon Workers

A STRIKE among tens of thousands of cocoon workers in the Province of Kwangtung has recently been called as a result of the tax on cocoons, and a similar strike was reported from Kwangsi Province.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in June, 1924

By. Hugh L. Kerwin, Director of Conciliation

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 42 labor disputes during June, 1924. These disputes affected a known total of 18,797 employees. The table following shows the name and location of the establishment or industry in which the dispute occurred, the nature of the dispute (whether strike or lockout or controversy not having reached strike or lockout stage), the craft or trade concerned, the cause of the dispute, its present status, the terms of settlement, the date of beginning and ending, and the number of workmen directly and indirectly affected.

On July 1, 1924, there were 51 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 13 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 64.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, JUNE, 1924

Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Crafts concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
					1924	1924		
Carpet weavers, Amsterdam, N. Y.	Strike	Carpet weavers	Wage cut of 5 to 20 per cent.	Adjusted. Cuts accepted; men returned.	May 15	June 2	600	-------
Carpet layers, Des Moines, Iowa	do	Carpet layers	Asked 10 per cent increase.	Pending	May 19	-------	12	43
Street-car men, Youngstown, Niles, Hubbard, Newcastle, and Sharon, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Street-car men	Asked 13 cents an hour increase.	Adjusted. One year agreement providing for wage scale.	May 31	June 5	525	600
Richmond Light & Railroad Co., Staten Island, N. Y.	do	Employees	Asked 80 cents per hour; 8-hour day.	Pending	(1)	-------	100	-------
Peerless Plush Co., Passaic, N. J.	Strike	Weavers	Wage readjustment	do	June 2	-------	90	350
Waiters, New York City	Controversy	Waiters	Asked 15 per cent increase.	Adjusted. Withdrew demand; 1923 contract accepted.	June 5	June 10	3,000	-------
Street-car men, Cleveland, Ohio	Threatened strike.	Street-car men	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Court action pending on legality of arbitration award.	June 7	June 24	2,900	-------
Pennsylvania Coal Co., Pittston, Pa.	Strike	Miners	(1)	Pending	(1)	-------	(1)	-------
Gettysburg Furniture Co., Gettysburg, Pa.	do	Furniture workers	Piecework scale	Pending. Workers returned	(1)	-------	30	-------
Building trades, Zanesville, Ohio	Lockout	Building trades	Recognition of iron workers.	Pending	(1)	-------	4	750
Slate quarries, Bangor and Pen Argyl, Pa.	Strike	Slate quarries	Asked 85 cents per hour	do	(1)	-------	57	796
Journeymen barbers, Paterson, N. J.	Lockout	Journeymen barbers	Hours of labor	do	(1)	-------	80	-------
Bakers, Chicago, Ill	Strike	Bakers	Asked $5 a week increase	Adjusted. Previous year's contract renewed; no change.	May 28	June 27	90	20
Tile setters, Indianapolis, Ind	do	Tile setters	Wage negotiations	Adjusted. Received 12½ cents per hour increase—$1.25 per day.	Apr. 1	June 1	15	10
Marble setters, Indianapolis, Ind	Controversy	Marble setters	Wage dispute	do	do	do	15	10
Chattanooga Stamping & Enameling Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.	Strike	Employees	Working conditions	Adjusted. Returned; to be settled by committee.	Apr. 22	June 20	50	100
Teamsters, Des Moines, Iowa	do	Teamsters	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Returned at 70 cents per hour.	Apr. 15	June 6	19	500
Building trades, Fort Wayne, Ind	Threatened strike.	Building trades	Open shop	Adjusted. Averted; to be settled in conference.	May 24	June 1	600	200
Caisson diggers, Chicago, Ill	Strike	Caisson diggers	Asked 15 cents an hour increase.	Pending	June 3	-------	500	1,000
Hoisting engineers, Youngstown, Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa.	Controversy	Engineers	Controversy among unions.	Pending. Court proceedings pending.	(1)	-------	(1)	-------
Lathers, Terre Haute, Ind	Strike	Lathers	Sympathy with carpenters' strike.	Adjusted. Returned; same conditions as before strike.	June 6	June 21	35	-------

Ohio, and Pittsburgh, Pa.			unions.	ing.					
Lathers, Terre Haute, Ind	Strike	Lathers	Sympathy with carpenters' strike.	Adjusted. Returned; same conditions as before strike.	June 6	June 21	35		
Painters, Terre Haute, Ind	do	Painters	do	do	do	do	75		
Sheet-metal workers, Terre Haute, Ind	do	Sheet-metal workers	do	Pending	May 8		45		
Plumbers, Terre Haute, Ind	do	Plumbers	do	Adjusted. Returned; same conditions as before strike.	June 6	June 21	50		
Plasterers, Terre Haute, Ind	do	Plasterers	do	do	do	do	40		
Engineers, Terre Haute, Ind	do	Engineers	do	do	do	do	20		
Metal polishers, DeLuxe Plating Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Lockout	Metal polishers	Working conditions	Pending. Factory closed; opened with other employees.	Apr. 15		5		
P. S. Reeves Co., Philadelphia, Pa	Strike	Molders	do	do	Apr. 16		11		
Cambria Steel Co., Johnstown, Pa	do	Steel workers	Asked to have day rates	Adjusted. Returned; same terms as before strike.	June 19	June 26	50	200	
Building stadium, Morgantown, W. Va.	Controversy	Building trades	Working conditions	Adjusted. Company agreed to comply with 8-hour law.	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
Street cars, Atlantic City, N. J	Strike	Employees	Asked increase of 10 cents per hour.	Pending. Strike breakers employed	June 21		165	100	
Ice-wagon drivers, Chicago, Ill	Controversy	Drivers	Asked $3 per week increase.	Adjusted. One year contract with $2 per week increase.	(1)	July 1	4,500		
Moses Rosenthal Co., Boonville, Ind	Strike	Textile workers		Pending	(1)		(1)		
Van drivers and furniture movers, St. Louis, Mo.	do	Furniture workers	(1)	do	(1)		(1)		
Masons, Pittsfield, Mass	do	Masons	(1)	Adjusted. Terms of settlement not reported.	(1)	June 9	(1)		
Clothing workers, Worcester, Mass	do	Clothing workers	(1)	Pending	(1)		(1)		
Artistic Silk Co., Paterson, N. J	do	Textile workers	Wages; commission shop work.	do	(1)		19	10	
Imperial Silk Co., Paterson, N. J	do	do	Wage cut of 20 per cent	do	(1)		50		
Foster Engineering Co. and P. & F. Syrup Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Controversy	Building trades	Wages; nonunion labor	Adjusted. Contractors accept "Adjustment plan" (closed shop).	June 16	June 23	40	1,200	
Shoe companies, Baltimore, Md	Strike	Shoe workers	(1)	Pending	(1)		(1)		
Fish dressers, Erie, Pa., and other points.	Threatened strike.	Fish dressers	Asked increase to $9 per day.	Adjusted. Former rate accepted; one year contract.	June 25	July 1	100	200	
					1923				
Columbia Foundry Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Molders	Working conditions	Pending. Factory closed; opened with other employees.	Dec. 15		16		
Total							13,908	4,889	

[1] Not reported.

IMMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for May, 1924

By W. W. Husband, Commissioner General of Immigration

THE following tables show the total number of immigrant aliens admitted into the United States and emigrant aliens departed from the United States during May, 1924, and from July, 1923, to May, 1924. The tabulations are presented according to the countries of last permanent or future permanent residence, races or peoples, occupations, and States of future permanent or last permanent residence. The last table (Table 6) shows the number of aliens admitted under the per cent limit act of May 19, 1921, from July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY, 1923, TO MAY, 1924

During—	Arrivals					Departures			
	Immigrant aliens admitted	Non-immigrant aliens admitted	United States citizens arrived	Aliens debarred	Total arrivals	Emigrant aliens	Non-emigrant aliens	United States citizens	Total departures
1923									
July to December	499,863	85,336	173,156	16,985	775,340	44,299	75,910	133,600	253,809
1924									
January	33,878	10,476	15,638	2,145	62,137	5,723	8,689	20,817	35,229
February	29,901	10,842	22,161	1,851	64,755	3,706	7,880	24,197	35,783
March	35,585	13,271	25,146	2,001	76,003	4,202	7,983	19,474	31,659
April	38,375	17,190	24,253	2,379	82,197	5,394	10,546	20,791	36,731
May	32,985	16,230	19,607	2,625	71,447	6,634	14,457	25,467	46,558
Total	670,587	153,345	279,961	27,986	1,131,879	69,958	125,465	244,346	439,769

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING MAY, 1924, AND FROM JULY, 1923, TO MAY, 1924, BY COUNTRIES

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924
Albania	1	238	44	273
Austria	22	7,447	25	195
Belgium	46	1,943	61	475
Bulgaria	8	537	16	210
Czechoslovakia	76	13,477	167	1,429
Denmark	41	5,246	38	444
Esthonia	100	586	1	6
Finland	25	3,642	39	283
France, including Corsica	331	6,236	122	1,125
Germany	300	74,688	164	971
Great Britain, Ireland:				
England	215	24,175	384	3,881
Ireland	57	17,037	80	1,067
Scotland	82	33,399	46	697
Wales	5	1,543	3	51
Greece	179	4,640	713	6,671
Hungary	107	5,663	52	466
Italy (including Sicily and Sardinia)	1,782	54,459	1,621	21,348
Latvia	9	1,461	2	65
Lithuania	12	2,308	48	319

TABLE 2.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING MAY, 1924, AND FROM JULY, 1923, TO MAY, 1924, BY COUNTRIES—Concluded

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924
Netherlands	40	3,728	35	312
Norway	90	11,941	144	784
Poland	136	28,573	279	2,315
Portugal (including Azores and Cape Verde Islands)	64	2,700	253	3,199
Rumania	64	11,063	106	1,000
Russia	74	12,531	26	474
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands)	61	904	356	2,628
Sweden	53	18,262	52	637
Switzerland	50	3,766	67	340
Turkey in Europe	24	1,475	23	123
Yugoslavia	48	5,738	206	1,774
Other Europe	3	318	----	26
Total Europe	4,105	359,705	5,173	53,579
China	364	6,482	379	3,593
Japan	865	5,551	166	2,092
India	13	160	21	154
Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia	125	2,816	35	445
Turkey in Asia	31	2,791	26	204
Other Asia	17	284	8	70
Total Asia	1,415	18,084	635	6,558
Africa	18	877	8	98
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	17	611	43	447
Pacific Islands (not specified)	1	44	----	33
Canada and Newfoundland	17,216	181,513	215	2,342
Central America	294	1,753	34	501
Mexico	7,587	84,387	128	1,798
South America	610	8,490	79	971
West Indies	1,722	15,068	319	3,628
Other countries	----	55	----	3
Grand total	32,985	670,587	6,634	69,958

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING MAY, 1924, AND FROM JULY, 1923, TO MAY, 1924, BY RACES OR PEOPLES

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924
African (black)	1,123	10,396	180	1,238
Armenian	100	2,827	10	59
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	93	6,773	97	1,182
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	38	2,415	117	1,479
Chinese	348	4,152	360	3,491
Croatian and Slovenian	44	4,069	36	237
Cuban	149	1,250	54	848
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	6	286	11	173
Dutch and Flemish	323	7,476	122	903
East Indian	16	127	21	144
English	6,548	86,560	529	5,909
Finnish	143	3,790	40	328
French	3,920	45,087	127	1,182
German	962	94,169	263	4,535
Greek	194	4,986	749	6,746
Hebrew	1,063	48,792	27	235
Irish	2,085	40,087	114	1,304
Italian (north)	287	11,264	406	2,261
Italian (south)	1,669	45,919	1,218	19,242
Japanese	876	5,238	161	2,057
Korean	6	80	3	26

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING MAY, 1924, AND FROM JULY, 1923, TO MAY, 1924, BY RACES OR PEOPLE—Concluded

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924
Lithuanian	27	1,952	47	364
Magyar	121	7,257	72	523
Mexican	7,490	82,766	123	1,751
Pacific Islander		12		1
Polish	195	19,112	261	2,304
Portuguese	156	3,670	245	3,309
Rumanian	42	1,629	105	994
Russian	230	9,110	43	618
Ruthenian (Russniak)	133	2,212	8	31
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	550	40,303	270	2,201
Scotch	2,838	58,132	77	1,102
Slovak	13	5,510	120	421
Spanish	316	3,397	386	3,247
Spanish American	366	2,711	80	804
Syrian	56	1,494	26	401
Turkish	8	346	40	284
Welsh	112	2,466	8	67
West Indian (except Cuban)	297	1,882	33	553
Other peoples	42	873	45	404
Total	32,985	670,587	6,634	69,958
Male	18,643	402,981	4,776	52,698
Female	14,342	267,606	1,858	17,260

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING MAY, 1924, AND FROM JULY, 1923, TO MAY, 1924, BY STATES OR TERRITORIES

State	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924
Alabama	22	429	5	47
Alaska	17	266	5	60
Arizona	860	11,990	52	397
Arkansas	2	156	2	21
California	3,687	52,193	555	5,607
Colorado	91	1,581	4	169
Connecticut	439	12,503	119	1,391
Delaware	7	442	4	24
District of Columbia	59	1,442	3	222
Florida	385	3,652	205	1,433
Georgia	11	407	11	75
Hawaii	207	2,108	38	402
Idaho	63	994	10	100
Illinois	1,127	45,021	355	3,642
Indiana	132	5,188	71	572
Iowa	51	3,708	13	237
Kansas	56	1,492	13	87
Kentucky	10	539	7	45
Louisiana	106	1,301	41	387
Maine	1,004	11,199	5	98
Maryland	28	2,931	23	231
Massachusetts	3,893	58,857	615	6,005
Michigan	3,533	57,447	208	2,368
Minnesota	393	10,246	45	581
Mississippi	10	462	7	42
Missouri	110	4,307	47	372
Montana	59	1,758	5	168
Nebraska	62	2,463	12	131
Nevada	12	233	1	45
New Hampshire	616	6,757	30	116
New Jersey	596	30,254	197	2,630
New Mexico	102	1,311	3	47
New York	5,932	159,681	2,375	26,582

TABLE 4.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING MAY, 1924, AND FROM JULY, 1923, TO MAY, 1924, BY STATES OR TERRITORIES—Concluded

State	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924
North Carolina	8	257	14	77
North Dakota	54	1,686	6	104
Ohio	557	23,525	297	3,056
Oklahoma	12	484	1	41
Oregon	383	5,794	36	367
Pennsylvania	810	46,428	716	6,341
Philippine Islands		1		
Porto Rico	16	252	19	143
Rhode Island	340	7,452	124	1,203
South Carolina	5	144	4	21
South Dakota	22	968	1	60
Tennessee	15	376		37
Texas	5,131	53,929	40	986
Utah	46	1,060	20	271
Vermont	327	2,999	1	50
Virginia	86	2,084	17	175
Virgin Islands		11		
Washington	1,274	18,118	124	1,398
West Virginia	60	2,006	72	640
Wisconsin	140	9,128	43	541
Wyoming	17	567	13	113
Total	32,985	670,587	6,634	69,958

TABLE 5.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING MAY, 1924, AND FROM JULY, 1923, TO MAY, 1924, BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924
Professional:				
Actors	34	928	8	83
Architects	28	432	4	16
Clergy	117	1,891	29	308
Editors	4	53		9
Electricians	124	3,650	8	59
Engineers (professional)	208	4,560	25	266
Lawyers	19	218	3	41
Literary and scientific persons	25	666	7	81
Musicians	56	1,398	14	79
Officials (Government)	33	516	8	142
Physicians	129	1,214	6	80
Sculptors and artists	29	381	8	51
Teachers	168	3,252	11	223
Other professional	236	3,747	50	352
Total	1,210	22,906	181	1,790
Skilled:				
Bakers	75	3,450	24	180
Barbers and hairdressers	82	2,538	30	189
Blacksmiths	78	3,174	6	72
Bookbinders	7	271		2
Brewers		34		
Butchers	68	2,705	9	92
Cabinetmakers	22	470	4	42
Carpenters and joiners	708	15,732	41	521
Cigarette makers	1	45		2
Cigar makers	9	257	18	294
Cigar packers		20		1
Clerks and accountants	1,202	23,943	84	874
Dressmakers	137	3,705	13	128
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary)	94	3,264	16	90
Furriers and fur workers	7	303	2	16
Gardeners	51	1,179	6	92

TABLE 5.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING MAY, 1924, AND FROM JULY, 1923, TO MAY, 1924, BY OCCUPATION—Concluded

Occupation	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924	May, 1924	July, 1923, to May, 1924
Skilled—Concluded				
Hat and cap makers	10	301	1	4
Iron and steel workers	122	7,226	14	107
Jewelers	23	444	5	29
Locksmiths	9	3,626		3
Machinists	234	6,410	19	226
Mariners	323	8,293	34	304
Masons	179	5,260	10	154
Mechanics (not specified)	251	8,000	34	222
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)	27	1,096	3	22
Millers	7	518	1	77
Milliners	19	634	1	6
Miners	165	6,808	106	851
Painters and glaziers	159	3,753	9	117
Pattern makers	10	328	1	4
Photographers	25	442		11
Plasterers	60	718	1	24
Plumbers	84	1,996		53
Printers	73	1,662	7	51
Saddlers and harness makers	3	317		1
Seamstresses	121	2,379	3	47
Shoemakers	86	4,560	33	296
Stokers	36	943	9	25
Stonecutters	16	547	1	18
Tailors	185	6,593	40	322
Tanners and curriers	2	179		5
Textile workers (not specified)	7	461	55	103
Tinners	22	713	2	8
Tobacco workers	1	29		1
Upholsterers	11	356	4	12
Watch and clock makers	8	517		9
Weavers and spinners	38	2,685	43	394
Wheelwrights	2	130		
Woodworkers (not specified)	9	482		4
Other skilled	276	5,455	22	172
Total	5,144	144,981	711	6,277
Miscellaneous:				
Agents	114	1,982	22	151
Bankers	11	165	7	84
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	78	1,693	2	57
Farm laborers	723	26,523	13	238
Farmers	885	18,750	140	1,451
Fishermen	179	2,995	8	76
Hotel keepers	15	193	4	30
Laborers	5,496	103,382	3,027	34,542
Manufacturers	20	497	10	76
Merchants and dealers	499	10,699	234	2,370
Servants	1,419	50,194	309	2,230
Other miscellaneous	1,157	25,048	251	3,336
Total	10,596	242,121	4,027	44,641
No occupation (including women and children)	16,035	260,579	1,715	17,250
Grand total	32,985	670,587	6,634	69,958

TABLE 6.—STATUS OF THE IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE PER CENT LIMIT ACT OF MAY 19, 1921, AS EXTENDED BY PUBLIC RESOLUTION No. 55, SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, APPROVED MAY 11, 1922, JULY 1, 1923, TO JUNE 30, 1924

Country or region of birth	Maximum monthly quota	Admitted June 1–30, 1924	Annual quota	Admitted July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924	Balance for year
Albania	58		288	288	(1)
Armenia (Russian)	46	49	230	230	(1)
Austria	1,468		7,342	7,342	(1)
Belgium	313		1,563	1,563	(1)
Bulgaria	61		302	302	(1)
Czechoslovakia	2,871		14,357	14,357	(1)
Danzig	60		301	301	(1)
Denmark	1,124		5,619	5,619	(1)
Esthonia	270	298	1,348	1,224	124
Finland	784		3,921	3,921	(1)
Fiume	14	4	71	66	5
France	1,146	42	5,729	5,729	(1)
Germany	13,521		67,607	67,607	(1)
Great Britain, Ireland	15,468		77,342	77,342	(1)
Greece	613		3,063	3,063	(1)
Hungary	1,149		5,747	5,747	(1)
Iceland	15	8	75	43	32
Italy	8,411		42,057	42,057	(1)
Latvia	308		1,540	1,540	(1)
Lithuania	526		2,629	2,629	(1)
Luxemburg	19		92	92	(1)
Netherlands	721		3,607	3,607	(1)
Norway	2,440		12,202	12,202	(1)
Poland	6,195		30,977	30,977	(1)
Portugal	493		2,465	2,465	(1)
Rumania	1,484		7,419	7,419	(1)
Russia	4,881		24,405	24,405	(1)
Spain	182		912	912	(1)
Sweden	4,008		20,042	20,042	(1)
Switzerland	750		3,752	3,752	(1)
Yugoslavia	1,285		6,426	6,426	(1)
Other Europe	17		86	86	(1)
Palestine	12		57	57	(1)
Syria	177		882	882	(1)
Turkey	531		2,654	2,654	(1)
Other Asia	19		92	92	(1)
Africa	21		104	104	(1)
Egypt	4		18	18	(1)
Atlantic Islands	24		121	121	(1)
Australia	56		279	279	(1)
New Zealand and Pacific Islands	16		80	80	(1)
Total	71,561	401	357,803	357,642	161

[1] Annual quota exhausted.

FACTORY INSPECTION

Louisiana

IN 1923–1924 the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics of Louisiana inspected approximately 4,500 places of employment, 1,200 more than in the preceding two years, according to the twelfth biennial report of that bureau. A number of violations relative to labor laws were investigated, but in the majority of cases the evils were remedied without recourse to prosecution. In a few instances, however, offenders were arrested and convicted.

Massachusetts [1]

THERE were 4,952 inspections made by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries in May, 1924, in connection with industrial safety work, including not only the regular inspections and the inspections of alleged violations of the labor laws, but investigations of accidents, industrial diseases, and applications for home work. The number of orders issued was 1,895, and the number complied with 1,892.

In the department's recent survey of health conditions in the printing industry, 35 printing shops of the State were inspected, among which were newspaper, bookbinding, lithographing, engraving, and electrotyping establishments.

Investigation was also made during the above-mentioned month of 61 industrial accidents and of various cases of industrial diseases, including lead poisoning, nitric acid poisoning, chrome poisoning, brass poisoning, gas poisoning, inhalation of acid fumes, dermatitis.

The prosecutions in May, 1924, numbered 31, with 28 verdicts of guilty.

Minnesota

THE following is a summary of the inspection reports of the division of women and children and the division of accident prevention of the Minnesota Industrial Commission for May, 1924:

Division of women and children

Regular inspections	35
Establishments investigated and found to be employing no women	353
Special investigations, many on complaint of violation of hour law or minimum wage law	510
Number of cities in which inspections were made outside of St. Paul and Minneapolis	10
Number of firms on which order to comply with labor laws was served	132
Number of firms prosecuted for employing women over 54 hours per week	6
Number of firms fined	4
Amount secured in wage adjustments for women and minor male workers, according to Wage Order No. 12	$1,368.56

[1] Massachusetts. Department of Labor and Industries. Typewritten report from assistant commissioner.

Division of accident prevention

Total number of inspections	1,735
Factories	133
Buildings	261
Buildings in course of construction	79
Railway yards	37
Elevators	95
Special	227
Offices and stores	903
Number of employees in establishments inspected	13,575
Number of orders issued for improvement of working conditions	884
Number of compliances reported	563

Ohio [2]

THERE were 3,760 inspections made in May, 1924, by the division of factory inspection of the Ohio Department of Industrial Relations. Of this number, 3,161 were factory inspections in connection with which 639 special orders were issued to improve sanitary and safety conditions.

Pennsylvania

THE following table on the general inspection work of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry for April, 1924, as compared with March, 1924, and April, 1923, is reproduced from the June issue of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg:

GENERAL INSPECTION, ORDERS, AND PROSECUTIONS IN APRIL, 1924, COMPARED WITH MARCH, 1924, AND APRIL, 1923

Item	April, 1924	March, 1924	April, 1923
Regular inspections	5,435	4,146	8,249
Special inspections	1,978	1,462	1,778
Visits	1,943	1,537	1,547
Total	9,356	7,145	11,574
Violations reported	1,496	1,587	964
Prosecutions authorized	14	20	20
Orders issued	991	863	629
Orders complied with	410	542	539

The bureau of inspection has been actively following up cases in which children are illegally employed on the stage. Few prosecutions have been instituted in this connection, but warnings have been given in a number of instances in which the law was being violated.

A survey of industrial home work is being carried on. About 1,000 homes were visited in April. According to Labor and Industry for June, 1924, it will probably be several months before this investigation is completed.

[2] Ohio. Department of Industrial Relations. Industrial Relations, June, 1924, Columbus, p. 2.

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING

THE data listed below reported by various State labor offices are published in this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW on the pages indicated.

Illinois.—Recent employment statistics, pp. 153 and 156. (See also average weekly earnings in three industrial States, pp. 110 to 112.)

Indiana.—Workmen's compensation statistics, year ending September 30, 1923, p. 172.

Iowa.—Recent employment statistics, pp. 154 and 158.

Kansas.—Workmen's compensation report for calendar year 1923, pp. 172 and 173.

Louisiana.—Wages and hours of labor, 1920–1923, pp. 112 and 113.
Employment of children, p. 129.
Factory inspection, 1923–1924, p. 214.

Maryland.—Recent employment statistics, p. 159.

Massachusetts.—Problems arising from enforcement of minimum-wage and 48-hour laws, pp. 16 to 21. (See also average weekly earnings in three industrial States, May, 1924, pp. 110 to 112.)
Recent employment statistics, pp. 154 and 160.
Company housing in the cotton textile industry in Massachusetts, pp. 163 and 164; and factory inspection, May, 1924, p. 214.

Minnesota.—Recent employment statistics, p. 154; and factory inspection, May, 1924, pp. 214 and 215.

New York.—Recent employment statistics, pp. 160 and 161; and creation of an industrial council, p. 217. (See also average weekly earnings in three industrial States, May, 1924, pp. 110 to 112.)

Ohio.—Recent employment statistics, p. 155; and factory inspection, May, 1924, p. 215.

Pennsylvania.—Recent public employment office statistics, p. 155; rehabilitation work, April, 1924, p. 187; and factory inspection, April, 1924, p. 215.

Wisconsin.—Recent employment statistics, pp. 155 and 161; and civilian rehabilitation work, pp. 187 to 189.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR

Training Course for Labor Inspectors

THE Consumer's League of New York announces that this fall Columbia University and the Consumers' League in cooperation will give a training course for labor inspectors, consisting of weekly lectures covering the following topics: Organization and functions of State labor departments; essentials of factory inspection, including fire protection, machine guarding, factory sanitation, industrial lighting, and special provisions for the health and welfare of women and children; inspection of mercantile establishments; regulation of home work; industrial hygiene, including occupational disease.

This is said to be practically the first attempt to provide special preparation for the important work of factory inspection. It is intended primarily for those who are intending to become labor inspectors, but will be of value to personnel workers, industrial secretaries, and social workers.

New York Labor Department Industrial Council [1]

The New York State Department of Labor Industrial Council, which was abolished by law in 1921[2], was reestablished by the legislature of 1924. This important body is composed of representatives of employers and laborers who have direct and constant contact with the labor department. The present council is not only authorized to consider all matters presented to it by the State industrial commissioner and advise him thereon, but it also has an additional power which the former organization did not possess, namely, that of recommending on its own initiative to the commissioner "such changes of administration as after consideration may be deemed important and necessary."

The personnel of the council, as announced by the governor on June 12, 1924, is as follows:

Representing labor interests:

Mrs. Sarah A. Conboy, Brooklyn, international secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers.

Thomas J. Curtis, the Bronx, vice president of the New York State Federation of Labor.

John J. Halkett, Brooklyn, chairman of the Board of Building Trades-Unions Representatives, New York City.

John M. O'Hanlon, Troy, secretary-treasurer of the New York State Federation of Labor.

Jeremiah Ryan, Binghamton, secretary of the Central Labor Union of Binghamton.

Representing employing interests:

Michael Friedham, New York City, president of B. Altman & Co.

William F. Kenny, Brooklyn, a building contractor.

Frederick H. Swan, Rochester, vice president of the Robeson Rochester Corporation.

Maxwell S. Wheeler, Buffalo, head of legal department of the Larkin Company.

Charles M. Winchester, Albany, president of the J. B. Lyon Printing Co.

[1] New York Times, New York, June 13, 1924, p. 17.
[2] See MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, May, 1921, p. 147.

Eight-Hour Law in Algeria

THE French eight-hour law became effective in Algeria on June 1, 1924, according to a recent consular report from Algiers. The industries in which it is to be put into effect are printing and binding, textile manufacturing, barber shops, and tanning and allied industries including the manufacture of leather shoes.

Workmen's Compulsory Savings Plan in Bolivia

A LAW establishing compulsory savings for workmen was promulgated in Bolivia on January 25, 1924.[1] Mines, railroad and street railway workers, and wage earners in general are covered by this law. The employers are to deduct not more than 5 per cent of the daily wages of their workmen, making monthly deposits of these sums in the savings department of local banks, stating the names, addresses, and amount belonging to each of the workmen.

Chinese Sericulture

THE May 24 and June 9 issues of the Chinese Economic Bulletin, which is published by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information at Peking, contain articles on silk-worm culture in several sections of China. Although silk-worm rearing is not the main occupation of the farmers in these Provinces, it is being regarded as of more and more importance as a source of income because of its quick returns. From the time the eggs are hatched until the cash is received from the sale of cocoons there is only a little over a month. The industry is a household one and is widely spread throughout the regions in which it is carried on.

The following process in hatching the eggs and caring for the silk-worms is the one usually followed: The eggs of the previous year are put on squares of tough paper and when it is time for hatching are taken out, dipped in clean water, and after drying wrapped in paper and cotton and kept in a warm place for incubation. In a few days the eggs are hatched and the worms, which at this stage are called "ants" because of their resemblance to these insects, are then weighed to calculate the probable amount of food required. For each mace (about one-eighth of an ounce) of the ants the ordinary estimate allows 160 catties (about 213 pounds) of mulberry leaves for feeding up to the time they reach maturity and are ready to spin their cocoons. The worms are placed in a round receptacle of braided bamboo mat with a low rim, lined with fine soft straw and covered with paper on which the mulberry leaves cut into small fragments are spread in a thin layer. The original paper on which the eggs have hatched is then laid over the cut leaves face down and attracted by the odor of the leaves most of the worms gradually work their way through to them. By gently shifting the paper back and forth a few times nearly all the remaining worms are transferred to the leaves, the few

[1] La Reforma, La Paz, Bolivia, Jan. 27, 1924, p. 1.

that are left being discarded as sick or lacking in energy. The worms are fed once on the first day and the amount and frequency of feeding is increased daily up to the sixth day, when they are fed seven or eight times.

The receptacles in which the worms are placed must be cleaned at frequent intervals, which is done by placing a thin layer of leaves over the worms, which eat their way up and attach themselves to the new leaves when they may be removed to a clean receptacle. The worms grow rapidly for a week, when they turn yellowish and are then ready for their first sleep. The worm refuses to eat at this time and sheds its first skin, the dormant condition lasting about 24 hours. Feeding is then resumed, starting at about 4 times on the ninth day and increasing to 13 times on the thirteenth day.

As the worms grow it is necessary to provide more room for them as they must not be overcrowded and it is essential that the room should be kept warm. On the fourteenth day the worms again change to a yellowish color and are ready for the second sleep and shedding of skin. Feeding is resumed on the fifteenth day at the rate of four times a day and the frequency of feedings is increased gradually up to the nineteenth day. The third and final sleep occurs on the 21st day and after the skin is shed for the third time the worms are fed on the whole leaves. About the twenty-seventh day the worms have reached maturity and then are removed to suitable quarters for weaving the cocoon.

For cocoon building straw bundles tied tightly in the middle are used. The worms are placed between the loose ends of the straw in a dry and well ventilated room. They start at once to weave the cocoons and are completely covered in two days. In five days the worms are turned into pupa and remain dormant, and on the sixth or seventh day the cocoons are picked and sorted, some of the best of the cocoons being selected for breeding purposes. The others are either sold immediately or heated in an oven to kill the pupa.

Wild silk-worm culture is carried on in several Provinces, the silk obtained from the cocoons of the tussah or wild silk worm being less fine but more durable than ordinary silk. Instead of being fed on mulberry leaves the tussah lives on oak leaves, of which there are several varieties in China.

The leaves of the different species vary in suitability for food, some being better for the young worms and others for feeding the older worms, while two varieties are distinctly poisonous to them. Part of the oak seedlings are cut to the ground or the branches cut off for feeding the young worms, while others are allowed to grow without cutting, the worms being placed on them for the final stage and to build their cocoons. Various devices are employed to prevent birds, ants, and snakes from attacking the worms in the trees.

The University of Nanking has recently undertaken an experiment in sericulture. With more than a million silkworms it is expected to produce about two tons of cocoons. About 50 tons of mulberry leaves will be required to feed them and about 50 workers are regularly employed in changing trays and distributing leaves. The best cocoons are kept for breeding purposes. Since the moth dies after the eggs are laid, each moth and her laying of eggs are kept together until the moth is examined under the microscope for pebrine disease. The

eggs from unhealthy moths are destroyed and only those free from disease are kept. These are distributed to farmers for their next season's crop. This process is the only method known by which this disease, which is very common, can be eliminated.

An attempt has also been made to improve Tsatlee silk produced in Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces, as this silk has a good market in America. The cocoons from this district are to be collected and shipped to Shanghai, to be prepared by silk filatures in Shanghai, with a view to giving the farmers directions for proper reeling of the silk.

Union Organization of Arabs in Palestine

ACCORDING to the Belgian Revue du Travail, April, 1924 (p. 704), the Arabian workers in Palestine have recently begun to organize in trade-unions, union organizations having formerly been confined to the Jewish workers. A joint conference of Jewish and Arabian railway workers was called at Haifa in March to consider the possibility of cooperation. At the close of this conference a joint committee was appointed to continue the discussion. The labor journal, La Locomotive, will appear hereafter in both the Jewish and the Arabian language.

Creation of Labor Council in Spain [1]

A ROYAL decree promulgated on the 6th of May authorizes the creation of a Superior Council of Labor, Industry, and Commerce to be attached to the Ministry of Labor. The council will be composed of the presidents of the following organizations and committees: The Institute of Social Reforms, the National Welfare Institute, the advisory insurance committee, the advisory committee of the chambers of commerce, the permanent electrical committee, the technical education committee, and the permanent committee of commerce. In addition, all persons who have acted as undersecretary to the Minister of Labor, the director of the Ministry of Labor, Commerce, and Industry, the Spanish representative on the International Chamber of Commerce, and the Spanish representative on the governing body of the international labor office, shall be members of this council. This board will meet twice a year, in April and October, but an extra session may be called when considered necessary by the Minister of Labor, Commerce, and Industry, who is to preside at the meetings. The labor council will serve as the supreme advisory body of the Spanish Government on questions for which the Ministry is responsible and in this connection will secure information on questions submitted to it by the Government or the Minister of Labor, Commerce, and Industry.

[1] La Gaceta de Madrid, Madrid, Spain, May 6, 1924, pp. 683, 684.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

CALIFORNIA.—Industrial Accident Commission. *Report of decisions for the year 1922. Sacramento, 1923. 379 pp. Vol. 9. For the year 1923. Sacramento, 1924. 413 pp. Vol. 10.*

These volumes are the annual continuations of the decisions of the Industrial Accident Commission, including also those of courts. A table of cases and a quite complete subject index are given; there is also a list of cases cited and not reported, number and title being given. These volumes are a valuable contribution to the increasing body of legal and administrative determination of the points involved in the application and construction of the laws providing for compensation for industrial injuries.

KANSAS.—Court of Industrial Relations. *Fourth annual report, for the year ending December 31, 1923. Topeka, 1924. 129 pp.*

This report records the legal proceedings affecting industrial law and deals with the subject of factory inspection, accident and compensation data, the State free employment service, the report of the Division of Women and Children, and State mine inspection.

For a summary of the accident and compensation data, see page 172 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

LOUISIANA.—Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics. *Twelfth biennial report, 1923–1924. New Orleans, 1924. 145 pp.*

Data from this report are published on pages 112, 129, and 214 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

WISCONSIN.—Board of Vocational Education. Industrial Rehabilitation Division. *First annual report for the year ending June 30, 1922. Madison, 1922. 46 pp. Bulletin No. 5.*

A summary of this report will be found on pages 187 to 189 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. *The integration of industrial operation, by Willard L. Thorp. Washington, 1924. 272 pp.*

Two particular phases of the industrial revolution as it is now developing in the United States, that is, the changing size of manufacturing establishments in different industries and the size, scope, and structure of industrial combinations which are controlled from central offices, form the subject of this monograph. The records of the Bureau of the Census furnish the source material of the study.

—— Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Proceedings of the tenth annual meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, held at St. Paul, Minn., Septmber 24–26, 1923. Washington, 1924. vi, 148 pp. Bulletin No. 359. •Workmen's insurance and compensation series.*

An account of this conference was published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for November, 1923 (pp. 179–182).

—— —— —— *Union scale of wages and hours of labor, May 15, 1923. Washington, 1924. iii, 196 pp. Bulletin No. 354. Wages and hours of labor series.*

Advance figures from this bulletin were published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for September (pp. 55–80) and December (pp. 103–108), 1923, and January, 1924 (p. 82).

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Wages and hours of labor in the iron and steel industry: 1907 to 1922. Washington, 1924. iv, 174 pp. Bulletin No. 353. Wages and hours of labor series.*

Advance data from this report were published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for March (pp. 48–52), April (pp. 58–62), May (pp. 117–121), and June (pp. 84–110), 1923.

—— —— Employment Service. *Harvesting in the "big wheat belt." Washington, 1924. 9 pp. Bulletin H–24.*

The purpose of this bulletin is to furnish general information relative to the wheat harvest in the 12 principal wheat-growing States. The work of the Farm Labor Bureau in placing harvest workers is outlined and the location of the various employment offices and estimates of the probable number of workers needed are given.

—— —— Women's Bureau. *Radio talks on women in industry. Washington, 1924. 34 pp. Bulletin No. 36.*

—— —— —— *Women in Alabama industries. Washington, 1924. vii, 86 pp. Bulletin No. 34.*

Some of the findings of the investigation reported in this Bulletin are given on pages 126 to 128 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

Official—Foreign Countries

ALGERIA.—Direction de l'Agriculture du Commerce et de la Colonisation. *Vie commerciale et industrielle de l'Algérie en 1921 et 1922. Algiers, 1923. 226 pp.*

A survey of the general economic situation in Algeria in 1921 and 1922, including production, commercial activities, and an account of working conditions, accidents, wages, unemployment, strikes, and cooperative organizations.

—— —— Service du Travail. *La législation sur les accidents du travail en Algérie. Algiers, 1921. 200 pp.*

A short account of legislation relating to industrial accidents in Algeria and the text of the French laws and decrees which have been made applicable to the colony.

—— —— —— *Les lois ouvrières et les institutions sociales en Algérie. Algiers, 1922. 31 pp.*

This is a review of the French labor laws which have been made applicable to Algeria.

AUSTRALIA.—Bureau of Census and Statistics. *Official yearbook of the Commonwealth of Australia. No. 16, 1923. Melbourne [1923?]. xxxii, 1122 pp.*

In addition to much other information, this yearbook contains chapters on Labor, wages, and prices; Agricultural production; Mineral industry; and Manufacturing industry.

DENMARK (COPENHAGEN).—Statistiske Kontor. *Statistisk Aarbog for København, Frederiksberg og Gjentofte Kommune, 1923. Copenhagen, 1924. xvi, 173 pp.*

Statistical yearbook for Copenhagen, Frederiksberg, and Gjentofte commune. Contains information on retail prices, social statistics, etc.

FRANCE.—Ministère des Travaux Publics. Direction des Mines. *2e Bureau Statistique de l'industrie minérale et des appareils à vapeur en France et en Algérie pour l'année 1921 avec un appendice concernant la statistique minérale internationale. Paris, 1923. xi, 332 pp.*

This report of the mineral and steam apparatus industries of France and Algeria gives statistics of the number of employees, social insurance, and accidents in these industries in 1921.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Agricultural Tribunal of Investigation. *Final report. London, 1924. 405 pp. Cmd. 2145.*

Report of a committee appointed in December, 1922, to consider methods adopted in other countries "to increase the prosperity of agriculture and to secure the fullest possible use of the land for the production of food and the employment of labor at a living wage, and to advise as to the methods by which those results can be achieved in this country."

—— Ministry of Labor. *Report on an investigation into the personal circumstances and industrial history of 10,000 claimants to unemployment benefit, November 5 to 10, 1923. London, 1924. 90 pp.*

Data from a summary of this report which appeared in the British Ministry of Labor Gazette for March, 1924, were published in the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW for May, 1924 (pp. 176, 177).

INDIA (BOMBAY).—Labor Office. *Report on an inquiry into agricultural wages in the Bombay Presidency, by G. Findlay Shirras. Bombay, 1924. iii, 152 pp. Charts.*

Traces the course of agricultural wages in the Bombay Presidency from 1900 to 1922. Contains also a bibliography of similar inquiries in other countries.

NORWAY.—Departementet for Sociale Saker. *Arbeids- og lønningsforhold i Trikotasjeindustrien. Christiania, 1924. 32 pp. Norges Offisielle Statistikk VII, 118.*

A report of an investigation made by the Department of Social Affairs into the working conditions and wages in the knitting mills in Norway, which form one of the most important groups in the textile industry in that country. Wages for specified occupations from 1914 to 1921 are included in the report.

TASMANIA.—*The Pocket Year Book of Tasmania, 1923. Hobart, 1923. 140 pp.*

A brief summary of information, mainly statistical, concerning Tasmania, including current rates of wages, occupational distribution of the population, industrial and vital statistics, and the like.

Unofficial

ASSOCIATION OF TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS OF GREATER NEW YORK (INC.). *Year book, 1922 and 1923. Dispensary control of tuberculosis. New York, [1924?]. 56 pp.*

Included in the report is a short account of the industrial health service of Gouverneur Hospital, which was organized in 1922. This service is operated by the staff of the tuberculosis clinic. Workshops and factories of the district are visited and examinations are made of workers for all serious diseases and defects. This was found to be an effective way of reaching working men and women and the service was continued successfully throughout 1923. Reexaminations showed that 50 per cent of defects found on the first examination have been remedied.

BARNES, HARRY. *Housing—the facts and the future. London, Ernest Benn (Ltd.), 1923. 450 pp.*

The author, who is himself an architect, and has served on a number of parliamentary committees dealing with housing, rent restriction, and the like, attempts to give a general survey of the housing problem in England, with a discussion of the practicability of the various methods proposed for dealing with it. He has brought together and collated a body of data bearing on the housing situation, collected mainly from official sources. The most important tables and reports are included or summarized in an appendix, thus rendering accessible material of great value to the student which otherwise could be secured only by detailed research. The book is of special importance in view of the recent developments of English housing policy.

BLOOMFIELD, DANIEL. *The modern executive. New York, The H. W. Wilson Co., 1924. xviii, 266 pp.*

This compilation of articles relating to problems of the modern executive is one of a series of practical handbooks for executives and others interested in management and industrial relations. In this volume the best of the literature available on this subject is brought together under the headings: Leadership and the modern executive; The place of the executive in management; What is executive ability; Developing executive ability; The foreman as an executive; and The work of the executive. A bibliography is included.

BOLAND, FRANCIS J. *Wage rates and industrial depressions—a study in the business cycle. New York, C. P. Young Co., 1924. ii, 100 pp.*

As a remedy for the recurring depressions of the business cycle the author advocates stabilization of high wages and a tax on excess profits during prosperity, the regulation of credit, the planning of private and public construction for periods of depression, collection of fundamental data, larger statistical service, control by business men of the expansion of their own industries, establishment of unemployment reserve funds, and a system of national employment bureaus.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE FEDERATION. Committee on Vocational Guidance. *Vocational guidance and placement work for juniors in New York City, 1923. New York, 505 Pearl Street, 1924. 55 pp.*

A report on the vocational guidance and placement work being done in New York City for young people under 18 years of age.

FLORENCE, P. SARGANT. *Economics of fatigue and unrest and the efficiency of labor in English and American industry. London, George Allen & Unwin (Ltd.), 1924. 426 pp.*

The first part of this study treats of the growth of efficiency, the labor problem and its solutions, and the theory of fatigue and unrest. Part II deals with the business costs of industrial inefficiency; losses through labor turnover, absenteeism, deficient or defective output, industrial accidents and industrial ill health; and the significance of fatigue and unrest. In the last section of the book the methods by which the various kinds of labor losses may be measured are discussed.

GALPIN, CHARLES J. *Rural Social problems. New York, The Century Co., 1924. 286 pp.*

The human problems of the farmer arising out of conditions of country life and covering living standards, educational, health, and other institutional facilities are discussed in relation to present and future needs.

GILLETTE, KING C. *The people's corporation. New York, Boni & Liveright, 1924. 237 pp.*

Analyzes the profit motive underlying the present economic system, pointing out the evils and waste produced thereby, and advocates reorganization on the cooperative principle and the formation of the "People's Corporation." Under the system advocated, the people, through their corporation, would acquire all the land, resources, and producing plants throughout the world; the corporation would be "the only purchaser of labor, the only payer of wage, and the only dispenser of goods and services." Profit would be eliminated and every activity would be directed by the people's corporation, general service to humanity being the aim and purpose of the new organization.

The author's scheme is explained in detail, the author endeavoring to show that such a reorganization is by no means impractical and would result in untold benefit to mankind.

[GLEASON, CAROLINE J.] SISTER MIRIAM TERESA. *Legislation for women in Oregon. Washington, Catholic University of America, 1924. 153 pp.*

Gives a review, from the earliest days of Oregon's settlement, of legislation bearing upon the civil, industrial, and political rights of women and describes conditions leading to such legislation.

HAMMOND, J. L., AND BARBARA. *Lord Shaftesbury. New York, Harcourt, Brace & Co., [1923?]. x, 313 pp.*

As Lord Shaftesbury's effort to help the oppressed was the dominant feature of his life, this biography inevitably deals with the abuses of the factory system in its earlier days, the kind of work done by women and children in the mines, the employment of children in many industries, the conditions under which agricultural laborers lived, and similar subjects. Apart from its merits as a biography, its picture of social and industrial conditions in the England of the period from 1830 to about 1875 makes it of value to the student of social movements.

INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS. *American agriculture and the European market, by Edwin G. Nourse. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1924. xvii, 333 pp. Investigations in agricultural economic reconstruction.*

The present agricultural depression is shown to be the result largely of the reduced purchasing power of the European markets, in which no future improvement can be expected. A survey of the facts regarding exports for a considerable period before the war and up to the present time show that the importance of Europe as a market for our agricultural products has been steadily declining. The purpose of this study is to bring together these facts in order to afford a basis upon which a solution of the agricultural problem can be built.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS. *Report on the activities of the International Federation of Trade-Unions during the years 1922 and 1923. Amsterdam, 1924. 167 pp.*

This report was submitted to the third ordinary congress at Vienna in June, 1924. It includes information as to the organization of the federation, the addresses of agents in the different countries and of international trade secretariats, and an account of the various activities of the federation during 1922 and 1923.

KEMĖŠIS, FABIAN S. *Cooperation among the Lithuanians in the United States of America. Washington, Catholic University of America, 1924. 86 pp.*

Certain information from this study is given on pages 192 and 198 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

KYDD, J. C. *A history of factory legislation in India. Calcutta, University of Calcutta, 1920. 190 pp.*

Gives a history of the development of interest in the condition of factory workers in India, and of the legislation on the subject down to and including the act of 1911 which, in its unrevised form, was in force at the time the study was presented for publication.

MCNAIR, ARNOLD D. *The problem of the coal mines. London, 1924. 27 pp. The New Way Series, No. 8.*

Contains a brief outline of a program for the coal industry which embodies the liberal, as distinguished from the labor and the socialistic, attitudes. This program the writer summarizes as follows: "State acquisition of the royalties, leases from the State or Royalty Commissioners to mine the coal, more financial publicity, a representative national mining board, and a progressive share for the workers of all classes in the control of the machinery which so largely determines social and economic conditions."

PAYNE, ARTHUR F. *Administration of vocational education. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. (Inc.), 1924. xiii, 354 pp.*

The purpose of the author is to "develop methods, standards, requirements, and practices in the organization and administration of schools and classes in a certain precisely defined field of vocational education, namely, industrial education." The book is mainly devoted to a discussion of vocational education under the Federal law, the specific requirements of the Federal law, and the local administration of vocational education. The appendix contains a bibliography.

PEYRONNET, ALBERT. *Le Ministère du Travail, 1906–1923. Paris, Berger-Levrault, Éditeurs, 1924. 240 pp.*

The author of this account of the French Ministry of Labor has been intimately associated with its work, either as cabinet member or senator, since its establishment in 1906. The work accomplished by the ministry in the development of employment services and in dealing with unemployment and strikes, as well as the improvement in working conditions during the 17-year period, are described. The concluding chapters are devoted to a discussion of work yet to be done, including the establishment of a central immigration bureau, machinery for settling disputes through compulsory arbitration, organization of credit funds for artisans, and social insurance.

RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE. Labor Research Department. *The American labor year book, 1923–1924. New York, 7 East 15th Street, 1924. 548 pp.*

The principal events of the past two years in the labor and socialist movements are recorded in this volume, in which data are given relating to the various political parties and labor organizations, their membership and objectives. The book is divided into sections dealing with industrial and social conditions, trade-union organization, labor disputes, labor politics, labor legislation, court decisions affecting labor, civil liberties, workers' education, labor banking, cooperation, international relations of labor, trade-unionism and labor political movements abroad, and cooperation in foreign countries. There is a calendar of labor conventions in 1924, an international labor diary for the preceding two years, and a comprehensive directory of the organizations covered in the book and of labor papers and magazines in America and abroad. The publication is to be issued annually in the future instead of once in two years.

RATHBONE, ELEANOR F. *The disinherited family. A plea for the endowment of the family. London, Arnold & Co., 1924. xii, 324 pp.*

Part I arraigns the existing wage-payment system in connection with the national income, the distribution of wealth, labor efficiency, the home, the welfare of the family, and woman's status as a mother and as a wage earner.

Part II contains a report on experiments in family allowances in various countries, such experiments including family allowances by State and municipal administrations to their personnel and by individual and federated private employers to their working forces.[1]

The last chapter is devoted to the discussion of the applicability of family endowment experiments to Great Britain, the following subjects being taken up in turn: Possible occupational schemes; should allowances be universal or limited, flat rates or graded; should they be granted for mothers as well as for children; methods of administration and financial considerations.

REGIONAL PLAN OF NEW YORK AND ITS ENVIRONS. *The food manufacturing industries, by Faith M. Williams. New York, 130 East 22d Street, 1924. 60 pp. Economic series, monograph No. 3.*

This study of the probable future distribution of the food industries in New York and its environs includes an analysis of the factors affecting their growth and distribution, such as the kind of labor employed, seasonal fluctuations in the manufacture of food products, trade-union organizations, and the proximity of the labor supply to the place of employment.

—— *The metal industry, by Vincent W. Lanfear. New York, 130 East 22d Street, 1924. 49 pp. Economic series, monograph No. 2.*

This study is a part of the general survey undertaken by the committee on the regional plan of New York and its environs. The metal industry is one of the most important in the area, employing more than a quarter of a million workers.

[1] For articles on these experiments, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, October, 1921, pp. 9–19; October, 1923, pp. 1–17; January, 1924, pp. 20–29; and May, 1924, pp. 105–108.

The trends evidenced by the growth or decline of the industry in various sections of the area are analyzed in order to show the probable future distribution of the industry, the purpose of the entire survey being to supply an economic foundation for a comprehensive plan of New York and its environs.

REGIONAL PLAN OF NEW YORK AND ITS ENVIRONS. *The wood industries, by Mark Carter Mills. New York, 130 East 22d Street, 1924. 52 pp. Economic series, monograph No. 4.*

In this study the various kinds of woodworking establishments are classified by size and location, and there is a description of the labor requirements and other factors entering into the manufacture of the different products.

RÉGNIER, PIERRE. *L'Ouvrier Agricole. Paris, Gaston Doin, Éditeur, 1924. xv, 280 pp.*

This study contains a summary of the agricultural industry in France, and an account of the organization and administration of agricultural undertakings up to 1922; the present situation of the agricultural worker, including labor organizations, strikes, wages, and unemployment; methods followed to improve the conditions of agricultural workers; and problems which still remain to be solved.

ROBERTSON, D. H. *The ebb and flow of unemployment. London [1924?]. 23 pp. The New Way Series, No. 6.*

A brief and popular account of the causes producing the business cycle, and a discussion of measures, private, semigovernmental, and governmental, by which its fluctuations might be modified and some degree of stability attained.

SOCIÉTÉ POUR L'ÉTUDE PRATIQUE DE LA PARTICIPATION DU PERSONNEL DANS LES BÉNÉFICES. *Quarante-cinqième année, 1923. Paris, Imprimerie Chaix, 1923. 215 pp. Bulletin.*

This is a report for the forty-fifth year of the work of the society for the practical study of profit sharing. It contains the report of the French Ministry of Labor on profit sharing.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY. Food Research Institute. *Cooperative production and marketing, by Alonzo Englebert Taylor. [Palo Alto, 1924.] 6 pp. Reprinted from Sunset, the Pacific Monthly, February, 1924.*

A summary of this article is given on pages 190 and 191 of this issue of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW.

VIRGINIA, UNIVERSITY OF. *The education and economic development of the negro in Virginia, by W. H. Brown. Charlottesville [1924?]. 150 pp. Phelps-Stokes Fellowship Papers, No. 6.*

The author's theme is that such education as the negro has received in Virginia has played an important part in his economic and social progress.

The steady progress of the negro population in thrift and industry, in the accumulation of wealth, in home and farm ownership, in the establishment of a wide variety of business enterprises, and in habits of reliability and truth must be attributed in considerable measure to the State's public school system.

The most promising features in the present educational situation, the writer considers, are the county training schools which are gradually supplying trained colored teachers and the plan of employing supervising industrial teachers for the colored schools in rural districts. The latter carry their work into the home and to the farm and deal with adults as well as with children. He points out that as civilization advances intelligence and training are more and more essential for an efficient worker, and that a degree of education which might formerly have been regarded as a luxury is becoming a necessity if the negro is to hold even his present relative position. He therefore urges increased attention to the provision of educational opportunities for the negro, with especial emphasis on industrial and agricultural training, and maintains that such a program is as much in the interest of the State as a whole as of the negroes themselves.

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